

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Sixth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



18
313154

(Vol. XXI contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

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CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. XXI, Sixth Session, 1993/1915 (Saka)]
No. 36, Friday, April 30, 1993/Vaisakha 10, 1915 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions:	1-41	
*Starred Question Nos.	821, 823, 825, 826, 827, 830 and 832	1-41
Written Answers to Questions:	41-403	
Starred Question Nos.	822, 824, 828, 829, 831 and 833 to 840	41-92
Unstarred Question Nos.	7266 to 7397 and 7399 to 7425	92-396
Papers Laid on the Table	403-408	
Message from Rajya Sabha	408-409	
Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha	409	
Estimates Committee Thirtieth and Thirty-first Reports- <i>Presented</i>	409-410	
Public Accounts Committee Fifty-first and Fifty-second Reports- <i>Presented</i>	410	

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

Committee on Public Undertakings	410-412
(i) Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenteeth, Twenty-first, Twenty-Second and Twenty- Third Reports - <i>Presented</i>	
(ii) Minutes - <i>Laid</i>	
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	412-413
Action taken reports and Minutes - <i>Presented</i>	
Standing Committee on Communications First Report - <i>Presented</i>	413
Standing Committee on Food, Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution First Report and Minutes- <i>Presented</i>	413-414
Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare First Report -- <i>Presented</i>	414
Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism First Report- <i>Laid</i>	414
Petition Re. Providing Various Facilities to the Railway Commuters of Ichalkaranji, Distt. Kolhapur	414-415
Business of the House	415-416
Demands for Grants (General), 1993-94	419-469
Ministry of Agriculture	
Shri Rajveer Singh	427-445
Shri H.D. Devegowda	446-462
Shri A. Venkata Reddy	462-464
Shri Ram Pujan Patel	464-468

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	469
Twentieth Report - Adopted	
 Resolution Re. Creation of New States of Uttaranchal and Vananchal	469-528
 Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri	470-476
Shri Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri	476-480
Shri Tej Narayan Singh	480-481
Shri Jeevan Sharma	481-484
Shri Mrutyunjaya Nayak	484-487
Shri Lalit Oraon	488-490
Shri Manjay Lal	490-492
Shri Kirip Chaliha	493-498
Shri Mohan Singh (Deoria)	499-501
Shri Vishwanath Shastri	503-506
Shri Kariya Munda	506-508
Shri P.C. Thomas	508-511

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

**Friday, April 30, 1993/ Vaisakha
10, 1915 (Saka)**

**The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock**

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

English

Lapsed Insurance Policies

***821 SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of unclaimed and lapsed insurance policies with the Life Insurance Corporation during the last three years;
- (b) the amount involved therein;
- (c) the manner in which the amount is utilised;
- (d) the rules/orders in this regard; and
- (e) the steps taken to trace out the insured persons or members of their families to hand over the money to them or to revive the lapsed policies?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER
OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED):**
(a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The requisite information is in the following Tables:-

Unclaimed Policies

Year	No	Amount (In crores)	%ge to the total number of claims paid	%ge to the total claims paid
989-90	22,152	7.92	1.07	0.55
990-1	22,646	12.21	1.07	0.7
991-92	22,161	10.52	0.89	0.49

Lapsed Policies

Year	No	%age to total policies. #
1989-90	16.16 lakhs	4.0
1990-91	20.40 lakhs	4.48
1991-92	24.12 lakhs	474

* Remarks: No amount accrues to the policy holder as per terms and conditions of the policy, which lapses within three years.

(c) to (e). Policies which lapse due to non-payment of premium within the first three years, do not acquire any paid up value. These are known as lapsed policies. If the lapsed policies are not revived within five years from the date of such lapsation, the amount paid by the insured persons will not be paid back to him and the amount will be finally written to the life Fund. LIC generally sends timely premium notices to the policy holders to ensure that policies do not get lapsed through oversight on the part of the insured person. A default notice is also sent to the policy holder after three months beyond the due date to serve as a reminder. If inspite of these measures, the premium, is not paid, the policy lapses. Provision exists for the revival of such lapsed policies by paying the premiums due alongwith accrued interest and satisfactory evidence of good health within five years.

Before the close of books every year, all policies which become payable and which have remained unclaimed for a period of more than five years for which there is no prospect of payment the near future are treated as 'unclaimed' and written back to the Life Fund. All efforts are made by the LIC to trace the insured persons before treating the policy as 'unclaimed'. To begin with, an ordinary letter is issued to the insured persons followed by a reminder after an interval of one month. Therefore, if no response is received, a 'registered' letter will be sent in

the name of the person the, Finally a personal enquiry report is obtained from the field staff of the LIC. Inspire of these efforts, if an insured person is no traced, the policy will be treated as 'unclaimed'. Provisions also exists to pay the claim amount to the insured pensions even after the claim becomes 'unclaimed' as and when he is traced out or he himself approaches the LIC thereafter.

SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: I reply to part 'C' of my question the hon Minister has said that the amount of lapsed policies is written to the life Fund I would like to know from the hon. Minister what this 'Life Fund' is and how is the fund utilised?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr Speaker, Sir, in my reply I have said that the amount of the lapsed policies is written to the Life Fund after five years. After deduction of expenditure from the total earning, the remaining amount of money becomes to part of Life Fund. The money of Life Fund is invested in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government and as per the provisions of the Insurance Act. After yearly evaluation the 95 percent of the surplus declared is distributed among policy holders in the form of bonus and the remaining 5 per cent is paid to the Central Government under the Life Insurance Ac.

SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon Minister whether this money can be utilised for public welfare as this is not earning but acquired from lapsed policies?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the money of unclaimed policies does not have such a provision that the money transferred to Life Fund will never be returned to the policy holder. If a policy holder is identified even after five years the policy can be revived if he pays the premium and the interest thereon. The insured amount is returned to him and is not forfeited even after five years. There are norms and procedure of spending the money of Life Fund.

[English]

Foreign Investment in Power Sector

*823. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are examining the possibility of giving sovereign guarantee for foreign investment in power sector;

(b) if so, whether final decision in this regard has been taken;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

[Translation]

progressing in such a manner that the Chinese economy is receiving huge foreign investment worth billions of dollars in private investment. Are there any kind of arrangements here in view of the new economic policy and industrial policy?

[Translation]

DR ABRAR AHMED: Sir, this is a specific question. I would like to tell the member that in September, 1991, the Government announced to provide assistance for private sector investment in the field of electricity production, and in October 1991 amendments were made in the law in this regard. Through this private sector has been permitted to operate in the field of generally electricity . I would like to inform that we have received proposals for 41 projects so far for the private sector investment which include 39 companies. Six projects have been given sanction, but none of them is in a position to get guarantee. I would like to say clearly that in relation to capital there is no provision of guarantee . There are two cost factors of investment fixed cost investment and variable cost investment. In fixed cost factor 16 per cent return is calculated, but if due to variable aspect 16 per cent increases or decrease, there is no provision of guarantee in this regard.

[English]

DR VENKATESWARA RAO: Sir, loans worth of millions of rupees were obtained by the Government from the World Bank, Asian Bank and countries like France, Japan and Canada for investments in the fields like power generation. Most of these funds remain unutilised.

Would you please give me the reason for non-utilisation of these funds and what will be the result out of such things?

[Translation]

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Sir, in regard to the guarantee for power projects and non-utilisation of loans obtained for power proj-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). No, Sir .However, Government guarantees would be extended in respect of loans from multilateral institutions to private sector power projects including those by foreign investors, where there are adequate safeguards for the commercial risks taken by Government of India in extending such guarantees.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

DR. VENKATESWARA RAO: In there any proposal with the Government like in China where there is opening of new economic zone for foreign investment for creating a kind of infrastructure development like roads, railways, electricity banks etc? Apart from this, there is some tax reduction and all that in order to invite foreign investments. This is the programme they have adopted which has resulted, as we all know very well, in economic development of China. China is

ects, I have no additional information. In the field of power sector Central Government provides guarantee to private agencies while these obtain loan from the multilateral agencies, including the World Bank and the IDBI. I have no information regarding the repaying procedure and the interest rate etc.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr Speaker, Sir in view of the power shortage in the country a policy has been formulated to provide opportunity to foreign companies in this field. I would like to know how there will be coordination for distribution of electricity produced by these foreign companies and the electricity produced by the Government sector. The second part of the question is whether foreign companies would be given priority for meeting the power requirements of the areas where there is acute power shortage like the astern district of Uttar Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is related to the Ministry of Power.

DR. ABRAR AHMED: It is related to the Ministry of Power. You can raise questions relating to investment.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: In power sector the Government is allowing foreign capital investment and it also provides guarantee of every kind for this. Has the Government thought about its impact on the industries of our country, particularly, big industries like Bharat Heavy Electrical or the binder manufacturing AB. If there will be foreign capital investment in power sector, the equipments for thermal Power Station will also be imported. Bharat Heavy Electricals, which makes such equipments, has not got a single order for 1994-95. While permitting foreign capital investment has the Government thought about its impact on industry in the country?

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government have constituted a high-power Committee to visit developed countries which can make investment in our power sector.

May I know from the hon Minister what package or guidelines have been given to those countries for the investment in our power sector?

[Translation]

DR ABRAR AHMED: In relation to the condition or nrarabtee I would like to say that the rules are same for foreigners as well as the private sector in the country. I have already stated that only six proposals have been approved out of 41 projects for the power sector. These six proposals are also not yet in the position of getting guarantee. There are certain conditions for it and the Ministry of power is seized of the matters. I can tell about investment only

MR SPEAKER: Do you want to know about the conditions?

DR ABRAR AHMED: As for conditions I had already said that the only condition is that the Government will provide guarantee for private companies in power sector which will take loan from the multilateral agencies.

[English]

Production of Handloom Cloth in Uttar Pradesh

*825. **SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted any schemes to the Union Government for augmenting the production of handloom cloth and the welfare of weavers in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government there on so far; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to solve the problems of weavers in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). On the basis of specific proposals received from Government of Uttar Pradesh during the past three years, the State was provided with financial assistance under the following schemes in order to promote production and marketing of handloom cloth and also to improve the lot of handloom weavers in the State.

- (i) Assistance for Hill Area Woollen Handlooms Development Projects;
- (ii) Margin Money for Destitute Weavers;
- (iii) Project Package Scheme;
- (iv) Janata Cloth Scheme;
- (v) Market Development Assistance/Special Rebate Scheme
- (vi) Workshed-cm-Housing Scheme;
- (vii) Thrift Fund Scheme;
- (viii) Group Insurance Scheme; and
- (ix) Health Package Scheme.

(c) Government reviews the schemes implemented in the handloom sector with a view to solving the problems of handloom weavers in the States including Uttar Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the employment opportunities handloom industry is the second biggest industry after agriculture. Seventy per cent of the total production of cloth is produced by handloom industry alongwith other products. I would like to ask the hon. Minister if the Government had made de-

claration to reserve some products for this industry in 1985 to save it from fast deteriorating condition. Why has this declaration not been implemented and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already replied of the question asked by the hon Member. This issue of 1985 is not covered under his question.

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir the hon Minister should read the question. It is clearly steted in the question aingmenting the production of handloom cloth and for the welfare of weavers. This question was about their welfare and reserve some projects for inceras production. This declaration was made in 1985 and it was stated that the products of this industry will be treated as reseured products and reservation would be provided to handloom products in the market.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr Speaker, Sir, the question asked by the hon Minister was about reservation of 22 per cent for the handloom weavers. Recently the Supreme Court has given its verdict in this regard and the Government is going to implement it fully.

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Sir, by when the Government is likely to implement it? Decision as been taken but no action has been taken so far in this regard. Will the Government continue to sit idle in this manner?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Sir, the hon Member is right. We have contacted the Chief Ministers of all the states and discussed with them that it should be implemented immediately.

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second supplementary is about the miserable condition of handloom weavers. Almost 98 per cent of handloom weavers live in jhuggis. Only 2 per cent weavers have adquaate facility of housing. I

would like to ask whether the Government propose to formulate any housing scheme for the handloom weavers? If so, the time by which it will be implemented?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr Speaker, Sir, already there are schemes for it and we have circulated it to the State Governments. House-cum-work-shed scheme is also there. The proposals sent by the Government of Uttar Pradesh and assistance sought by it is also included in this scheme. The Central Government provides assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh as and when demand is made by it for the development of handloom weavers.

[English]

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have to congratulate the Textiles Minister for the efforts he is taking in regard to the Handloom sector. Anyhow, in 1985, when the new Textiles Policy was announced, the Janata Cloth Production Scheme was with the Mill Sector. After that, it was switched over to the Handloom sector. In doing this, the main aim was to provide employment opportunity to the people. I want to know, through you, from the Minister that after the Janata Cloth Scheme has been switched over to the Handloom sector from the Mill Sector what is the increase in employment opportunity in terms of percentage - in the Handloom Sector.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked about the welfare of handloom weavers through Janata Cloth Scheme. I think the Government had implemented this scheme for the welfare of the weavers and to provide employment to them and as the hon. Member has rightly said that the main aim of this scheme was to provide employment opportunity to people and to provide cheap cloth to the poor. But with great regret I have to say that a number of defects have come in this scheme. I would not like to express those defects in this House. Another point is that

the handloom weavers scheme is on the verge of failure. To keep this scheme running the Government is making efforts to implement the schemes for development of handloom weaves and we are going to implement them.

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Sir, I would like to ask that there are a large number of weaves in my constituency Barabanki and clothes woven by them are exported to America and other countries and foreign exchange is earned from there. There is a long standing basic problem of these weavers all over Uttar Pradesh and the said problem is of yarn. These weavers have been agitating for so many years for their demand to solve the problem of yarn. I would like to know whether the Ministry is likely to take any concrete steps in this regard so that the weaver may get required quantity of yarn and they may run their industry and produce more cloth to export abroad and earn foreign exchange for the country.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Sir, you know that after taking over the charge of the Textile Ministry our hon. Prime Minister had particularly taken interest in the problems of handloom weavers and he asked me to hold a conference of the weavers of the whole country and the Government is making effort to solve their problems after identifying them. As the hon. Member said that there is not regular supply of yarn and hank-yarn, is quite correct. There is a scheme for it and under that scheme the point raised by hon. Member would certainly be covered.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my supplementary is not related to the handloom industry but it is related to textile mills, so I would like to ask this with your permission. Jupiter Mills and Kohinoor Mills in Bombay are under N.T.C. and due to unavailability of cotton and raw material these mills are on the verge of closure. Does the Government have any information in this regard and what action it proposes to take in this regard? I would like to thank you for giving permission to run these mills on cooperative basis but the mill-workers have no

money. 70 thousand mill-workers are jobless for 10 years then what equity capital is likely to be provided to the mill workers by the Government? What action is proposed to be taken about the organisation RMM. voluntary retirement and deductions made in three ways from the funds of the workers after retirement through N.T.C. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is good but is not relevant. I have no objection if you would like to speak on it.

SHRI .G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of hon. Member is not relevant but for his information, I would like to submit that the financial position of NTC is very poor and particularly the position of Kohinoor Glass Factory is very bad. The Supreme court has given a verdict about the workers of this factory and the Government will have to arrange Rs. 250 crores to implement this verdict. Keeping in view the position of NTC, Mills, all the mills of Maharashtra and Bombay can be modernized with this amount of Rs. 250 crore. So, the supplementary asked by the hon. Member is not relevant to this question. (Interruptions)

Refinance to Gujarat by NABARD

*826. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) has formulated any scheme to provide refinance to Gujarat for various development programmes during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of refinance provided so far; and

(c) the time by which the balanced amount is proposed to be provided particularly for the development of agriculture sector in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). In the State of Gujarat, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has programmed to provide refinance under schematic lending during the current year (April, 1993-March, 1994) to the extent of Rs. 131.52 crores for various rural and agricultural activities. The details are indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Allocation
1. Minor Irrigation	1700
2. REC Special Project Agriculture	1200
3. Land Development	45
4. Farm Mechanisation	3600
5. Dry Land Farming	10
6. Plantation/Horticulture	30
7. Dairy Development	800

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
8. Fisheries (Maine)	35
9. Fisheries (Inland)	20
10. Storage Market Yards	300
11. Forestry	50
12. Biogas	12
13. Poultry Farming	30
14. Integrated Rural Development Programme	2800
15. Non-Farm Sector	2500
16. Others	20
Total	13152

During the last financial year, 1992-93, as against a refinance allocation of Rs. 115.49 crores, NABARD acutally disbursed Rs. 126.82 crores to Commercial Banks, State Cooperative Bank, State Land Development Bank and Regional Rural Banks in the State of Gujarat. The current year has just begun and a similar assessment will be available only at the end of the year.

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Gujarat is being neglected by the Central Government. Sir, the funds allocated by the centre are not properly utilised in the Saurashtra region. The funds allocated for rural development programmes such as minor irrigation and dairy development were not utilised for the schemes in the Saurashtra region. Will the Central Government issue some guide lines to the State Government in this regard? (*Interruptions*) What action is being taken by it in this connection?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, NABARD has provided an allocation of

Rs. 131.52 crores for Gujarat for the current year. The break-up of the amount has been provided in the reply. The hon. Member has asked about minor irrigation and dairy development schemes. For 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 17 crores has been allocated for these items and in 1992-93, Rs. 15.89 crores were spent in this regard. I do not have infomation about different parts of Gujarat or Saurashtra. If the hon. Member wants information about different parts, it will be made available to him.

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my basic question was related to the fact that the Centre allocates funds to Gujarat, but the State Government has been neglecting the Saurashtra and Kutch regions which are larger areas.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has stated that there is no separate information about it. Funds are allocated to the State Government and the State Government further allocates it at the taluk and district level. Please ask another question.

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second question is whether the allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs provided for dry land farming for Gujarat will be increased, as the land area of the State is quite vast?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this amount has been provided for 1993-94 and has been allocated for different items. The suggestion given by the hon. Member will be kept in mind for future.

SHRIMATI BHAVANA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has allocated Rs. 12 lakhs for biogas project in Gujarat in the current financial year. Sir, ours is an agriculture based country and the number of villages is very high in the country. Will the Government consider to increase this amount of Rs. 12 lakhs? Similarly, an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs has been allocated for gardening and horticulture. I also agree with Shri Dileep Bhai that the Gujarat Government has always done injustice to the Saurashtra region. I would like to know whether some separate funds will be allocated for Saurashtra in regard to these items?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that the allocation provided for the year 1992-93 was Rs. 115.49 crores, but the actual amount spent was Rs. 126.82 crores. That means more amount was spent than the allocated amount. As you have asked, the amount may be increased for this year too, if possible.

SHRI SHANKAR SINGH VAGHELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the basis of the State-wise allotment? Is the fund allocated according to the demand of the State Governments? Besides this, what machinery the Government has to monitor the accounts of the State Governments about the utilisation of that fund?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: While allocating funds for any item, last year's report is seen as to how much amount was spent on that item and then the draft plan is prepared for

the coming year accordingly.

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at several places in Gujarat, the land level is higher than the level of the dam so that water does not reach these places on its own, that is why there are lift irrigation schemes. There are 12 dams in Sabarkantha, where the land is at higher level and so these places cannot be irrigated. In response to the funds allocated for development of agriculture in Gujarat, has the Government made some special provision for the lift irrigation scheme to face the particular problem so that the land at higher level can also be irrigated?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: There is only one scheme for minor irrigation project and besides that, there is no other scheme.

[English]

Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme

*827. SHRI PROBIN DEKA:
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages covered under the **Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme**, State-wise;

(b) the amount sanctioned so far by the Union Government in this regard, State-wise;

(c) the States where this scheme is being implemented;

(d) the time by which this Scheme is likely to be implemented in the remaining States; and

(e) the target fixed to cover more villages under this Scheme during the eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

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.

STATEMENT

(a) A statement is enclosed as Annexure-1

(b) A statement is enclosed as Annexure-II

(c) The scheme is available for all the

States/UTs

(d) On receipt of comprehensive proposals from the State Government and evaluation of their viability the central assistance is sanctioned to them for implementation of the projects. The scheme is available for implementation in VIII Plan.

(e) No State-wise targets have been fixed. About 100 villages will be covered under the scheme during the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

ANNEXURE-I

Villages approved during 1991-92 & 1992-93 under Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme

1991-92

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Villages	Name of the Villages	Name of the Districts
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	2	Kulhati & Baghora	North Lakhimpur and Kamrup
2.	Orissa	3	Bajpur, Jhilmunda & Kendupali	Sambalpur, Puri and Bolangir
3.	Tripura	1	Nabinagar	Tripura West
4.	maharashtra	1	Andhalaon	Bhandara
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Dhoti	Chhindwara
6.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Aujhuli, Achalgarhi & Sirkha	Azamgarh, Gaziabad and Pithoragarh
7.	Karnataka	1	Hiremannur	Dharwad
8.	Manipur	1	Leimaram	Bishnupur
9.	West Bengal	1	Dangalsa	Midnapur
10.	Rajasthan	1	Osian	Jodhpur
11.	Bihar	1	Basudeopur	Madhepura

,992-93					Name of the Districts
S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Villages	Name of the Villages		
1.	Orissa	2	3	4	5
2.	Karnataka		Manjunga & Mahammepur	Cuttack	
3.	Himachal Pradesh		Tawaragere	Raichur	
4.	Tamil Nadu		Khoti, Kataru	Bilaspur & Mandi	
5.	Andhra Pradesh		Villagam, Pedupettai	Changai-MGR Distt., & South Arcot	
6.	Assam		Jandrapeta, Mori, Epurupalem & Armoor	Chirala/Prakasam, East Godavari Prakasam & Nizamabad	
7.	Uttar Pradesh		Namdangia Dola	Sibasagar & Kokrajhar	
8.	Kerala		Kakharia & Patgaon	Kakching	
	Total		Uldan & Mithwara	Jhansi & Barabanki	
			Peruvemba	Palakkad	
			31		

ANNEXURE-II

Statement showing the fund sanctioned to various State Governments for implementation of Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme

1991-92

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Amount sanctioned
1	Maharashtra	8.70
2	Karnataka	10.00
3	Assam	20.00
4	Orissa	27.00
		1992-93
1	Andhra Pradesh	12.00
2	Assam	31.25
3	Himachal Pradesh	5.00
4	Karnataka	6.00
5	Kerala	10.00
6	Madhya Pradesh	10.00
7	Orissa	30.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Amount sanctioned
8.	Manipur	6.35
9.	Rajasthan	12.50
10.	Tripura	10.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	22.50
12.	Uttar Pradesh	60.00
13.	West Bengal	6.00

SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Mr. Speaker, Assam is very rich in handloom products. In the rural areas of Assam, every household is having handloom of their own. Sualkuchi in Assam is the largest village in Asia and the handloom products of that village has earned name and fame all over India and abroad. Specilly the Muga and Endi Silk of that village is of very good quality. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the village Sualkuchi in the district of Kamroop of Assam is going to be covered under the Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan Period or not.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir I have stated in my reply that the one or two villages of those States will be fully developed. In which Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme is being implemented. 800 villages will be covered during the eighth five year plan and as soon as, the states sends proposals the schrme is implemented in those states. The same is being done with Assam also. As soon as the State Government sends proposal for its villages, it will be taken up.

[English]

SHRI PROBIN DEKA: I would like to know whether the villages to be covered under the Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme during he financial year 1993-94 have been selected sofar. If so the details thereof and if not by which time they are expected to be finalised. I would also like to know whether the Government of Assam has submitted any scheme for the year 1993-94; if not, the reasons thereof.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENAKT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are going to implement the scheme proposed by the Assam Government for 1992-93.

[English]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: May I know through you from he hon. Minister whether the Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme includes loin loom also. If so, what are the criteria for the selection or identification of the villages for the development under this scheme. Manipur is regarded as a handloom producing State and each and every village, including tribal villages, in the hilly areas have got these loin looms. I would like to know, when identifying the villages, whether loin looms also are covered.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are going to take-up the scheme proposed by the Manipur Government. The scheme will be fully implemented.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I find from the annexures to the reply that Bihar has been sanctioned only one village in 1991-92 and no village in 1992-93: Even in 1991-92 the sanction remained on paper because not a penny has been released to Bihar in 1991-92 or in 1992-93. I know that the scheme has no Statewise allocation and it depends upon the proposals received from various State Governments. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister whether more proposals were received from the Government of Bihar during 1991-92 and 1992-93 which for some reasons are not accepted by the Central Government or whether only one proposal was received, and if that be so why has that remained unfinanced.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWMAY: Mr. Speaker Sir, it is true that the Bihar Government has sent only one scheme and it is being implemented. If they send more schemes the Government will certainly take-up.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Why fund was not provided for that scheme?

MR. SPEAKER: The fund was not provided for that single scheme and why it is so?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Funds have been provided.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Funds have not been provided for the 1992 scheme as has been stated by you.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I will look into it.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: If there is any difference of opinion, you can check up and inform the Member.

[*Translatio*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: The Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme was started in the villages to eradicate the rural unemployment. In the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, there are some voluntary organisations which also help in this regard. The hon. Minister has stated that funds are allocated after the State Government sends or recommended the proposals. I would like to know whether these voluntary organisations, which are making efforts to eradicate the rural unemployment through village handlooms, can also send proposals for such schemes and whether funds will be provided to them? Besides this, I would also like to know how it is assessed that they are properly utilising the funds or not?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: The State Government sends proposals through co-operative society and federation. We provide the funds to the State Government. It further allocates it to the federation. It is for the State Government to look into any matter pertaining to mis-utilisation of funds.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: You act on the recommendations of the State Government..

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that it is not given by them.

SHRI MANIKRRO HODLYA GAVIT: Under this scheme, tribals in the tribal areas weave carpets. They get very less funds. They are weaving carpets on behalf of a village institution. In the circumstances, is the Government considering to expand this work by providing more funds?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: If the State Government sends proposal in this regard, more funds will be provided to them.

[*English*]

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Firstly I would like to know the main features of this **Integrated** Handloom Village Development Scheme. Secondly, in Meghalaya, in East Garo Hills District, West Garo Hills District and South Garo Hills District; and in Ri Bhoi District, we have a number of handloom weavers. Thousands of them are depending on handlooms for their livelihood. But, it is very strange that there is no mention at all of Meghalaya in the Annexure II of the Answer. Is it because the State Government did not request for help or may we know the reasons for it?

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Actually, the State Government submits proposals and we sanction them accordingly. If Meghalaya has not submitted any, we will ask why has it not submitted a proposal, and if it has submitted, we will definitely do that.

MR. SPEAKER: What are the features of the scheme?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I have explained it in my reply. For example, if there are more than 100 weavers in the entire village, then assistance will be provided for

development. Thread and looms should also be provided to them. We have made schemes for the State Governments.

[*English*]

Child Labour

*830. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether ILO and UNICEF have organised any drive against child labour in India;

(b) whether any conference was held by these bodies in India recently;

(c) if so, the details of the deliberations: and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

ILO is financing an 'International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour' (IPEC) in which India is one of the participating countries. The objective of elimination of child labour also has the support of UNICEF and financial assistance for an advocacy programmes for the purpose has been provided under their Master Plan of Operation for India.

With the co-operation of the International Labour Organisation and UNICEF a number of conference have been held from time to time. These conferences have deliberated on the various issued relating to child labour such as enforcement of existing laws, awareness generation through media efforts, occupational health and safety etc. A workshop on hazards to safety and health of working children was held under the IPEC within the framework of the Thirteenth World

Congress on Occupational Safety and Health (fourth to eighth April, 1993).

The recommendations and conclusions of these conferences and workshops are being used by Government in policy formulation as well as programme implementation.

SHRI N. DENNIS: In the answer it is stated that the financial assistance is extended by the international organisations like the ILO and UNICEF, for the elimination of child labour in our country. May I know the quantum of assistance being extended to us and whether any common programme is sorted out for the utilisation of the amount?

SHRI P.A. SANGAMA: Sir, at the moment we have launched one programme assisted by ILO, which we call as International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour. This was launched on the 20th of January, 1993. Under this programme we are getting assistance to the extent of Rs. 6.97 crores from ILO. We have constituted a National Steering Committee and this Committee as invited applications from the non-Governmental organisations because this programme has to be implemented through the voluntary agencies. They have submitted their applications to the State Governments. We have got about 100 applicants from different voluntary organisations and they are being screened by the National Steering Committee. And, it will be finalised soon.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Sir, child labour is one of the unpleasant practices in our country. India has the highest number of child labourers, about one-third of the total number of child labourers in the world, though there are several legislations and Constitutional provisions against the child labour they are not practised and they are flouted. So, under the prevailing socio-economic condition it is not practicable to eliminate child labour immediately. Parents cannot prevent them and even the Government cannot eliminate the child labour immediately.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether some legal protection or safeguard would be given to the child labourers so that they would get the benefits as the adult labourers are getting? Apart from this, whether a time bound programme would be taken up for elimination of child labour from our country?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, it is true that the implementation of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act is not very effective and much needs to be done in that area. Under the ILO project one of the areas identified is to concentrate on the implementation of the legislations available for the elimination and regulation of child labour. That is one area where we are going to concentrate.

As far as time bound programme for elimination of child labour is concerned, it is very difficult to say about it. What we have tried to do is, in the last Central Advisory Council meeting we have decided to identify States where the number of child labour is below 50,000. In that respect we have identified 9 States and 3 Union Territories. We have asked these 9 States and 3 Union Territories to make an attempt to eliminate child labour within a period of two years and then we will declare those States as the child labour free States. As far as other States are concerned, we have asked them to identify one or two districts and concentrate their efforts towards elimination of child labour. The problem of child labour is so big and the number being about 17 million as of today, it is not possible for us to eliminate child labours at a time. So, it has to be done gradually. That is how, we have programmed action like that.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all of us express our concern over the Child Labour and we do make programmes and policies in this regard but our real problem is that we lack the concrete steps which are needed to resolve the problems of child labour and a policy is not there

to implement such steps in an effective manner. Just now we have been told that we have got funds from UNICEF for International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour and this programme has to be implemented through voluntary agencies and organisations. Recently, on 4th April a world congress was held under the auspices of I.L.O. which arrived at some concrete conclusions. Through you, I want to know about the main issues of this congress and what steps are being taken to implement them?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is given in writing. You see 'C' details of deliberations.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: I have read the written reply, as such I would like to know, through you, that Government has said that these recommendations will help in formulating a policy which will implement that programme, but this is not the first Congress, there has been such Congress earlier too, so I specially want to submit specifically that this Congress..(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you read the written reply, it is exactly on the supplementaries that you are asking.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: I want to submit that whatever you have said is clear to me.

MR. SPEAKER: You may read it and then you will get your answer.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: May I ask the Minister, through you, whether under this programme - identifications of the areas- the first areas are the areas which are hazardous for the child labours. If so, in that

area what is being, particularly, thought about?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I stated that the amount of money available from the ILO is Rs. 6.97 crore. Now, we are going to have 50 projects and all the 50 projects will be implemented by NGOs. In these 50 projects, the allocation is like this. For the enforcement of existing law, there will be one project which will be entrusted to one NGO and our provision is Rs. 58.90 lakh. Children working in factories and also as home workers, particularly in the *beedi* industries, we are going to have 28 projects and the money earmarked for this is Rs. 4.07 crore. This is the area for which you have asked the details.

As far as children working in agricultural sector are concerned we are going to have four projects at a cost of Rs. 1.32 crore. In the service sector, particularly in the restaurants, shops and establishments in the metropolitan cities, a lot of children are working. We have earmarked 14 projects for that area at a cost of Rs. 87.67 lakh. And another one where the children are working is in informal sector. We will have three projects at a cost of Rs. 12 lakh. This is the position.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the practice of Child Labour has been continuing since long in this country and the figures given by the hon. Minister indicate that 17 million child workers have been found engaged in many works in a survey conducted in this regard. Mr. Speaker Sir, Poverty and illiteracy are the main reason of Child Labour. Unless the education upto middle level is made compulsory, the elimination of child labour is not possible. The funds allocated for various projects which the Government is going to launch in different sectors like the Service sector, *Beedi* Manufacturing sector, hazardous industries sector, is too meagre to divert the child workers engaged in these sectors at present. Its another aspect is that handicraft is traditional occupation in our country. If a

child does not learn the skill from early childhood, he cannot become skilled in a particular handicraft. In these circumstances, unless we make some special arrangements by making investment we cannot separate them from their traditional jobs. For this, unless we make education compulsory and give a guarantee employment, it will not be meaningful. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering any scheme to make education compulsory up to middle level and providing employment so that child labour may be eliminated totally?

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The amount I have stated is only regarding one particularly project of ILO. We have actually four projects broadly. The one in which I have stated International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour is the only figure I have given; that is one programme assisted by the ILO; there is a second programme which is going to be assisted by the ILO where we will be getting about Rs. 4 crore child labour action and support programme. This programme is yet to start; it has not been launched.

We have got three programmes which are of UNICEF Master Plan of Operation. So, this is the third one. The fourth one is, National Child Labour Project. We have got 10 projects which we are implementing in the child labour concentrated area like Shiva Kashi, Diamond Polishing in Surat, Lock industry in Aligarh and the carpet industry in Bidar. Ten areas we have identified. In turn, our concentration is on education programme. So, the money which I have spelt out is only for one of the four projects. But if you take the total amount of money being spent, it is quite high. I can assure the House that money will not be a problem but the mechanism is a problem, because Government alone cannot do it.

We have to involve NGOs very actively in this programme; and that is the reason why, for the first time, we are convening a National Conference on Child Labour on the

17th of next month there we will formulate our action programme as now to invoke a large number of voluntary organisations who are already doing good work in the field of child labour.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: May I know the Hon'ble Minister whether the carpet importers from Europe decided to boycott the Indian carpet the ground that child labour is engaged in the industry the work of which is hazardous to their health; if so, what is Government's reaction?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: As of today, no country has officially banned the import of Indian carpet. But there are human activists' movements in Europe particularly in the United States of America where they are pressuring their respective governments to impose a ban on the import of Indian carpet made by children.

There is Private Members' Bill before the Senate in the United States. But Government as such has not taken any official position.

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY: Has any survey been conducted throughout the country in regard to the position of child labour; if so, that is the total number of child labour in the country; and what are the safety measures adopted for the working children?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: A survey has been conducted. The child labour figures are available in the census itself. 1971 census shows that we have 10 million child labour in our country. The 1981 census shows we had 13 million and the thirty-second round of the National Central Survey conducted in our country by the Planning Commission shows the latest figure as 17 million.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRNDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Parliamentary constituency is the biggest centre of carpet industry in the country. The issue of child labour in carpet indus-

try is always discussed at international level. To force someone to work is against humanity. I am also totally against child labour. The hon. Minister has said in this reply that the fund received from UNICEF is utilised for liberation of child workers through voluntary organisations and it is utilized to rehabilitate them so that they may lead a normal life. The propaganda of liberating child workers at Bhadohi in my constituency is made in foreign countries and through periodicals. Voluntary organisation functions by the name of Bal Bhandhu Mukti Morcha. This organisation got the child workers liberated from carpet industry at Bhadohi and also made arrangements for them utilising that fund, so that they may lead normal life. Are the liberated child workers still leading a normal life and who are these people? Secondly, the crime of child labour is committed in our country. This is a problem of our country but how it is published in foreign countries. How our people make propaganda of it in foreign countries? Which is the agency to interfere in our internal affairs?

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir it is true that there is a large number of children working in the carpet weaving industry in Bhadohi area of Uttar Pradesh. I had in fact, two occasions to visit that area earlier and I am very much aware of that area. We have a National Child Labour Project being executed in that particular area.

Procurement of Cotton

*832. **SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Cotton Corporation of India to increase the off take of cotton from the state;

(b) whether the Karnataka Government has also sought permission for the supply of cotton to other States; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no restriction in supply of cotton from one State to another State.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: The particular question that I have asked is whether the Government is aware that Karnataka grows one of the best quality of DCH cotton and the Cotton Corporation of India has been buying cotton most from these 3-4 States like Maharashtra, Punjab and Gujarat.

May I know from the hon. Minister during the last two years what is the quantity of cotton bought by this Cotton Corporation of India and I would like to ask if the Government is aware of the fact that the farmers growing cotton are facing many hardships. The cotton Corporation of India has to act as a catalytic agent to ensure the movement and reasonable price made available to the farmers. The fluctuations are so much that during the last year the prices had gone down from Rs. 1400-1800 to Rs. 700-600. Does the Cotton Corporation of India propose taking some steps to look after the interests of the cotton growing farmers?

[*Translation*]

SHRI . G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the C.C.I. has purchased nearly 2.30 lakh quintal of cotton, the price of which is nearly Rs. 24 crore. He is saying that the prices have come down. The minimum support prices of D.C.H. 32 is rupees 1040 and it is being sold at a price which is 70 per cent more. Similarly, the support price of Jaygar is Rs. 760 and it selling at a price which is 25 per cent more.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Textile Mills in Maharashtra

*822. **SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to State:

(a) whether a number of Textile Mills in Maharashtra in general and Mumbai in particular are chronically sick;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government for their revival/modernisation;

(c) the funds provided for the purpose during the current year and the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to set up new textile mills in cotton region of Maharashtra during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Govt. has set up a Nodal Agency/Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to evolve and manage rehabilitation package to revive a sick mill. Govt. had also Set up a Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme (TMFS) to cater to the modernisation needs of Textile Industry. Till 31.12.92, an amount of Rs. 874.52 crores had been disbursed in 307 cases.

(c) While Textile Modernisation Fund (TMF) has not been continued in the 8th plan, financial institutions would continue to provide assistance as a part of their normal operations.

(d) and (e). The Government does not propose to set up any Spinning Mills. However, as per information made available by

National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), there are tentative proposals to set up 8 Cooperative Spinning Mills in Maharashtra during the Eighth Plan.

Cardamon Price and Production

*824. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to make a policy for stabilisation of price of caramon and to provide remunerative price to the growers and reasonable price to the consumers;

(b) whether the Government are taking any measures to increase the acreage of cardamom cultivation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to provide any subsidy and concessions for increasing cardamom cultivation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The statutory functions of the Spices Board include:

- (i) ensuring remunerative returns to growers of cardamon;
- (ii) regulating the sale of cardamon and stabilisation of prices of cardamon.

To fulfill these obligations the Spices Board regularly monitors cardamom auctions and price trends.

(b) to (d). As there is ample scope for increasing production of cardamon in the country through increased productivity, intensive cultivation and scientific management of existing cardamom plantations, there is no

proposal for increasing the acreage under cardamon.

(e) and (f). Spices Board has a number of subsidy schemes to increase the production and productivity of cardamon. These include:

- (i) supply of quality planting materials produced in the departmental and certified poly-bag nurseries to the farmers;
- (ii) cash subsidy for replantation of old, diseased and drought affected plants with high yielding varieties;
- (iii) subsidy for construction of water storage devices like check dams, farm ponds and installation of irrigation equipments; and
- (iv) popularising scientific cultivation and rendering technical guidance to farmers, free of cost.

Capital Base of Nationalised Banks

*828. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has released Rs. 700 crores to bolster the capital base of nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the names of the nationalised banks which are proposed to be provided additional share capital and the amount thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not allocating the additional share capital to all the public sector banks;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR

AHMED): (a) to (c). A sum of Rs. 700 crores has been contributed by the Central Government during 19992-93 towards the capital of 14 nationalised banks as per details given in the enclosed statement

The allocation has been made keeping in view the requirements of individual banks, for achieving norms of capital adequacy and

other related considerations.

Within the limitation of budgetary allocation, it was not possible to accommodate the requirement of all the nationalised banks. So far as the State Bank of India and its seven associate banks are concerned, Government is not a shareholder, hence does not contribute to their capital.

STATEMENT

Distribution of Capital to nationalised banks during 1992-93

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Amount of Capital Contribution (Amount Rs./in Crores)
1.	Bank of Baroda	50
2.	Canara Bank	75
3.	Corporation Bank	30
4.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	30
5.	Punjab National Bank	75
6.	Union Bank of India	30
7.	Allahabad Bank	65
8.	Andhra Bank	30
9.	Dena Bank	50
10.	Vijaya Bank	50
11.	Indian Bank	35
12.	New Bank of India	60
13.	Punjab & Sind Bank	85
14.	Bank of Maharashtra	35
	Total	700

Subsidy to Farmers by Marine Product Export Development Authority

*829. SHRI SOBHNADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Marine Product Export Development Authority is giving subsidy to the Brackish Water Prawn Culture Farms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether subsidy is being given to only such farmers as obtained loans from

the Financial Institutions;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to remove this condition; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is giving following subsidy for the development of brackish water prawn culture farms:

Sl. No.	Subsidy scheme	Objective of the Scheme	Rate of subsidy
1.	Subsidy for New Farm Development	To bring new area Under scientific shrimp farming.	25% of Capital investment of Rs 30,000/ha. whichever is less. Maximum limit for an individual/unit under the scheme is upto 1.5 lakhs to develop 10 ha. of new area.
2.	Subsidy for Shrimp feed and seed	To encourage shrimp production through traditional farms.	25% of Cost of shrimp feed and seed to a maximum of Rs.30,000/- and Rs.450/- respectively perha. Maximum area is limited to 50 ha. per unit/beneficiary.
3.	Subsidy for establishment of shrimp hatchery	To encourage shrimp production	25% of capital investment subject to a maximum of Rs 5 lakhs.
4.	Subsidy for establishment of spawners bank	To encourage establishment of spawners bank	25% of capital cost subject to maximum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs per unit.

(c) to (f). Scientific shrimp farming is capital intensive. Most entrepreneurs take recourse to assistance from a Bank or some other financial institution. MPEDA has, therefore, generally linked up its subsidy schemes

to bank finance. This helps to ensure that the project is viable and to guard against possibility of mis-use and mis-application of the subsidy facility. However, where an entrepreneur has other sources of financing

his project, and can offer valid proof of viability of his project, of creation of assets, and of investments made, MPEDA can consider such cases for grant of subsidy on merits.

Export of Grapes

*831. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of grapes exported

and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years, country-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to boost its export?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The exports of grapes during the last three years was under:

Country	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	Qty	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty	Val.
UAE	2178.226	347.625	3779.517	651.112	6781.179	1232.962
Saudi Arabia	1051.527	184.270	335.578	53.355	1884.889	286.461
Bahrain	239.258	33.480	221.771	33.303	562.962	80.579
Kuwait	178.338	27.254	42.147	6.305	228.664	31.402
Bangladesh	102.089	12.961	775.025	78.754	1196.987	92.752
Qatar	60.625	11.688	84.707	10.173	85.194	13.083
Oman	29.798	5.831	43.495	5.904	102.095	14.310
United Kingdom	1.125	.212	12.920	1.688	271.586	104.594
Maldives	.750	.112	0.557	0.125	0.808	0.153
Singapore	.501	.0728	16.125	2.170	0.600	0.063
Yemen Arab Republic			14.820	29.640		
Mauritius			12.887	2.011	19.090	3.866
Hong Kong			3.439	0.500	0.680	0.094

Country	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	Qty	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty	Val.
Malaysia			2.669	0.179	0.250	0.050
Germany			1.211	0.269	1.435	0.202
France			0.500	0.133		
USA			0.350	0.026	6.637	1.278
USSR					2.850	0.248
Switzerland					0.360	0.066
Canada					0.235	0.045
Nepal					0.250	0.040
Brazil					0.280	0.017
Italy					0.197	0.017
Total	3842.238	623.509	5347.718	881.253	11147.158	1862.282

The steps taken by Agricultural and processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA) to promote exports of grapes, include market development, product promotion quality upgradation, improvement in packaging, arranging buyer sepler meets, participation in international trade fairs etc.

Units of National Textile Corporation suffered loss**[Translation]**

833. DR. P. R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of textiles units of the National Textile Corporation which have suffered losses during 1992-93.

(b) the reasons for the losses; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the performance of NTC and the outcome thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) A Statement indicating the names of textile mills which have suffered losses during 1992-93 in enclosed.

(b) The main reasons for losses are

obsolete machinery, low productivity, surplus labour force, high raw material costs, competition from powerloom sector, low capacity utilisation, etc.

(c) Government have approved a turn around strategy for NTC involving, inter alia, selective modernisation, financial restructuring and rationalisation of surplus work force through the Voluntary Retirement Scheme. Three modernisation schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 40.07 cores are under implementation. 26286 employees have availed of Voluntary Retirement Scheme upto 17.4.93 Rs. 100 crores have been released so far in addition to normal budgetary support towards reimbursement of cash loss to meet the interim requirement of liquidity of NTC during the period of implementation of the Turn Around Strategy, etc. It is expected that NTC shall be able to turn around in three years, with the successful implementation of the Turn Around Strategy.

STATEMENT

Statement showing names of the Textiles Units of NTC which have suffered loss during 1992-93

S. No.	Name of the Subsidiary/Mill
	NTC (DRP) LTD
1.	Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi.
2.	Edward Mills, Beawar (Rajasthan)
3.	Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar (Rajasthan)
4.	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijaynagar, (Rajasthan)
5.	Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur (Rajasthan)
6.	Dayalbagh Spinning Mills, Amritsar (Punjab)
7.	Suraj Textile Mills, Malout, (Punjab)
8.	Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar (Punjab)
9.	Panipat woollen mills, Kharar (Punjab)
10.	NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.
11.	Indore Malwa Mills, Indore
12.	Kalyanmal Mills, Indore
	Swadashi Textile Mills, Indore

S. No.	Name of the Subsidiary/Mill
13.	Hira Mills, Ujjain
14.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Burhanpur
15.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon
16.	New Bhopal Textile Mills, Bhopal
17.	NTC (UTTAR PRADESH) LIMITED
18.	Muir Mills, Kanpur
19.	New Victoria Mills, Kanpur
20.	Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur
21.	Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathras
22.	Shri Vikram Cotton Mills, Lucknow
23.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur
24.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan
25.	Raebareilly Textile Mills, Raibareilly

S. No.	Name of the Subsidiary Mill
26.	Atherton Mills, Kanpur
27.	Lamirattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur
28.	India United Mills No.1, Bombay
29.	India United Mills No.2 Bombay
30. & 31.	India United Mills No. 3/4, Bombay
32.	India United Mills No. 5, Bombay.
33.	India United Dye Works, Bombay.
34.	Model Mills, Nagpur.
35.	R.B.B.A. Mills, Hinganghat.
36.	R.S.R.G. Mills, Akola.
37.	Savatraram Ram Prasad Mills, Akola.
38.	Vidharbha Mills, Achalpur.
39.	NTC (SM) LTD
	Apollo Mills, Bombay.

S. No.	Name of the Subsidiary/Mill
40.	Bharat Textile Mills, Bombay.
41.	Digvijay Mills, Bombay.
42.	Jupiter Textile Mills, Bombay.
43.	Mumbai Textile Mills, Bombay.
44.	New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay.
45.	Aurangabad Textile Mills, Aurangabad.
46.	Chalisgaon Textile Mills, Chalisgaon.
47.	Dhule Textile Mills, Dhule.
48.	Nanded Textile Mills, Nanded.
TAKEN OVER MILLS	
49.	Elphinstone Spinning & Wvg. Mills, Bombay.
50.	Finlay Mills, Bombay.
51.	Gold Mohar Mills, Bombay
52.	Kohinoor Mills No. 1, Bombay.
53.	Kohinoor Mills No. 2, Bombay.

S. No.	Name of the Subsidiary/Mill
54.	Kohinoor Mills No.3, Bombay.
55.	Podar Mills, Bombay.
56.	Shri Madhusudhan Mills, Bombay.
57.	Shri Sitaram Mills, Bombay.
58.	Tata Mills, Bombay.
59.	Jam Mills, Bombay.
60.	New City Mills, Bombay.
61.	Podar Processors.
	NTC (GUJARAT) LTD
62.	Ahmedabad Jupiter Mills, Ahmedabad.
63.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.
64.	Himadri Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.
65.	Jehangir Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.
66.	New Manechchowk Textile Mills, Ahmedabad

S. No.	Name of the Subsidiary/Mill
67.	Rajnagar Textile Mills No.1, Ahmedabad.
68.	Rajnagar Textile Mills, No.2, Ahmedabad.
69.	Mahalaxmi Textile Mills, Bhavnagar.
70.	Petlad Textile Mills, Petlad.
71.	Rajkot Textile Mills, Rajkot.
72.	Viramgam Textile Mills, Viramgam.
	NTC (APKK&M) LTD
73.	Anant Pur Cotton Mills, Tadapatra.
74.	Adoni Cotton Mills, Adoni.
75.	Natraj Spg. & Wvg. Mills.
76.	Tirupathi Cotton Mills, Renigunta.
77.	Yallamma Cotton, Woollen and Silk Mills, Davangere.
78.	Netha Spg. Mills, Secunderabad.
79.	Minerva Mills, Bangalore.

S. No. Name of the Subsidiary/Mill

80. Mysore Mills, Bangalore.
81. Mehboob Shahi Mills, Gulbarga.
82. Azam Jahi Mills, Warangal.
83. Paravathi Mills, Quilon.
- NTC (TAMIL NADU & PONDICHERRY) LTD
84. Om Parasakti Mills, Coimbatore.
85. Cambodia Mills, Coimbatore.
86. Krishnveni Textile Mills, Coimbatore.
87. Sri Ranga Vilas Mills, Peelamedu.
88. Pioneer Spinners, Pionger Nagar, Kanivela Kudi, Ramanathapuram Distt.
89. Balram Verma Textile Mills, Shencottah.
90. Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.
91. Somasundaram Mills, Coimbatore.
92. Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit, Coimbatore.
93. Sri Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry.

S. No. Name of the Subsidiary/Mill

94. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry.
95. Sri Sarda Mills, Podanur.
96. Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Coimbatore.
97. Arati Cotton Mills, Dassnagar, Howrah Distt.
98. Bangasri Cotton Mills, Sukchar, 24, Parganas Distt.
99. Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills No.I, Konnagar, Distt. Hooghly.
100. Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills. No.II, Kataganj, Distt., Nadia.
101. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Serampore, Distt., Hooghly.
102. Bengal Textile Mills, Cassim Bazar Murshidabad Distt.
103. Central Cotton Mills, P.O. Belur Math, Howrah Distt.
104. Jyoti Wvg. Factory, Calcutta.
105. Luxminarayan Cotton Mills, Rshra Hooghly Distt.
106. Rampooria Cotton Mills, Serampore, Hooghly Distt.
107. Shree Mahalaxmi Mills, Palapatta.

S. No.	Name of the Subsidiary/Mill
108.	Sodepur Cotton Mills, Sodepur.
109.	Bihar Co-operative Spg. Mills, Mokamah.
110.	Associated Industries, Kamrup.
111.	Orissa Cotton Mills, Bhagatpur.
112.	Gaya Cotton Mills, Gaya.

Development of NHS in Rajasthan

*834. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects submitted by the Government of Rajasthan for development of National Highways in the State during the year 1992-93 and the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of the projects approved by the Government; and

(c) the amount allocated for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) During 1992-93 which is the first year of Eighth Five Year Plan, the Government of Rajasthan had submitted 28 projects out of which 2 projects relate to Bridges, 8 to Road works, and 18 to minor works costing less than Rs. 50 lakh each.

(b) One bridge project, 2 road projects and 8 minor works amounting to Rs. 687.78 lakhs, Rs. 1212.10 lakhs and Rs. 206.90 lakhs respectively were approved during 1992-93.

(c) For these approved projects an amount of Rs. 276.28 lakhs was allocated during 1992-93.

Paradip Port

[*English*]

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

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has advanced loan for construction of new berths at Paradip Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of new berths proposed to be constructed with this loan; and

(d) the details of time-bound programme for completion of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Asian Development Banks has extended loan assistance for the development of coal handling facilities at Paradip including construction of two berths.

(b) Loan assistance of 134.85 million dollars will be available for the project.

(c) It is proposed to construct 2 new berths for handling coal.

(d) The project is programmed to be completed within 5 years from the date of sanction i.e. by April, 1998.

Marine Exports

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

(a) the steps taken to increase marine exports during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the facilities provided by MPEDA at Visakhapatnam to step up exports;

(c) whether the Government propose to encourage brackish water aquaculture to capture export market;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether large scale diversion of area from foodgrains has taken place in favour of brackish water aquaculture farms in Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the details of achievements made so far and the incentives provided by the Government to these farmers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE

(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The following steps are being adopted for increasing marine exports during the Eight Five Year Plan:

- (i) Development of deep sea fishing and diversified fishing for stepping up export production;
- (ii) Stepping up production by culture fisheries;
- (iii) Induction of new technology and value addition;
- (iv) Modernisation of processing facilities, quality upgradation and waste reduction; and
- (v) Aggressive market promotion measures.

(b) The facility Provided by MPEDA at Visakhapatnam to step up export are:

1. A hatchery with a capacity of 100 million seed production per year has been set up to cater to the needs of the shrimp farmers of the state.

2. MPEDA has also set up a sub-regional office which provides:

- (i) Assistance for modernisation of processing plant;
- (ii) Disbursement of subsidy amount;
- (iii) Implementation of the developmental schemes of MPEDA in Andhra Pradesh.
- (iv) Assisting exporters for sorting out the problems relating to Customs and JCCI & E;
- (v) Providing market information to exporters.
- (vi) Conducting training programme for quality management essential for seafood export.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Shrimp continues to occupy a dominant position in our seafood export basket. Production of shrimp from natural resources has reached a plateau. The only alternative to augment the export production of shrimp is through aquaculture. This Ministry has identified aquaculture as an extreme focus item for boosting export earnings. MPEDA is implementing the following schemes for development of aquaculture:

Subsidy scheme	Objective of the scheme	Rate of Subsidy
1. Subsidy for New Farm Development	To bring new area under scientific shrimp farming	23% of capital investment or Rs.30,000/ha. whichever is less. Maximum limit for an individual/unit under the scheme is upto 1.5 lakhs to develop 10 ha. of new area.
2. Subsidy for shrimp feed and seed	To encourage shrimp production through traditional farms	25% of cost of shrimp feed and seed to a maximum of Rs.30,000/- and Rs.450/- respectively per ha. Maximum area is limited to 50 ha. per unit/beneficiary.
3. Subsidy for establishment of shrimp hatchery	To encourage shrimp production	25% of capital investment subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs
4. Subsidy for establishment of spawners bank	To encourage establishment of spawners bank	25% of capital cost subject to maximum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs per unit.

Besides the above subsidies, Ministry of Agriculture is also implementing centrally sponsored subsidy scheme called integrated brackishwater fish farm development. The details of the scheme are as follows:

- (i) A maximum subsidy of Rs. 30,000/-per ha. per beneficiary for development of brackishwater farms and first crop inputs through brackishwater fish farmers development agencies, who are registered as farmers under such agencies.
- (ii) A maximum subsidy of Rs. 30,000/-per ha. per beneficiary for construction of new semi intensive shrimp farms of maximum land holding of 10ha. to all categories of farmers.
- (iii) Subsidy limited a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh fro setting up of small/backyard shrimp hatcheries.
- (e) No, Sir, no such large scale diversion has taken place.
- (f) Question does not arise

Bank Robberies

*837. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank robberies which have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons killed and the amount of compensation paid to the dependents of the persons killed during the above period;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check such incidents in future;

(d) whether some bank employees were also found involved in such robberies; and

(e) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). State-wise information regarding the incidents of bank robber-

ies/ dacoities that took place in 28 public sector banks during the last three years viz. 1990, 1991 and 1992 is given in the statement. As per available information, in these incidents of dacoities/robberies, 62 persons are reported to have been killed. A sum of Rs. 39 lakhs was paid by the respective public sector banks as compensation to the families of the bank employee/members of the public who were killed in the incidents of robberies/dacoities during 1989, 1990 and 1991 (upto September, 1991).

(c). Bank/robberies/dacoities to a considerable extent depend upon general security environment in the locality. Banks have, however, taken steps to improve their security arrangements. As this is a continuous process, security measures implemented by banks are reviewed on an ongoing basis and whenever further improvements are considered necessary, appropriate steps are taken by the banks. Depending on various factors, banks have classified their branches, have posted security guards and installed appropriate alarm systems in the branches. In order to motivate employees, the general public and the police to resist robberies/dacoities, scheme for giving rewards has also been in operation.

(d) In stray cases bank employees were also found to be involved in bank robberies.

(e) Action against the bank employees involved in robberies is taken by the respective banks in accordance with their Discipline and Appeal Rules, apart from prosecution in courts of law.

STATEMENT

Statement showing state-wise number of dacoities/robberies in public sector banks during the calendar years 1990, 1991 & 1992

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of cases
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01
3.	Assam	19
4.	Bihar	112
5.	Gujarat	06
6.	Haryana	04
7.	Himachal Pradesh	02
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	04
9.	Karnataka	02
10.	Kerala	01
11.	Madhya Pradesh	06
12.	Maharashtra	04
13.	Manipur	01

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of cases
1	2	3
14.	Meghalaya	03
15.	Nagaland	04
16.	New Delhi (U.T.)	04
17.	Orissa	03
18.	Punjab	121
19.	Rajasthan	02
20.	Tripura	01
21.	Uttar Pradesh	18
22.	West Bengal	49
	Total	380

Investment Offer by Sudan

[English]

*838. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Sudan have invited the Indian private sector for making investment in Sudan;

(b) whether the Government of Sudan provide several guarantees and facilities to the foreign investors;

(c) whether there is great potential for setting up of Indo-Sudan joint ventures in Sudan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) There is no specific invitation from the Government of Sudan to the Indian private sector for making investment in Sudan. However, during the recent visit of the Sudanese Minister of Trade, Cooperation and Supply to India when he called on the Minister of State for Commerce, he generally expressed interest in Indian companies setting up joint ventures in Sudan in the fields of sugar, tannery batteries, trucks, soaps etc.

(b) The Government of Sudan has established the Investment Public Corporation to encourage investment in Sudan and prepare appropriate environment for investment promotion. The Encouragement of Investment Act 1990, provides for certain privileges, facilities and guarantees for investment in Sudan.

(c) to (e). No assessment of the potential for joint venture has so far been made. However, as and when proposals come for joint ventures, they will be considered on merit.

Restructuring of Cochin Shipyard

*839. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for restructuring the Cochin Shipyard Limited is pending before the Government for a long time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). No proposal for restructuring the Cochin Shipyard Limited is pending. However, a proposal for restructuring the capital base of the Company is under consideration which envisages interest holiday and moratorium on repayment of capital loan (Rs. 82.57 crores) upto 31.3.97; write off of ways and means loans and working capital margin totalling to Rs. 33.52 crores as on 31.3.92 towards reimbursement of cash losses, together with waiver of interest thereon and repayment of the balance amount of loan and the interest in 10 annual instalments commencing from 1.4.98.

(c) 9 to 12 months.

[Translation]

Smuggling on Indo Nepal Border

*840. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of incidents of smuggling on Indo-Nepa border have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years; and

(c) the effective steps being taken to check the smuggling on Indo-Nepal border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Details of number of seizures of smuggling cases on Indo-Nepal border during the last three years are given below:-

IMPORT

Year	Cases	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
------	-------	-------------------------

1990	7513	2400.34
1991	5017	3165.08
1992	3517	3121.03

EXPORT

1990	333	185.83
1991	369	323.14
1992	141	356.05

TOTAL

1990	7846	2586.17
1991	5386	3488.22
1992	3658	3477.08

(c) Anti-smuggling agencies are vigilant against smuggling activities. Close coordination is being maintained among all the agencies concerned in the detection and prevention of smuggling.

In addition, schemes permitting import of 5 Kgs. of gold per passenger and 100 Kgs. of silver per passenger on payment of customs duty in convertible foreign exchange by NRIs and Indian passport holders under certain conditions were introduced with effect from 1.3.92 and 8.2.93 respectively.

Besides persons coming to India have been allowed since February 9, 1993 to bring 35 specified articles mostly electronic goods on payment of import duty at the rate

of 150 percent. The measures taken is likely to deter smuggling of electronic goods.

[English]

Income Tax Status of Religious Organisations

7266. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the income tax status of the RSS, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, the Jamaate Islami Hind and the Bajrang Dal;

(b) whether any tax exemption is available on their income to these organisations

or in respect of the donations made to these organisations;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof and the date of commencement of such concession;

(d) the income of these organisations including donations as last reported in the returns filed by these organisations and assessed; and

(e) the exact legal status of these organisations, whether they are registered under the Indian Trust Act or the Registration and Societies Act etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (e). Information is being compiled and will be placed on the table of the House, in due course.

ILO Study Regarding Women

7267. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) study, women continue to be concentrated in lower-qualified, lower paid jobs, with very few managing to attain managerial posts;

(b) if so, the reasons for this in India; and

(c) the steps being 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). Various socio-economic and cultural factors have contributed to this situation in India. In order to help women realize their potentialities, Government have through different departments taken up a number of programmes aimed at increasing the education and skill levels of women and improving their social status.

[*Translation*]

Trade Through Roads with Neighbouring Countries

7268. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the names of neighbouring countries with which India is having trade through roads?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The names of the neighbouring countries with which India is having trade through roads are:

1. Pakistan,
2. Bangladesh
3. Bhutan,
4. China,
5. Nepal and
6. Myanmar (Burma)

Modernisation of Powerlooms in Gujarat

7269. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the Government of Gujarat for providing financial assistance for the modernisation of powerlooms in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be provided to the State in this regard during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No such proposal has been received by Government in recent times.

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

period?

Loans to Whole Sale Traders in Madhya Pradesh

7270. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned to the wholesale traders by the public sector banks in Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years, bank-wise; and

(b) the number of traders who have been provided the loans during the above

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). The data reporting system does not generate the information in respect of loans sanctioned to Whodesale traders bankwise. However, the number of accounts and the distribution of outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks in Madhya Pradesh as at the end of June 1983, June 1989 and March 1991 (latest available) are given below:-

*(No. of accounts in thousands)
(Amount in Rs. crore)*

<i>As on</i>	<i>No. of A/C</i>	<i>Amount outstanding</i>
June 1988	21.6	135
June 1989	21.4	181
June 1991	33.6	236

Duty Related Cases

7271. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several persons/companies against whom the amount of direct taxes and excise duty is outstanding and have gone to courts;

(b) if so, the number of such cases, State-wise;

(c) the amount involved in each of these cases; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government for the settlement of the cases at the earliest?

DRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Person-wise or State-wise information regarding persons/companies against whom the amount of direct taxes is outstanding and have gone to courts is not compiled by the Central Board of Direct Taxes. Collecting this information from field formations of Income-tax Department, spread out in different parts of the country, will require considerable time and effort, which may not be commensurate with the objective.

CENTRAL EXCISE

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Statewise figures are not maintained by the Department. Also, as the total number of cases is as large as 8254, time and efforts involved in teh compilation of case-wise information will not be in com-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHAN-

mensurate with the results sought to be achieved. However, Collectorate-wise information regarding cases pending in Supreme Court, High Courts and Lower Courts and Amount of Central Excise duty outstanding

as on 1.3.1993 is given in the statement.

(d) the courts are being regularly addressed through the counsels for priority decisions.

STATEMENT

Pending Cases as on 1st March, 1993

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Collectorate	Supreme Court	High Court	Lower Court	Total	Amount (as on 1.3.93)
1.	Allahabad	62	147	8	217	38.96
2.	Chandigarh	193	389	48	630	49.04
3.	Delhi	73	151	16	240	121.60
4.	Jaipur	98	169	4	271	32.27
5.	Kanpur	91	233	111	435	19.46
6.	Meerut	93	216	25	334	139.80
7.	Patna	18	334	15	68	14.28
8.	Jamshedpur	18	18	9	45	95.40
9.	Ahmedabad	138	164	16	318	59.97
10.	Aurangabad	73	159	16	248	40.79
11.	Bardoda	78	86	20	184	117.43
12.	Bombay	75	240	3	318	85.47

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Collectorate	Supreme Court	High Court	Lower Court	Total	Amount (as on 1.3.93)
13.	Bombay-II	97	244	-	341	142.78
14.	Bombay-III	95	230	6	331	316.44
15.	Gca	25	41	-	66	3.25
16.	Nagpur	41	65	-	106	21.00
17.	Pune	76	95	28	199	68.56
18.	Rajkot	100	53	16	169	13.17
19.	Raipur	25	44	19	88	10.82
20.	Indore	91	177	17	285	14.86
21.	Surat	49	105	4	158	53.95
22.	Bangalore	83	233	-	316	88.73
23.	Belgaum	41	72	-	113	14.92
24.	Cochin	74	60	21	155	21.05
25.	Coimbatore	59	111	10	180	25.85
26.	Guntur	57	39	-	96	4.50

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Collectorate	Supreme	High	Lower	Total	Amount
27.	Hyderabad	Not reported				47.26
28.	Madras	202	167	4	373	53.53
29.	Madurai	359	330	-	689	23.78
30.	Vizag	18	14	2	34	7.38
31.	Trichy	16	40	5	61	10.28
32.	Bhubaneswar	32	33	-	65	23.65
33.	Baripur	23	101	3	127	17.15
34.	Calcutta-I	10	232	-	242	23.18
35.	Calcutta-II	40	342	1	383	65.07
36.	Shillong	84	282	3	369	1.84
	Total	2708	5116	430	8254	1888.47

Export of Goods

7272. SHRI BAPUHARICH AURE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of items exported to different countries during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;

(b) the target fixed for 1993-94;

(c) whether the target is expected to be achieved;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHEREE) (a) to (e). Trade statistics are compiled by the Directorate General of Commercial intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta on financial Year basis in accordance with the commodity classification known as Indian Trade Classification (Based on Harmonised Commodity description and Coding System). The details of items exported country-wise are presently available only upto the financial year 1991-92 and are given in the Volume I of the Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India (Annuals Numbers for 1990-91 and 1991-92). Copies of these publications are available in the Lok Sabha Library. The Annual Number for 1992-93 has not become due. Export targets for 1993-94 have not been fixed.

Price of Cotton And Yarn

7273. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of cotton and Yarn are increasing frequently due to export of cotton and Yarn;

(b) whether this has resulted in sufferings of handloom weaver; and

(c) whether the propose to stop these exports to avoid the sufferings of handloom weavers?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b) above, question does not arise. However, while releasing export quots of cotton and Yarn Government's endeavour is to maintain a careful balance between the interests of cotton farmers on the one hand and the handloom weavers and the textile industry on the other.

Production/Consumption of Textiles in Utar Pradesh

7274. MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the production and consumptin of textiles in Utar pradesh;

(b) the number of textile mills along with the mills runing and those closed down;

(c) the reasons for which these mills have been closed down;

(d) the number of textile workers rendered jobless due to such closure;

(e) the steps taken/being taken for the rehabilitation kof the jobless workers;

(f) whether a number of retrenched textile workers of closed Raza Textile Mill, Rampur have not been paid their dues so far; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by whicg the dues are likelly to be extended to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) (a) the state-wise statistics

on consumption of textiles are not maintained.

(b) and (c) As on 31st December, 1992 there were 1137 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills in the country, out of which 2 mills were reported to be closed under the I.D Act. 23 mills were also closed under Sec. 56 of Compsnies Act. These mills are closed down mainly due to financial difficulties and labour prblems.

(d) Approximately 46000 workers were reported to be affected as on 28th february, 1993.

(e) Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund (TWRF) has been set up to provide interim relief to the workers rendered jobless due to permanent/partial closure of a mill.

(f) and (g) Since M/s Raza Textile Mills is not eligible for the relief under the TWRFS, the Workers rendered jobless have not been extended the benefits of interim relief under the scheme .

Construction of Flats by UTI

7275. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of residential flats constructed/purchased by the Unit Trust of India (UTI) in Delhi and Bombay and the names of places where these are located; and

(b) the total amount spent by UTI on their construction/purchase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The details of residential flats purchased and under construction by UTI in Bombay and Delhi are given in the Statement.

(b) the estimated amount involved in the purchase/construction of flats is about Rs. 42 crores as per details in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

Sr. No.	Location	No. of Flats	Total Purchase cost (Rs.)
1.	Varuna Co-op. Hsg. Soc., Jolly Maker-III, G.D. Somani Marg, Cuffe Parade, Bombay-400005	1	Rs. 10,90,415.00
2.	Harbour Heights B-1, N.A. Sewant Marg, Colaba, Bombay-400005.	2	Rs. 8,45,000.00
3.	76, Juhu Rutherford CHS, Juhu Tara Road, Santa Cruz (West), Bombay-400049	1	Rs. 1,45,000.00
4.	Twin Towers-B, Old Veer Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi, Bombay-400025	7	Rs. 69,33,402.00
5.	Vikas Finlay Towers, Tank Road, Parel, Bombay-400033.	19	Rs. 1,15,82,075.00
6.	Jalkiran CHS, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay-400005.	1	Rs. 20,00,000.00
7.	Durga Prasanna CHS, 10th Road, Khar, Bombay-400052.	2	Rs. 22,00,000.00
8.	Bandra Reclamation, MHB Colony, Bandra (West) Bombay-400052.	44	Rs. 2,02,52,335.00
9.	Sanskrit CHS, 184, Dr. M.B. Raut Road No.2, Shivaji Park, Bombay-400028.	1	Rs. 27,60,000.00
10.	Hilltop CHS Ltd., 49, 49A, Pali Hill, Bandra (West), Bombay-400050.	1	Rs. 22,25,000.00

Sr. No.	Location	No. of Flats	Total Purchase cost (Rs.)
11.	Dhanumal Mansion, Plot No. 121, 10th Road, Khar (West), Bombay-400052.	1	Rs. 19,60,000.00
12.	Balkishna CHS, 44-A, Tilak Marg, Santacruz (West), Bombay-400054.	1	Rs. 20,35,000.00
13.	Asiana, Glazo Staff CHS, St. John Baptist Road, Bandra (West), Bombay-400050.	1	Rs. 16,50,000.00
14.	Saujanya CHS, 16th Road, Khar (West), Bombay-400052.	1	Rs. 19,65,000.00
15.	Khandelwal Friends CHS, Plot No. 485, 486, 17th Road, Khar (West), Bombay-400052.	1	Rs. 22,00,000.00
16.	Nestle-1, Pandurang Bhudhwar Marg, Worli, Bombay-400013.	4	Rs. 42,24,000.00
17.	Maker Towers 'H' CHS Ltd., G.D. Soman Marg, Cuffee Parade, Bombay-400003.	1	Rs. 75,90,000.00
18.	Lotus Court, Flat No. 33, J. Tata Road, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-400020.	1	Rs. 40,50,000.00
19.	Pearl Mansion, 91 M.K. Road, Bombay-400020.	1	Rs. 42,00,000.00
20.	Park West-1, Raheja Estate, Kulup Wadi, Borivali (East), Bombay.	7	Rs. 79,79,250.00

Sr. No.

No. of Flats

Total Purchase cost (Rs.)

21. Temple View, Near Salibaba Mandir.
Raheja Township, Malad (East), Bombay-400097.
22. Sarnath, Wing A & B, Upper Govind Nagar.
Chincholi Phatak Road, Malad (West), Bombay-400097.

23. Maker Towers '1' CHS Ltd., G.D. Soman Marg,
Cuffe Parade, Bombay-400005.
24. Lotus Court Flat No. 24,
J. Tata Road, Bombay-400020.

Detail of Residential Flats under Construction in Bombay

Sr. No.

No. of Flats

Total Estimated Cost (Rs.)

1. Maker Kundan Gardens
Santa Cruz (West), Bombay 400 054.
2. Tata Housing Develop Co. Ltd.,
Veer Savarkar Marg, Behind Kohinoor Hotel,
Prabhadevi, Bombay.
- Plot No. 82,
Bandra - Kurla Complex, Bändra.
3. Sarnath, Wing D & E
Upper Govind Nagar, Chincholi Phatak Road,
Malad (East), Bombay-400 097.
4. 16 Rs. 2.08,00,000.00

Details of Residential Flats in Delhi Purchased by UTI

Sr. No.	Location	No. of Flats	Total Cost (Rs)
1.	Asian Games Village Complex, New Delhi. Flat No. A-317.	1	Rs. 10,82,961.00
2.	Asian Games Village Complex, New Delhi. Flat Nos. SI 474, SII 476, SIII 478.	3	Rs. 35,76,670.00
	Greater Kailash Part -I, New Delhi. Flat No. E-101.	1	Rs. 30,00,000.00

Harassment by Income Tax Authorities

7276. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: (a) Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made under the rules under which the income tax assessing authority can be dealt with for harassing/victimising an assessee unnecessarily;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of assessing authorities/staff found guilty of harassing the assessee and action taken against them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) and (b). The Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 lay down that every Government servant shall

- i) maintain absolute integrity
- ii) maintain devotion of duty
- iii) do nothing which is unbecoming of a Govt. Servant. Officers and staff of the income-tax department are governed by these rules. Suitable action is taken against any such official found to be harassing or victimising an assessee.

(c) The data specifically asked for are not separately maintained since action against income tax officials could arise for various other lapses also.

Relief of Small Exporters.

7277. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major changes in the Exim policy announced by the Government is likely to affect adversely to small exporters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is no mention of any relief to small scale industries handicrafts exporters and exporters from cottage sector; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). For the purpose of recognition as Export House, Trading House and Star Trading House, double weightage is given to physical export of products manufactured by Small Scale Industries (SSI), handloom and handicrafts including sports goods, hand-knotted carpets and silk products. Further, under Duty Exemption Scheme, SSI unit exporting its own manufactured products, is required to execute a legal undertaking or bank guarantee equivalent to half of the normal amount of BG/LUT.

Profits by RRBS in Kerala

7278. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in Kerala, which have been running in profit during the last three years;

(the amount of profit earned by each of them during the above period;

(c) whether the Government propose to expand the activities of these RRBs and also to open branches of RRBs in Kerala;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PAR-

LIMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). There are two Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) functioning in Kerala State. The profit and loss position of these two RRBs during the last three years was as under:-

	(Rs. In lakhs) (Profit(+)/Loss (-))		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
North Malabar Gramin Bank	+ 111.72	+ 75.46	- 32.23
South Malabar Gramin Bank	+ 50.84	+ 17.41	+ 22.27

(c) and (d). Having regard to the general need for imparting viability to lending operations of the RRBs, recently relaxation in the existing norms has been made and as a result RRBs have been permitted to finance non-target groups to an extent not exceeding 40% of their incremental lending. The area of operation of RRBs is usually confined to one or two Districts. There is no licence pending with the two RRBs in Kerala State for opening branches and no fresh licence has been issued by Reserve Bank of India for this purpose.

Expansion of Branches of SBI

7279. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) propose to expand its branches during the current Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of branches pro-

posed to be opened by the SBI during the above Plan period; and

(c) the locations of each branches proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not fixed any Bank-wise or Year-wise targets for opening bank branches. Under the Branch Licensing Policy, the banks which attain the revised capital adequacy norms and prudential accounting standards will be given freedom to setup new branches. Under the new policy RBI has allotted 49 centres for opening branches in rural areas to State Bank of India as per list given below in the Statement 153 more centres will be opened by State Bank of India in semiurban, urban and metropolitan areas.

STATEMENT*List of Rural centres allotted to State Bank of India under branch expansion programme 1990-95*

S. No.	State	District	Centre
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Kavuru
2.	-do-	-do-	Thottapalem
3.	-do-	-do-	Ratueu
4.	-do-	-do-	Ameensaherbapalem
5.	-do-	-do-	Amudalapallli
6.	-do-	-do-	Bowajipalem
7.	Haryana	Karnal	Sandhir
8.	-do-	Sira	Bijuwali
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	Lambagam
10.	-do-	-do-	Praom
11.	-do-	-do-	Rajol
12.	-do-	Hamirpur	Rally jajr
13.	-do-	Chamba	Sarol
14.	-do-	-do-	Darbash

S. No.	State	District	Centre
15.	-do-	-do-	Hatli
16.	Kerala	Ernakulam	Ayyampuzha
17.	Maharashtra	Dhule	mehergaon
18.	Tamilnadu	Purukottai	Alhanilai
19.	-do-	Thanjavur	Thirukkuvallai
20.	-do-	Panangudi	
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Sunnalagadda
22.	-do-	-do-	Merikapudi
23.	-do-	-do-	Sangampalem Kodura
24.	-do-	-do-	Aluru
25.	-do-	-do-	Aramonda
26.	-do-	-do-	Peteru
27.	-do-	-do-	Lam
28.	-do-	-do-	Mothedaka
29.	-do-	-do-	Nadikudi

S. No.	State	District	Centre
30.	-do-	West Godavari	Koderu
31.	-do-	-do-	Nedukudi
32.	-do-	Warrangal	perumanda
			Sankesara
33.	-do-	Krishna	Vettigudipadu
34.	-do-	-do-	Malkapetta
35.	-do-	Medak	Maluges
36.	-do-	-do-	Kallakal
37.	-do-	Mahaboobnagar	Bhootpur
38.	-do-	Prakasam	Bottapalem
39.	-do-	-do-	Eparupalem
40.	-do-	-do-	Raheria
41.	-do-	-do-	hanumathapadu
42.	-do-	Srikakulam	Talogram
43.	-do-	West Godavari	D. Muppavaram

S. No.	State	District	Centre
44.	-do-	-do-	Siddapuram
45.	-do-	Kavvagunta	kavvagunta
46.	Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands	South Andaman	Ramakrishna pur (Hubbay)
47.	T.N.	Madurai	Gullapuram
48.	Maharashtra	Sholapur	kadalas
49.	-do-	Raigarh	Salav

Trade With U.S.A.

7280. **SHRIMATI VISUNDHARA RAJE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade agreement has been signed between India and U.S.A. recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total period for which the agreement has been signed;

(c) if not, whether the Union Government have any proposal to promote bilateral trade and economic cooperation with U.S.A.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Trade between India and USA is governed by the provision of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to which both countries are contracting parties. Trade between the two countries is conducted by the business communities of the two countries and there is a Joint Business Council in which representatives of the business communities of both the countries periodically exchange views for promoting bilateral trade and economic co-operation.

Setting up of a Centre for Export of Marine Products

7281. **SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have de-

cided to set up a centre for excellence in aquaculture in coastal region for giving a major thrust to marine products exports;

(b) if so, whether the proposed centre would be set up in Goa in view of its ideal location and regional need for such infrastructure facilities;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMERS AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

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

Scavengers in Bic Mill

7282. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scavengers still carry night soil in the buckets with hands in the British India Corporation Mills, Kanpur;

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

(c) whether there has been any protest from the scavengers of the colony against this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assistance by Nichimen Corporation Japan for Research and Develop-

7283. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Osaka based Nichimen Corporation of Japan has shown their keen interest towards research and development of Indian Cotton;

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

(c) whether modalities of the same has been formulated and finalised from Indian direction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) to (d). Nichimen Corporation of Osaka (Japan) has offered assistance of 25 million Japanese Yen to Cotton and Allied Products Research Foundation (COTTAP) of East India Cotton Association (EICA), Bombay, a Private organisation. The sum is payable in four consecutive Years from the year 1992 and will be deposited as the principal amount of COTTAP's Nichimen Cotton Fund and its interest will be utilised for cotton seed development, cotton ginning and processing improvement, cotton test laboratory, cotton development services etc.

Improvement in Rural Credit System

7284. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sponsored any scheme to revitalise and improve the rural credit system of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any memorandum has been received 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 AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED):

(a) to (d). Government have received a memorandum dated 16.3.1993 addressed by some Member of Parliament to the Prime Minister of India regarding setting up of a National Rural Bank of India for revitalising and restructuring the rural credit system with Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) as the main stream. Government have since initiated a process of consultation for restructuring of RRBs with a view to make them a viable and vibrant part of the institutional credit delivery system for serving the rural poor. A number of models have been worked out and effectiveness of each is being examined from all angles. However, no final decision has so far been taken in this regard.

Approval of New Issues by SEBI

7285. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of applications received from their Lead Managers of certain companies particularly from U.P., Delhi and Rajasthan for approval of their offer of new public issues during the period April 1, 1992 to April 15 1993 by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Lead Managers and Company-wise;

(b) the number of applications approved, pending and rejected in view of part (a) above;

(c) since when these application are pending and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by SEBI to expedite these pending cases and the time by which these applications are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) SEBI has not so far created a separate data base, except for its own limited purposes, on the basis of which during the period from April 1992 to Feb. 1993, 16 companies from U.P., 61 companies from New Delhi and 13 companies from Rajasthan have come out with public issues. The details on the basis of Lead Managers and company-wise are not readily available with SEBI.

(b) to (d). SEBI does not reject any offer documents. Wherever the offer documents are found deficient in terms of disclosure and investor participation, the Lead Managers are advised to make necessary corporation and the documents are closed thereafter.

Production and Marketing of Handicrafts and Handloom Products

[Translation]

7286. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no proper coordination between the production and marketing of handicrafts and handloom goods;

(b) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have merged the handloom and handicrafts sectors;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government to ensure proper coordination in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) (a) to (d). The activities of the Handicrafts and Handloom Sectors are distinctly two separate occupations and are not necessarily related to each other except that both are in the decentralised cottage industry. In some of the States both the sectors of Handlooms and Handicrafts might have been brought under one umbrella for administrative reasons. However, this is not likely to affect the production and marketing activities of these sectors in any way.

Non-Publication of Fortnightly Press Release by SEBI.

7287. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given on 26.3.1993 to Unstarred Question Nos. 4334, 4353, and 4361 and state:

(a) the names of the newspapers in which Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) issue their fortnightly press-releases for publication giving the relevant information about companies who are likely to enter the capital market;

(b) if so, the reasons for not releasing these press-releases to press; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to publish press-releases of SEBI in the leading news-papers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED):
(a) SEBI issues a fortnightly Press Release

as on 1st and 16th of each month giving name of the company name of the lead managers and the number of working days taken to clear the documents. The Press Release is circulated to about 35 leading National dailies/Magazines mainly at their Bombay office. The list contains the names of the Pioneer, Hindustan Times and Money Matters which are published from Delhi.

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

[English]

Modernisation of Tea Industry

7288. SHRI KRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to develop and modernise the tea industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total assistance allocated by the Government to the tea growing States for the said purpose during 1992-93 and 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Tea Board has prepared a perspective plan to increase the production of tea to 1000 Mn. Kgs by 2000 AD. The plan includes short term measures such as optimisation of inputs and improved cultural practices, medium term measures such as irrigation, drainage, rejuvenation pruning and infilling as well as long term measures such as replanting and extension planting. The plan also envisages modernisation of tea factories and setting up of new factories for processing the additional crop.

(c) Tea Board is the nodal agency for implementing various scheme for development of tea industry located in various tea growing States. Financial outlays for such proposes during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 are indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1992-93	1993-94
Loan	677.00	757.00
Subsidy	270.00	312.00
Grant-in-aid (R&D)	110.00	83.00
Total	1057.00	1152.00

Drug Trafficking

7289. SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that drugs trafficking is increasing day by day in the country affecting the youths in schools, colleges, hostels and universities;

(b) whether the Government propose to bring an amendment in the existing Act to severely punish the persons involved in smuggling of drugs;

(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) Drug trafficking is a clandestine activity and it is difficult to say whether it is on the increase or otherwise. However, the quantity involved

in seizure of heroin, hashish and methaqualone which are generally noticed to be so smuggled have increased in 1992 over the previous year. The information is given below:

<i>Drug seized</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>QTy. in Kgs. (Provisional)</i>
Opium	2145	1918	
Morphine	6	35	
Heroin	622	1151	
Ganja	52633	63438	
Hashish	4413	6621	
Cocaine	0.008	0.420	
Methaqualone	4415	7475	
Amphetamine	-	-	
Phenobarbital	-	54430 Tabs.	
L.S.D.	-	50 Sq. Papers.	

No statistics regarding youth addicts in schools, colleges, hostels and universities are being maintained.

1993.

(b) to (d). The NDPS Act has been amended in the year 1988 in order to make the punishment provisions stringent.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this Charkha has been found suitable for handloom weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Government has no information to this effect.

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

Mechanised Gandhiji Charkha

7290. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mechanised version of Gandhiji's Charkha has been perfected as reported in the 'Statesman' dated 6 April,

Scheme for Beedi Workers

7291. SHRI HARKEWAL PRASAD:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a scheme has been launched for the welfare of the Beedi Workers in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the progress made so far;
- (c) whether any review has been made of the scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) All the Welfare Schemes pertaining to health, housing, educational and recreational facilities are equally applicable to the beedi workers of all the States including Uttar Pradesh. A Group Insurance Scheme has been introduced w.e.f. 1.4.1992 for the beedi workers of all the States. An ILO assisted Family Welfare Education Project has been launched from 1st July, 1991 in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa.

(b) Under the Group Insurance Scheme 1,40,000 beedi workers of Uttar Pradesh have been covered. A Base Line Survey has been conducted under the ILO assisted Family Welfare Education Project. Project Personnel have been trained and Field workers have been appointed. State Advisory Committee for the State of Uttar Pradesh has been constituted to review the progress and advise on the implementation of this Project.

(c) The mid-term review of the Project is due in April, 1994

(d) Does not arise.

Public Sector Banks

7292. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:
SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:
SHRI BOLIA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several public sector banks in the country have shown losses during the year 1992-93;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the public sector banks which have earned profits during the above period;
- (d) whether the Government propose to set up a high level committee to examine the functioning of the banks and suggest ways to improve their performance; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). The annual accounts of public sector banks for the year 1992-93 are yet to be finalised. Profitability of many public sector banks is expected, however, to be affected following the adoption of transparent and prudential accounting norms prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India and the consequent need to make provision thereof.

(d) No, Sir. The Committee on the Financial System has already gone into the matter.

(e) Does not arise.

Repatriation of Money by Foreign Companies

[*Translation*]

7293. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several foreign companies which started working with very small capital have multiplied their capital several folds in a very short period as reported in *Rashtriya Sahara* dated March 31, 1993;

(b) whether these companies have also despatched a huge amount to their countries during the last three years in the form of royalty and technological charges;

(c) if so, the amount sent by Multinational foreign companies working in India during the last three years under these heads;

(d) whether the Government have taken any preventive measures in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*English*]

Cochin Shipyard

7294. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to place order for building passenger-cum-cargo ships to the Cochin Shipyard Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the income earned by the Cochin Shipyard Limited from the repair of the ships during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Shipping Corporation of India had issued a global tender enquiry for the construction of a passenger-cum-cargo ship on behalf of the Andaman & Nicobar Administration. The Cochin Shipyard Limited has also submitted its bid in response to the tender enquiry.

(c) The income from ship repair during the last three years is:

1990-91 Rs. 22.44 crores

1991-92 Rs. 48.70 crores

1992-93 Rs. 65 crores
(provisional)

Debt Liability of Jammu and Kashmir

7295. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total debt liability of the State of Jammu & Kashmir as at present; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to overcome this problem of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The State of Jammu & Kashmir has a net debt liability of about Rs. 2800 crores on account

of central loans as at the end of March, 1993.

(b) The amount of loan repayment and payment of interest payable by the State Government during any year is taken into account while assessing the availability of State's resources for financing their Annual Plan and their Plan Outlay is finalised accordingly.

Central Loan Assistance for State Roads

7296. SHR CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: SHRI RAM THAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of roads/bridges of inter-State and economic importance for which Central loan assistance was provided during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the funds provided under this programme during the same period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). During the last 3 years, four works estimated to cost Rs. 949.35 lakhs were sanctioned under Central Loan Assistance for state roads of Inter State or Economic Importance in the States of Rajasthan, Maharashtra and West Bengal. Funds released during the last three years to these States are as under:

STATE	AMOUNT (Rs. In lakhs)
1. Rajasthan	1022.00
2. Maharashtra	21.00
3. West Bengal	46.20

Rehabilitation Package for Closed Industrial Units in Bihar

[Translation]

7297. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: SHRI LAL BABU RAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any rehabilitation package to the various industries laying closed in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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.

[English]

Gold Bond Scheme

7298. SHRIMATI MEHENDRA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of gold deposited with the Reserve Bank of India under the Gold Bond Scheme so far; and

(b) the impact of the scheme on the gold prices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) A total quantity of 6056 kg. of gold has been received upto 23.4.93 towards subscription under the Gold Bond Scheme, 1993.

(b) There is no evidence to link the movement in gold prices in the country, to the Gold Bond Scheme.

(c) The amount of expenditure incurred during the last three years was as under:-

Income And Expenditure by Excise Department in U.P.

[*Translation*]

7299. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the income earned and expenditure incurred by the Excise Department in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government also incur expenditure in the advertisement of prohibition;

(c) if so, the amount of expenditure incurred thereon annually during the last three years in the state; and

(d) the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) According to the information received from the U.P. Govt. the income earned and expenditure incurred by the Excise Department in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years was as under:

(Rs. in Crores)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1990-91	825.98	10.19
1991-92	976.98	8.13
1992-93	1195.80	9.38

(b) Yes, Sir.

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Expenditure
1990-91	0.44
1991-92	0.48
1992-93	0.52

(d) The Prohibition and Social Uplift Departments of the State Govt. have launched a multi-pronged attack on the problem of intoxication through various educative programmes. Audio visual Aids, Seminars etc. The cooperation of voluntary agencies as well as Social workers have also been harnessed. As a sequel thereto mass awareness has been created about the deleterious effects of intoxicants. The results achieved therefrom have been quite salutary.

Cotton Varn

7300. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the installed production capacity of cotton yarn in the public cooperative and private sectors separately;

(b) whether the cotton yarn is being manufactured as per the installed capacities in all the sectors;

(c) if so, the percentage thereof utilised in these sectors during the year 1992-93;

(d) whether the production of yarn in the public sector is satisfactory; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor and the

annual financial loss being suffered by this sector due to thus very reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Installed production capacity of spun yarn in terms of spindles and rotrs in the public, co-operative and private Sector as on 31.12.92 was as under:

	Spindles (000)	Rotors (Nos)
Public	6039	1214
Co-op.	3008	5510
Private	13274	107510
All India	27921	114242

(b) & (c). According to the Multi fibre policy adopted in the Textile policy 1985, there is full fibre flexibility for mills to use any type of fibre. Hence it is not possible to state whether the mill have produced cotton yarn as per installed capacity. However, the overall capacity utilisation of cotton/man-made fibre textile mill (in percentage terms) for the production of spun yarn, during 1992-93 separately for public, Co-op. and private sector was as under:

Sectors	Capacity Utilisation (%)
1. Public	50
2. Co-op.	53
3. Private	86
Over-all Utilisation	78

(d) and (e). Based on the assumption that one Spindle on an average produces 8.5 Kg. of yarn per annum, the Public Sector was expected to produce 513 Mn. Kg. of yarn

during 1992-93. The capacity utilisation in terms of Spindles and Rotors in Public Sector has been lowered as compared to that of Cooperative & private Sector. The reasons for low productivity of yarn in public sector is mainly due to old and obsolete machinery. The reasons for financial losses are varied and can't only be attributed to lower capacity utilisation.

[English]

Production of tobacco

7301. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of tobacco during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there is any scope for increasing the export as well as production of tobacco; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the government in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMERS AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Available figures of production for the preceding three years are given below:-

Year	Quantity (thousand tons)
1989-90	551.6
1990-91	558.4
1991-92	544.8

*(Provisional)

(b) Yes, sir,

(c) steps being taken include:

- Sending trade delegations to identified markets of FCV tobacco and products
- Participation in international exhibitions.
- Aggressive publicity in overseas markets
- Pursuing with foreign Governments through Joint Committee Meetings etc. to import Indian tobacco and tobacco products.

Encouraging growers sets up production of varieties of virginia tobacco having greater acceptability and demand in overseas markets.

[Translation]

Closure of NTC Mills in Eastern Region

7302. SRI KAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to close down the two units of NTC in eastern region under the reconstitution programme of the National Textiles Corporation;

(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) to (c). Some mills run by National Textile Corporation under NTC (WBABO) have been identified to be non-viable due to inter-alia, recurrent losses, low productivity, high man machines ratio etc.

The question of closure or retention of individual mills of National Textile Corporation including those under NTC (WBABO) will depend on the impact on viability of labour rationalisation being done through Voluntary retirement Scheme and other relevant factors.

[English]

Employment Promotion Abroad

7303. SHRI VILAS MUTEEMWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a regional seminar held recently in Delhi for the employment promotion abroad;

(b) if so, whether any common approach was formulated by the participating countries for deployment of foreign workers and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The Ministry of Labour are not aware of any regional seminar held recently in Delhi for employment promotion abroad.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Advance Licences to Manufacturers for Raw Materials Imports

7304. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have imposed recently embargo on the issue of advance licences to manufacturers for raw material imports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

ing of 161 flats.

(c) whether this embargo is likely to adversely affect the durg exports causing loss of foreign exchange to the exchequer; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken in this regard?"

THE MINISTER OF COMMECE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. The Policy of issuing advance licences under the duty Exemption Schem is continuing

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

[Trasnaltion]

Lic Housing Schemes

7305. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Housing Schemes introduced by thui life Insurae coproation of India in each state of the country during he lat year:

(b) whetehr the schemes have been com:etdc:

(c) if not.t eh reaops therefor; and

(d) th etime by which the above schemes are likely to be completed. statew-se?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INTE MIN-
ISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE INTHE MINSTRY OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a)
1. adhya Pradesh Policy Holders Housing Scheds at Kotra Sultabad. Bhiopal compris-

2. *Orissa* Policy Holders Housing Scheme at Bidanasi Cuttack coimprisng of 100 row houses.

(b) *Bhopal* (M.P.) Constuction under progress.

2. *cuttack* (Orissa): Work to commence shortly.

(c) 1. *Bhopal* Time Schedule for the hobs is 24 months. the work has commenced in December . 1992.

2. *cuttack* (Orissa): Time schedule for the job is 20 months. The work has commenced start now.

(d) *Bhopal* (M.P.) : Around December . 1994.

2. *Cuttack*(Orissa): Around December . 1994

Development of Handicrafts in Madhya Pradesh

7306. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Ministry of TEX-TILES be pleased to state:

a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the development handicraft in the State.

b) if so, the details thereof:

c) whether the Union Government have accorded approval to the said proposal;

d) if so, the details thereof:

e) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(f) The time by which these are likely to be accorded approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No proposal for the development of handicrafts in that State received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh is presently under consideration of the Ministry of Textiles.

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

Losses Incurred by NTC Mills

7307. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Ministry of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the losses being incurred by the public sector textile mills have not come down despite the budgetary assistance to these mills by the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount of capital investment by the Government in these mills of the National Textile Corporation at the time of their inception;

(d) whether the Government have brought about any changes in the management of these mills in the recent years;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the remedial steps proposed to check the losses of these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b): The main reason for losses of NTC Mills and BIC Mills are old and absolute

machinery, low productivity, excess labour force, high raw material cost, competition from powerloom sector, low capacity utilisation, poor management etc.

(c) The Authorised Share Capital of NTC at the time of incorporation was Rs.10 crores and the Subscribed capital was Rs.42.50 lakhs.

(d) and (e): Public Sector undertakings, including those in the textile sector, are managed through their Board of Directors.

(f) Government have approved a Turn Around Strategy for NTC & BIC Textile Mills involving, inter-alia, selective modernisation, financial restructuring & rationalisation of employees under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

Purchase of Ships

7308. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships purchased by the Shipping Corporation of India from foreign countries during the last three years; and

(b) the amount paid therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The Shipping Corporation of India have taken delivery of 5 ships during the last three years from foreign shipyards for which contracts were signed in 1988-89. In addition, contracts for 5 more vessels have also been signed in 1991-92 which are expected to be delivered in 1993-94.

(b) The total price of 5 vessels delivered during the last three years is US \$ 165.174

Million. The contract price of the other 5 vessels yet to be delivered is US \$ 206.835 Million.

each of the last two years; and

(b) the amount disbursed during the above period?

[*English*]

Assistance to west bengal Under IRDP

7309. SHRI BIRISINGH MAHATO: Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families assisted under the Intergated Rural Development programme(IRDP) in West Bengal during

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) The number of families assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in West Bengal during 1991-92 and 1992-93 (upto January 1993) and the credit disbursed all banks functioning in the 'state as a whole are given below:-

Year	No. of families assisted	Credit disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
1991-92	201476	9630
1992-93 (upto January 1993)	70762	3548

[*Transation*]

Printing and Packaging Fair.

7310. DR. RAMAKRISHNA KUSMARI: Will the minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of business booked at the printing and packaging Fair organised recently; and

(b) the details of companies which par-

ticipated in the said fair?

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) On the basis of information supplied by the participants, business worth Rs. 3467 lakhs was booked and business worth Rs. 7636 lakhs has been under negotiation, during the fair.

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Company
1.	ACME Machinery Co., Bombay.
2.	ACMEVAC Sales Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
3.	Ahuja Graphic Machinery Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
4.	AKSIS Engineering Works Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad.
5.	All India Reporter Engineering Co. Ltd., Nagpur.
6.	Ankur Publishing Co., Bombay.
7.	Arrow Convertors Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
8.	Asian Printing Machinery Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
9.	Associated Engineering Corp. & Associated Enterprises, Amritsar.
10.	Associated Industrial Corporation, Amritsar.
11.	Baldev Mechanical Works, New Delhi.
12.	Bandhu Group of Companies, New Delhi.
13.	C. Trivedi & Co., Ahmedabad.
14.	Carettonal Machines India Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.

S. No.	Name of the Company
15.	Centub Systems, Faridabad.
16.	Coates of India Ltd., Calcutta.
17.	Converting Machinery, Howrah
18.	Darshan Engineering Works, Amritsar
19.	Desmeech Machinery (India) Ltd., New Delhi
20.	Diamond Engineering Works, Delhi.
21.	ERHARDT Leimer (India) Ltd., Ahmedabad.
22.	Excel Engineers, Ahmedabad.
23.	Expert Convertors (P) Ltd., Bangalore.
24.	Five Star Printing Machinery Co., Amritsar.
25.	Flyers Engineering (India) Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
26.	Graphic Machineries, New Delhi.
27.	Graphic Sales, New Delhi.

S. No.	Name of the Company
28.	H M T Limited, Bangalore.
29.	H.C.L. Ltd., Noida.
30.	H.K. Industrial Magnets, New Delhi.
31.	H.S. Enterprises, New Delhi.
32.	Haryana Graphic Art Industries, Faridabad.
33.	Holistic India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
34.	India Engineering Works, Calcutta.
35.	Indian Packaging Machineries, Faridabad.
36.	Indo Poly Machines Corporation, Amritsar.
37.	Indo Polygraph Machinery Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
38.	Innovative Technologies, Bombay.
39.	Instruments and Apparatus Pvt. Ltd., Madras.
40.	International Engineering Works, Calcutta.
41.	Intimate Machines P. Ltd., New Delhi.
42.	IPP Catalog Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

S. No.	Name of the Company
43.	J. Mahabeer & Co. P. Ltd., New Delhi .
44.	Jagritee Engineering Works, New Delhi .
45.	Jandu Engineering Works, New Delhi .
46.	K.K. Printing Machines Mfg. Co., Faridabad .
47.	K. U. Sodalamuthu & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore .
48.	Klockner Windsor India Ltd., Ahmedabad .
49.	Kohli Industries, Bombay .
50.	Labbaba Machine Impex Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta .
51.	Laser Point Technologies (P) Ltd., New Delhi .
52.	M & M Graphics, Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Bombay .
53.	M.R. Mechanical Works & Prakash Mechanical Works, Amritsar .
54.	Manugraph Industries Ltd., Bombay .
55.	Max Machinery MFG. Co. Pvt. Ltd., Mehsana (Gujarat)
56.	Memory Repro Systems P. Ltd., New Delhi .

S. No.	Name of the Company
57.	METCON Engineers, new Delhi.
58.	Micro Machinery Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
59.	Micro Mechanical Industries (P) Ltd., Bombay.
60.	Micro Mechanical Works, Bombay.
61.	Modern Auto Industries, Faridabad.
62.	MOI Engineering Ltd., Mohali (Punjab)
63.	Multitec Aids (P) Ltd., Faridabad.
64.	N.B.G. Printographic Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad.
65.	Nagpal Industries, Faridabad.
66.	Natraj Industries, Faridabad.
67.	New Delhi Export Corporation Group, New Delhi.
68.	Nagpal Industries, Faridabad.
69.	News Shot Products, Gurgaon.
70.	Numerits India, Aligarh.
71.	PACK-O-MAT Industries, Bombay.

S. No.	Name of the Company
72.	Paper Board Machinery Co., Faridabad.
73.	Patel Paper Products, Bombay.
74.	Perfect Rotary Offset Pvt. Ltd., Noida.
75.	Popli Graphics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
76.	Punjabi Engineering Works, Amritsar.
77.	Prakash Engineering Works, Amritsar.
79.	Print India Journals, New Delhi.
80.	Printools Graphics Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.
81.	Printpack Engineers Sheth Printograph Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
82.	Proteck Circuits and Systems Pvt. Ltd., Madras.
83.	Raj & Co., New Delhi.
84.	Rajdhani Engineering Works, New Delhi.
85.	Remi Sales, Ahmedabad.
86.	Reprotoch, Bombay.
87.	Rotoprint Machinery & Equipment Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

S. No.	Name of the Company
88.	Rushav Rubber & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
89.	SGS Associates, Faridabad.
90.	Sadana Bros., Bombay.
91.	Samrat Engineering Works, New Delhi.
92.	Sharp Graphic System, Faridabad.
93.	Shree Krishna Engineering Works, Surat.
94.	Sodhisons Mechanical Works, Delhi.
95.	Speed-O-Graphics (India), Bangalore.
96.	Speedway machines Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
97.	Sreerama Engineering Works, Bangalore.
98.	Standard Machinery Sales Company, Madras.
99.	Stovec Industries Ltd., Ahmedabad.
100.	Sud and Waren Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad.
101.	Sun-UP (India) Engineering Industries, Bombay.
102.	Surjeet Engineering Co., Delhi.

S. No.	Name of the Company
103.	Surjeet Enterprises, New Delhi.
104.	Swifts Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
105.	Technova Platemaking Systems Ltd., Bombay.
106.	The General Engineering & Marketing Company, Faridabad.
107.	The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.
108.	The Printers House Ltd., New Delhi.
109.	Unitec Controls Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.
110.	Venus Industries, New Delhi.
111.	Victor Engineering Works, Ahmedabd.
112.	Volga Rubber Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon.
113.	Web Spare, Ahmedabad.
114.	Zenith Rubber Ltd., New Delhi.
115.	Khanna Industries, New Delhi.
116.	Convertor Adhesives & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
117.	A-1 Plastics, Bombay.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>
118.	Graphics (India) , New Delhi.
119.	Malhatti Tea & Industries Ltd., Calcutta.
120.	Toprint Electronics & Engravers Pvt. Ltd., Baroda.
121.	Perks Engineering, Bombay.
122.	The Paper Products Ltd., New Delhi.
123.	Sevana Electrical Appliances, Kerala.
124.	Bharat Box Factory, Delhi.
125.	Flex Pouches Pvt. Ltd., Noida.
126.	Qasco Engineers, Faridabad.
127.	Great Eastern Inpex Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
128.	Khosla Engineers, Chandigarh.
129.	Bhavnani & Son Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
130.	Kosha Cubidor Containers Ltd., Bombay.
131.	Interlabels, Bombay.
132.	Bhagat Graphics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

S. No.	Name of the Company
133.	Dynaspede Integrated System Pvt. Ltd., Hosur.
134.	Food and Pharma Specialities, New Delhi.
135.	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
136.	More Print Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad.
137.	Sun Control Systems, New Delhi.
138.	S.S. Engineering Works, New Delhi.
139.	Hunjan Machine Tools, New Delhi.
140.	S.S. Industries, New Delhi.
141.	Saurashtra Marketing Corporation, Bombay.
142.	Oriental Containers Ltd., Bombay.
143.	R.P.K. Engineering Industries Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.
144.	Control Print (India) Ltd., Bombay.
145.	Stotchwell Machine Company, New Delhi.
146.	Wilwayfort India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
147.	Indian Thermoplastics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

S. No.	Name of the Company
148.	Sharp Industries Ltd. , Bombay.
149.	Wonderpack Industries Pvt. Ltd. , Bombay.
150.	New Indo International , New Delhi.
151.	Rollon Packaging Pvt. Ltd. , Faridabad.
152.	Western India Corrugated , Bombay.
153.	India Foils Ltd. , Calcutta.
154.	Renz Computers Pvt. Ltd. , New Delhi.
155.	Vikas Laminater Pvt. Ltd. , Noida.
156.	Ultra Enterprises , New Delhi.
157.	Ampro Packaging Industries , Hyderabad.
158.	Photo Kinda , Bombay.
159.	TW Signode India Ltd. , Hyderabad.
160.	Eagle Manufacturing Company , Bombay.
161.	Jyoti Transport Itd. , New Delhi.

S. No.	Name of the Company
162.	Media Agency, Bombay.
163.	Mold Tek Plastics Ltd., Hyderabad.
164.	V Cosmo Films Ltd., New Delhi.
165.	K.L. Thermoformers, New Delhi.
166.	Hitkari Potteries Ltd., New Delhi.
167.	Arvee Industries, Thana.
168.	Marjaza Plastic & machinery Corporation, Ludhiana.
169.	Kunal Stationery Mart, Delhi.
170.	Nagar Electronics & Instruments, New Delhi.
171.	Vibhvor International Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
172.	Novel Thermoplast Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
173.	Moss Plastics & Films Pvt. Ltd., Nasik.
174.	Nichrome Metal Works Pvt. Ltd., Pune.
175.	Centor for Development of Advance Company, Pune.
176.	Printing Review International, New Delhi.

S. No. Name of the Company

177. The Supreme Industries, New Delhi.

178. Talson Industries (India), Noida.

179. Sharman Publishers, Bombay.

180. Paktek Industrial Co. Ltd., Taiwan.

[English]

pending with them.

Urban Cooperative banks in Karnataka

7311. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of urban cooperative banks functioning in Karnataka;

(b) the number out of these which have been permitted to open more branches during 1992 and the number of branches opened so far; and

(c) the number of proposals for opening branches of urban cooperative banks in Karnataka are pending clearance by the Reserve bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) There are 198 Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) functioning in Karnataka.

(b): 82 UCBs submitted proposals to Reserve bank of India for opening of their branches. 39 eligible licensed banks have been allotted 40 centres. 12 banks have opened branches at 12 centres.

(c) RBI has reported that no proposal is

[Translation]

Production of cloth in powerloom Sector

7312. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of production of cloth in powerloom sector is comparatively less than cost of production of cloth in textile mills;

(b) if so, the comparative figures in this regard;

(c) whether the export of cloth manufactured in the powerloom sector in country has increased during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The average cost of production of different types of fabrics produced by the Mill sector and the powerloom sector for the year 1991-92 was as under:

(R.MTR.)

	MILL SECTOR	POWERLOOM SECTOR
1. COTTON CLOTH	14.69	11.79
2. BLENDED CLOTH	26.35	20.78
3. 100% NON-COTTON CLOTH	35.13	19.99

The fabrics produced by above two sectors are not exactly comparable.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (i) Details of export of powerloom made cotton TEXTILES for last three years are given below:

(Value in Rs. Crore)

1990-91	1991-92	1992-93(Prov.)
528.87	968.56	1,334.05

(ii) Separate data regarding export of synthetic and woolen textiles of powerloom sector are not available.

[English]

Export of Sandal Wood

7313. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:—

(a) whether there is an increase in the smuggling of sandal wood from the country due to ban on exports of sandalwood and its products under the EXIM policy (1992-97);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the union Government have received a number of representations from the various State Governments and exporters to review the present EXIM policy (1992-97) so far as export of sandalwood is concerned;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(c) to (e). The Union Government have received representations from the Government of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and certain exporters requesting for lifting the ban on export of Sandalwood, as imposed in the existing EXIM policy, 1992-97. The representation received from different quarters have been considered. The export of Sandalwood logs has been banned since 1980 to discourage illicit felling of Sandalwood trees with its extremely adverse environmental consequences. Permitting export of dust, chips etc. as requested in the representations would

only encourage the conversion of logs into these forms and will lead to subversion of the main purpose of the ban. Besides, Sandalwood is required in large quantities by our artisans to manufacture handicraft articles. This would promote export of value-added items which is permitted without restrictions. For these reasons, it was not considered advisable to lift the ban on Sandalwood export.

Trade Fairs and Merger of FTDM and TFAI

7314. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trade fairs and the countries in which the Indian Trade Promotion Organisation Organised Indian participation during 1992-93;

(b) whether Indian participation has improved their trade position; and

(c) if so, the actual business transacted during the above year as a result of merger of the former Trade Development Authority with the Trade Fair Authority of India as compared to business transacted during the previous year?

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 KAMAL UDDIN AHMED): (a) India Trade Promotion Organisation participated in 43 exhibitions/fairs during 1992-93 in 28 countries.

(b) and (c). The business generated during 1991-92, 1992-93, as a result of India Trade Promotion Organisation's participation in fairs/exhibitions abroad as reported by participants is given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1991-92.	1992-93.
Business booked	43546.22	43744.09
Business under negotiation	94948.96	96146.16
Total Business Generated	138495.18	139890.25

Income Tax Raids

7315. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the income tax department during the last three

years, State-wise; and

(b) the value of unaccounted money and wealth seized during these raids, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY) (a) and (b). The State-wise details of searches conducted and valuable assets seized during the Financial Years 1990-91 to 1992-93, are given below in the Statement.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Financial Year	No. of Searches	Cash	Value of assets seized Jewellery	Other assets	Total
Andhra Pradesh	1990-91	212	130.77	109.83	413.09	653.69
	1991-92	200	101.63	160.28	986.17	1248.08
	1992-93	337	232.19	1165.30	1557.30	2954.79
Assam (N.E.R.)	1990-91	41	20.35	2.42	1.99	24.76
	1991-92	107	19.29	20.60	245.62	285.51
	1992-93	173	109.41	95.25	212.48	417.14
Bihar	1990-91	264	898.27	21.51	77.94	997.72
	1991-92	238	254.19	20.01	406.76	680.96
	1992-93	138	913.68	122.82	149.06	1185.56
Chandigarh	1990-91	29	4.50	1.04	113.76	119.30
	1991-92	50	7.77	3.91	33.14	44.82
	1992-93	35	6.65	11.55	49.74	508.94
Delhi	1990-91	814	473.39	819.36	1916.36	3209.11

State	Financial Year	No. of Searches	Cash	Value of assets seized Jewellery	Other assets	Total
Gujarat	1991-92	304	1229.72	332.22	471.68	2033.62
	1992-93	672	590.33	867.90	1575.72	2833.95
	1990-91	477	450.59	571.53	610.69	1632.81
	1991-92	271	382.73	362.48	460.20	1205.41
	1992-93	456	435.91	823.40	1099.75	2359.06
	1990-91	65	46.16	216.71	50.93	313.80
Haryana	1991-92	73	26.55	24.76	182.24	233.55
	1992-93	114	36.92	38.85	255.87	331.65
	1990-91	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	1991-92	22	7.29	1.40	12.00	20.69
	1992-93	107	38.90	2.51	22.34	63.74
	1990-91	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	1991-92	24	9.87	-	52.50	62.37
	1992-93	2	-	-	-	-
	1990-91	-	-	-	-	-

State	Financial Year	No. of Searches	Cash	Value of assets seized			Total
				Jewellery	Other assets	Total	
Kerala	1990-91	116	85.51	47.67	178.48	311.66	
	1991-92	90	40.31	82.36	290.26	412.93	
	1992-93	141	85.97	196.93	553.26	836.16	
	1990-91	246	304.38	212.00	382.21	898.59	
	1991-92	181	226.27	336.54	457.09	1019.90	
	1992-93	250	450.31	285.76	482.86	1218.93	
	1990-91	22	8.64	4.26	1.58	14.48	
	1991-92	-	-	-	-	-	
	1992-93	1	7.22	-	5.96	13.18	
	1990-91	163	43.81	308.79	155.54	508.14	
Madhya Pradesh	1991-92	42	25.93	104.03	40.21	170.17	
	1992-93	108	95.73	119.23	1192.92	1408.58	
	1990-91	1298	766.87	2292.28	3683.66	6742.81	
	1991-92	760	779.14	1635.29	4213.69	6628.12	

State	Financial Year	No. of Searches	Cash	Value of assets seized Jewellery	Other assets	Total
Orissa	1992-93	899	2307.68	1307.61	9351.01	12966.30
	1990-91	92	39.63	53.67	38.09	131.39
	1991-92	63	15.26	31.23	66.38	112.87
	1992-93	50	27.55	66.98	106.34	200.87
Punjab	1990-91	127	27.27	20.66	241.73	289.66
	1991-92	112	41.25	32.68	80.07	154.00
	1992-93	74	135.30	42.25	1393.07	1570.62
	1990-91	104	92.51	399.54	502.12	994.17
Rajasthan	1991-92	49	57.51	218.55	512.99	789.05
	1992-93	100	87.10	248.68	224.21	559.99
	1990-91	503	194.34	429.05	1657.96	2281.35
	1991-92	256	110.36	365.74	435.51	911.61
Tamil Nadu	1992-93	378	368.13	1001.28	2011.85	3381.26
	1990-91	94	63.69	205.92	138.34	407.95
	1991-92	126	85.20	49.62	520.36	655.18

State	Financial Year	No. of Searches	Cash	Value of assets seized Jewellery	Other assets	✓ Total
West Bengal	1992-93	175	94.62	216.81	251.60	563.03
	1990-91	783	513.92	1050.06	1629.48	3193.46
	1991-92	524	187.12	630.22	560.97	1378.31
	1992-93	567	423.95	889.45	3714.82	5028.22
Total		5474	4174.47	6766.30	11846.45	22787.22
1990-91	3468	3597.52	4411.92	9975.34	17984.78	
1992-93	4777	6447.55	7303.26	24651.16	38401.97	

Welfare of Women Weavers

7316. SHRI ANNA JOSHI Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to improve the economic condition and welfare of women weavers in the country, particularly in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Government have conducted a National Handloom Census through various State Governments covering inter-alia certain data on the socio-economic aspects of women handloom weavers including those in Maharashtra.

(b) Census reveals that there are 61817 women workers in Maharashtra engaged in the preparatory and weaving activities of handlooms spread over as many as 51776 weaver households. The measures taken by Government for improving the economic condition and welfare of weavers are available to women weavers also. The scheme for the Development of Integrated Handloom Villages introduced from the year 1991-92 provides for a comprehensive support to weavers including supply of raw material, training for weavers, marketing support, supply of equipments and upgradation of technology, housing, community development and upgradation of managerial skill. The scheme envisages that each cooperative society identified under this scheme should have atleast 23% of women weavers as members. The recently announced Health Package Scheme also envisages Maternity benefits for women weavers women in weavers household in addition to other medical facilities. Assistance under the new Project Package Scheme can also be made available to benefit a particular target group such as women weavers.

Financial Position and Performance of PEC.

7317. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total turn-over of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited (PEC) during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of orders/contracts are in hand by this company, Country-wise;

(c) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of this company;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken to increase its volume of work?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Year-wise total turn over of PEC during the last three years is as follows:-

	(Rs. Crores)
1990-91	135.47
1991-92	193.11
1992-93	229.52 (Estimated)

(b) Country-wise number of orders/contracts in hand of PEC as on 1.4.93 are given below:-

Name of the Country	Number of orders/ contracts.
Abu Dhabi	3
Afghanistan	1
Bhutan	2
Dubai	2

Name of the Country	Number of orders/ contracts.
Jordan	6
Seychelles	1
CIS	8
Zimbabwe	6
Ethiopia	2
Guyana	1
Bangladesh	23
Vietnam	4
Egypt	3
Iran	3
Oman	1
Kenya	1
Syria	1
USA	3
Mauritius	6
Cyprus	1
Phillipines	1
Sri Lanka	5
Singapore	1
Malaysia	3

(c) to (e): PEC became an MEU Company for the first time from 1992-93. In the finalised MOU of the Company for 1992-93, an overall

target of Rs. 310.80 crores was fixed. On the basis of the Review discussions held in the recent past in terms of the MOU for 1992-93, it has been noted that as against the fixed target of overall turnover at the level of Rs. 310.80 crores, the estimated level of accomplished turnover for the financial year of the company is around Rs. 230 crores. Consistent with the liberalised economy and a competitive environment, PEC is now laying greater emphasis in exports and imports in the non-canalised sector and is in the process of formulating and implementing plans and strategies to adapt to the current environment. From the turnover of Rs. 135.47 crores in 1990-91, PEC has accomplished the estimated level of around Rs. 230 crores in the financial year 1992-93 which indicates that the volume of work of PEC is on the increasing trend.

Rate of Contributory Provident fund in Banking Sector

7318. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of trade unions in banking sector have demanded to raise the existing rate of Contributory Provident Fund;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) to (c):- Indian Banks' Association has reported that National Confederation of Bank Employees and Indian National Bank Employees Federation in their respective charters of demands submitted for the VIth Bipartite Settlements, have inter-alia demanded Provident Fund to be calculated on Dearness Allowance also. The Indian Banks' Association has informed the Unions that it will not be possible for the banks management to concede contribution to Provident Fund on Dearness Allowance.

Conversion of Public Deed Bonds into Equity Bonds

7319. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered any proposal for exchange of public debt bonds into public sector equity;

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

(c) the decision being taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) No Sir.

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

Deposits in Nationalised Banks in Capital

7320. SHRI C. SREENIVAAASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some nationalised banks in the Capital do not accept deposits including foreign exchange from the account holders and refuse to open new accounts by the willing depositors;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). All nationalised banks in the Capital accept deposits including foreign exchange from their

account holders. They also open new accounts when approached for such purpose by depositors.

Loan to Fishery Sector

7321. SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total loans given to the fishery sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, State-wise;

(b) the total amount of loan recovered; and

(c) the steps being taken to recover the outstanding amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The loans disbursed by the erstwhile shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC) Central Government to the deep sea fishing industry during the Seventh Five Year Plan period are as under:-

	(RUPEES IN LACS)
1985-86	1093.00
1986-87	3538.00
1987-88	1483.00
1988-89	1265.00
1989-90	295.00
TOTAL:	7674.00

(b) The year wise details of recoveries made by the erstwhile SDFC/Central Government from the deep sea fishing industry are as under:-

(RUPEES IN LACS)

1985-86	160.00
1986-87	254.00
1987-88	22.68
1988-89	21.29
1989-90	20.31
TOTAL:	478.28

(c) In cases where companies are found unvariable action under chapter III of the SDFC (Abolition) Act is initiated including issue of recall notices to companies, appointment of Receivers, taking possession of trawlers and invocation of available guarantees.

Production of Cotton in Maharashtra

7322. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cotton in Maharashtra during 1992-93;

(b) the quantity out of it purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India, and

(c) the share of Maharashtra in the total production and purchase of cotton by C.C.I. in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The total production of cotton in Maharashtra during 1992-93 cotton season has been estimated at 16 to 17 lakh bales by the Cotton Advisory Board in its meeting held on 27.1.93.

(b) Due to the cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme of the State Government of Maharashtra the Cotton Corporation of India has

not purchased cotton in the state of Maharashtra.

(c) The share of Maharashtra in the total cotton production in the country during the current season is estimated around 15% and the CCI's purchases of cotton as on that account for about 9% of the total cotton production in the country.

Readymade garment Centres

7323. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up really-made garment centres in rural areas and;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) (a) and (b). No such proposal is under the consideration of the Ministry of Textiles at the moment.

Rehabilitation of Sick Units by Private Sector Companies

7324. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has recommended that private sector companies may take over and rehabilitate sick public sector units;

(b) if so, whether the Government have agreed to this proposal; and

(c) the number of proposals for revival of sick public sector units have been received from the private sector companies so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENT

TARY (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) No, Sir. tance?

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

Assistance to States by ICICI

7325. PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance provided to different States by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the basis for providing such assis-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) The State-wise financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) during the last three years is given below in the Statement.

(b) The policy governing loans sanctioned by financial institutions is guided by the viability of the project from financial, commercial, technical, management and economic angles.

STATEMENT**State wise projects Finance Assistance Sanctioned and Disbursed by ICICI during the last three years (Rs. in lakhs)**

State	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93 (Provisional)	
	Sanctions	Disbursements	Sanctions	Disbursements	Sanctions	Disbursements
Andhra Pradesh	28039	12305	14100	17504	14180	12261
Arunachal Pradesh	225					
Assam	280	1350	195	2095	5694	1141
Bihar	6930	914	1872	4816	12548	11228
Goa	437	871	1302	1153	2674	1510
Gujarat	34196	22027	48138	26717	88830	43726
Haryana	4977	4184	5658	4012	19054	4335
Himachal Pradesh	8926	1021	11883	1642	3992	4057
Jammu & Kashmir	160	306		52		139
Karnataka	15841	5982	25452	11215	31572	10377
Kerala	2951	845	3859	1960	2320	3950
Madhya Pradesh	20468	8565	23573	12030	36238	17450
Maharashtra	73407	37930	88982	49840	146142	80013

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93 (Provisional)		
	Sanctions	Disbursements	Sanctions	Disbursements	Sanctions	Disbursements	Sanctions	Disbursements	Sanctions
Manipur	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	61	13	33	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	7088	3712	4281	6781	5435	3000	-	-	-
Punjab	5326	4369	2143	2173	7783	3516	-	-	-
Rajasthan	10911	6293	19243	8650	12271	16340	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	22229	12745	25791	16440	36095	25681	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	14458	9716	11539	12425	30579	11119	-	-	-
West Bengal	4103	5410	19080	3097	10072	11616	-	-	-
Union Territories and Others	6614	2018	5715	4082	5740	5561	-	-	-
Total	27956	140648	332819	186717	472119	267038	-	-	-

Establishment of Central Lac Board

7326. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to set up an autonomous Central Lac Board to Co-ordinate and regulate the overall activities and functions of all existing agencies and institutions connected with Lac; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY COMMERCE CONSUMERS AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED)

(a) and (b). Government had considered the matter and decided that a Central Lac Board may not be set up and the coordinating role envisaged for the Board would be performed through a Lac Development and Coordination Committee (LDCC) in the Ministry of Commerce. Such a Committee has been meeting from time to time stock of the problems of the lac industry and advising corrective action.

Export of Tractors to U.S.A.

7327. SHRI R. DHANUSKODIATHITHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to export tractors to the U.S.A. during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal for the Government export tractors to U.S.A. during the current year. However, the Engineering Export Promotion Council have informed that the following two Indian companies plan to export tractors to U.S.A. during 1993-94 as per details below:-

M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. -

400 Tractors

M/s HMT International

Ltd - 1000 Tractors

Agreements Signed with Foreign Countries to Increase Industrial Production.

7328. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some agreements have been signed with foreign countries during 1992 and 1993 so far to increase industrial production in those countries;

(b) if so, the names of these countries with the details of agreements signed during 1992 and 1993 so far;

(c) the benefits which the country is likely to have by entering into these agreements;

(d) whether some fields of industrial production have been specified in these agreements;

(e) if so, the details thereof with number of technocrats and bureaucrats, field-wise to be sent on this mission?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

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

Foreign Assistance

7329. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to reduce country's dependence on

the foreign assistance;

(b) if so, the details of the efforts made in this direction; and

(c) the success achieved by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 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 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.

Setting up of Development Bank in Delhi

7330. DR. KRUPA SINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand for the setting up of a Development Bank in Delhi for the National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) if so, whether the Government have examined the proposal; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). National Housing Bank and Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have no information relating to setting up of a development bank in Delhi for the National Capital Region.

Pending Cases of Provident Fund at Regional PF Office Varanasi

7331. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees working in various institutions at Varanasi and adjoining cities are being harassed for the non-payment of their provident fund by the regional provident fund office at Varanasi;

(b) number of cases pending release of provident fund at Varanasi which are more than 4 years old as on March 31, 1993;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Central provident fund commissioner to the regional provident fund commissioners in each State to settle the cases pending in each State/ regional office of P.F. in a fixed time;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the specific steps taken in settling the pending cases in regional P.F. office at Varanasi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Nil

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. The claims, complete in all respects, are required to be settled within one month from the date of receipt. The Regional PF Office at Varanasi takes action accordingly.

Supply of Controlled Cloth to Weaver Section

7332. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to ensure easy availability of cheap controlled cloth to the economically weaker sections of society; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Government provided a fixed amount of subsidy ranging from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.50 per metre to NTC to manufacture & supply Controlled Cloth viz. dhoties, sarees, long cloth, polyester shirting etc. to the weaker sections of society on no profit no loss basis.

Revival of Central Cooperative Undertakings of Madhya Pradesh

7333. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the revival of Central Co-operative Undertakings recommended by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR);

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, under which the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)

has been constituted, has jurisdiction over only sick industrial companies and not over cooperative undertakings.

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

Smuggling of Contraband Goods

7334. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether petty smugglers who operate on the Bombay coast and smuggle into Bombay city contraband goods of daily use like cigarettes, scotch whisky, cosmetics, soaps are not apprehended by the Customs authorities;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to curb such activities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) Such petty smugglers are apprehended by the customs if found contravening the Customs law. Arrest is also made in respect of cases warranting prosecution on the basis of guide lines issued by the Ministry.

(b) and (c). In order to curb smuggling activities in these commodities, the Government has taken policy measures such as liberalisation of the baggage rules, reduction of the rate of customs duty on baggage items from 255% to 150% advalorem and removal of restriction on disposal of baggage items etc.

Export of Handicrafts.

7335. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) The total handicrafts exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during 1992-93.

(b) The contribution of Madhya Pradesh, in financial terms out of the total export earning of the country during the period; and

(c) The steps taken/proposed to be taken to boost the exports of handicrafts of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The total export of handicrafts including hand made carpets during 1992-93 was to the tune of Rs. 2404 crores (Provisional).

(b) No statewise break-up of export of handicraft is being maintained.

(c) In order to promote exports of Handicrafts items from all over the country, including the state of Madhya Pradesh several steps have been taken by Govt. which include sponsoring sales-cum-study teams, participation in fairs in major markets and in buyer-seller meets, publicity abroad, grant of duty draw-back, concessional duty on carpet grade wool and double weightage FOB value of exports for the purpose of recognition of an exporting firm as an Export House or Trading House. The earnings from exports are free income-tax.

Nabard Approval For Irrigation Schemes of Gujarat

7336. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation schemes submitted by various irrigation Corporations of Gujarat to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for approval during each of the last two years, corporation-wise;

(b) the estimated cost of the each scheme, and the number of those which pertain to the tribal dominated areas of Gujarat;

(c) whether NABARD has accorded approval to any of these schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that no irrigation scheme has been submitted by any Irrigation Corporation of Gujarat during the last two years. However, NABARD actively supports schematic lending to strengthen minor irrigation system taken up by individuals or any other corporate bodies.

(b) to (e): in view of (a), do not arise.

Dues of Apco

7337. SHRI DHARMABHISHAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have to pay heavy dues to APCO, Weavers society;

(b) if so, the total amount to be paid; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

National Highway No.52

7338. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mangaldoi-Tezpur section of National Highway No.52 is in a dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the amounts spent during each of the last three years for maintenance and repair of this segment of the national Highway; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure traffic worthiness of this National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) to (c): No, Sir. The road is being kept in a traffic worthy condition subject to availability of funds.

Amount spent during last three years for maintenance and repair of the road is as under:-

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1990-91	38.50
1991-92	55.20
1992-93	42.40

Unorganised Labour in Uttar Pradesh

7339. MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any survey about the number of labourers engaged in unorganised sector in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposed to include the unorganised sector employees/ labourers for the pension benefit scheme recently envisaged and also other labour welfare scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):

(a) and (b): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d): The labour welfare schemes are already applicable to workers in the unorganised sector.

The proposed pension scheme will apply to all EPF subscribers including workers in the unorganised sector.

Joining Miga

7340. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the benefits accruing to the country as a result of joining the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) before the country formally becomes a member;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government have by now been able to lay down any broad framework under which they would negotiate bilateral investment treaties with some of the highly industrialised countries such as Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom; and

(d) if so, the details thereof particularly in the context of the various concessions sought by the investors from the above countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) and (b): Joining the MIGA would help to encourage foreign direct investment in India & protect Indian investments in other countries.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Public Sector Banks in kerala

current financial year; and

7341. SHRI MULLAPPALLY

RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(c) the location thereof?

(a) the number and details of the public sector banks in Kerala as on March 31, 1993;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a): Bank-wise number of branches of public sector Banks functioning in kerala as on 31.12.1992 (latest available) is given below:

<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
State Bank of India	210
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1
State Bank of Hyderabad	4
State Bank of Mysore	6
State Bank of Saurashtra	2
State bank of Travancore	514
Allahabad Bank	4
Andhra Bank	7
Bank of Baroda	30
Bank of India	35
bank of Maharashtra	3
Canara Bank	202
Central Bank of India	70
Corporation Bank	39
Dena bank	9
Indian Bank	73
Indian Overseas Bank	91

Name of the Bank	No. of branches
New Bank of India	4
Oriental Bank of Commerce	2
Punjab and Sind Bank	3
Punjab National Bank	11
Syndicate Bank	104
UCO Ban	17
Union Bank of India	111
United Bank of India	2
Vijaya Bank	64
Total-	01618

(b) and (c). Reserve Bank of India has reported that 6 rural Centres by the state Government of Kerala were allotted for opening branches by the end of 31.3.95. On the basis of lists of unbanked/underbanked localities in urban/metropolitan/port town Centres identified by working Groups constituted for the purpose as also on the basis of the or of priorities indicated by the banks, RBI has allotted 31 such localities to banks in August, 1991. The banks have to open their branches during the period ending 31st March, 1995. RBI has also allotted a specified quota to all Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks to open their branches at semi-urban centres of their choice. No specific quota has been fixed for any state/union Territory.

Women Workers

7342. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to organise a movement for eradication of discrimination against women at the grassroot level, especially among the women working in the farms, at the construction sites and in factories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):

(a) and (b). The Government of India are attempting to encourage the eradication of discrimination against women at the grass-root level through various means including emphasis in formal and non-formal education, social welfare, protection of labour and related activities. Though there is no comprehensive proposal for organising a mass movement against discrimination, all developmental activities are designed to be non-discriminatory against women.

SBI Branches Abroad

7343. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the state Bank of India (SBI) functioning abroad as on March 31, 1993;

(b) the locations and response to those branches in those countries; and

(c) the number of bank staff engaged in those branches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) State Bank of India have reported that as on 31st March, 1993 the bank had 25 branches outside India.

(b): The location of the branches is as under:-

Country	Location	No. of branches
U.K.	London Southall Westend Golders Green Birmingham	5
Cayman Islands	Grand Cayman off shore Branch	1
France	Paris	1
USA	Chicago Los Angeles (Agency) Downtown Service New York Flushing	5
Hongkong	Hongkong	1
Sri Lanka	Colombo FCBU Colombo	2
Japan	Tokyo Osaka	2
Bahamas	Nassau	1
Bahrain	Bahrain OBU	1
Bangladesh	Dhaka	1
Belgium	Antwerp	1

Country	Location	No. of branches
Germany	Frankfurt	1
Panama	Panama	1
Maldives	Male	1
Singapore	Singapore	1
		25 Offices

The state Bank of India branches in these countries are engaged in financing India-related trade, ethnic Indians and raising foreign currency resources for Indian companies.

(c): The number of bank staff employed in these branches is 904.

the Table of the House.

Grants/Loans from Member Countries of European Economic Community for Poverty Alleviation Projects

7345: DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

Involvement of Customs Officials In Smuggling

7344. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received reports of active involvement of customs officers in a number of smuggling cases in the Western Region:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of such cases are pending; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government for speedy disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d): Information is being collected and will be laid on

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the member countries of European Economic Community have agreed to provide grant./loans for varicous projects in the country for alleviation of poverty;

(b) if so, the details of projects in regard to which agreements have signed during 1992-93;

(c) the locations of these projects; and

(d) the amount of grants/loans received so far in respect of each of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): Yes. Sir.

(b) to (d). Information is as follows:

1. GRANT AGREEMENTS SIGNED DURING 1992-93

S. No.	Name of Project	Location	Agreement Date	Amount	Disbursement (as on Feb 93)
EEC (EC)					
1.	Kerala Minor Irrigation Project	Kerala	21.5.92	ECU 11.8 million	—
NETHERLANDS					
1.	UASB Plant at Chapra	Bihar	23.6.92	Dfl. 0.4 million	Disbursed directly
2.	Indian Human Settlements Programme, Phase II	Karnataka	29.1.93	Dfl. 5.429 million	-do-
3.	Environments & Sanitary Engineering Projects, Ph. III	Kapur/ Mirzapur	29.1.93	Dfl. 0.625 million	-do
4.	Socio-Economic Unit for Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board	Gujarat	19.3.93	Dfl. 0.078 million	-do-
DENMARK					
1.	Comprehensive Watershed Development Project, Koraput	Orissa	5.10.92	Dkr.46.3 million	Dkr. 4.0 million
2.	Integrated Livestock Development project Koraput	Orissa	22.12.92	Dkr. 19.90 million	Dkr. 1.02 million

S. No.	Name of Project	Location	Agreement Date	Amount	Disbursement (as on Feb '93)
3.	Health Care Project Phase II (extension)	Madhya Pradesh	23.12.92	Rs.185.758 million (consolidated)	Rs.19.0 million
4.	Health Care Project Phase II (extension)	Tamil Nadu	22.12.92	Rs.195.137 million (consolidated)	Rs.49.0 million
5.	Orissa Drinking Water Supply, Consolidated Phase	Orissa	22.3.93	Dkr.36.40 million	—
6.	Training & Extension for Women in Agriculture (TEWA)	Orissa	2.4.93 (effective for October 92)	Rs.32.203 million	—
GERMANY					
1.	Watershed Development Project	Maharashtra	3.4.92	DM 12.00 million	—
GERMANY					
1.	Orissa Lift Irrigation	Orissa	19.2.93	DM 55.00 million	—

LOAN AGREEMENTS SIGNED DURING 1992-93

[Translation]

Import/Export of Books.

7346. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from the Government of Bangladesh in regard to export and import of Books;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed between India and Bangladesh in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, sir.

(b) and (c): Does not arise.

Development of Silk Industry

7347. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the existing number of the centres functioning to encourage the silk industry in the country on the pattern of centres for the khadi and village Industry;

(b) the amount being spent to increase the production of silk;

(c) the annual production of silk in the country; and

(d) the estimate number of persons working in this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT WAMY): (a) In order to encourage development of silk industry, the Central Silk Board has established a network of 291 centres/units in

various parts of the country for providing Research & Development, Extension, Infrastructural and Training support to the industry.

(b) In the Central Budget proposals for the year 1993-94, a total allocation of Rs. 93.60 crores has been earmarked for both plan and Non-Plan activities of the Central Silk Board for development of sericulture industry.

(c) The anticipated production of silk in the country during 1992-93 is 14.465 metric tonnes.

(d) The estimated number of persons working in the silk industry during the year 1992-93 was about 59.00 lakh.

Complaints Against Redline Buses

7348. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: SHRI PROBIN DEKA:-

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding overcharging of fares/ misbehaviour/flouting of the traffic rules by drives/conductors of Redline buses in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received by the Government during the last six months; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b): 522.

(c): Penal action has been taken by the Directorate of Transport., Government of National capital Territory of Delhi in respect of 306 complaints as per the provisions of M.V. Act, 1988 and Rules thereunder.

In the remaining cases necessary action has been initiated.

[*English*]

Bonded Child Labour

7349. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many children are working as bonded labour in different factories/industries in the country; and

(b) if so, the number thereof, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Some instances of children working in conditions of bondage have come to the notice of the Government. The state Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have reported 20, 1, 75 and 43 children respectively working under bonded conditions.

[*Translation*]

Public Sector Banks In Gujarat

7350. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for opening new branch of public sector banks in rural, backward and advise areas received by they Union Government from Gujarat during the last two years;

(b) the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(c) the number of branches of public sector banks opened during the above period in Gujarat and proposed to be opened during current year alongwith their locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the licensing authority for giving permission for opening of branches of banks in any area. To achieve the same, RBI may receive applications at its central office or its regional office from various banks, state Governments and also interested individuals/authorities. There fore, it will not be possible to indicate as to how many proposals have been received by RBI in this regard. 136 branches of public Sector Banks have been opened in Gujarat during 1991 and 1992. 22 licenses are pending with Public Sector Banks for opening branches in Gujarat and their locations are given below in the statement.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the details of rural/semi-urban/urban/metropolitan/Port town centres allotted to public sector banks under Branch Licensing Policy 1990-95 where the banks have yet to open their branches

S. No.	District	Centre	Classification	Name of the Bank
1.	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad Vastrapur	Metropolitan	Bank of Baroda
2.	"	Sahakar Niketan Society Road, Near Sampuri	"	State Bank of Saurashtra
3.	"	Sardar Patel Nagar Road	"	Allahabad Bank
4.	"	Near M.J. Library	"	Corporation Bank
5.	"	Pritam Nagar, Akhadia.	"	Central Bank of India
6.	"	Vatva Industrial Estate Phase IV	"	Syndicate bank
7.	"	Rea of India Colony on Narsi-Narodha Highway	"	Bank of India
8.	"	Daxini Society	"	Indian Bank

S. No.	District	Centre	Classification	Name of the Bank
9.	"	Municipal Industrial Estate, Potala	"	Punjab National Bank
10.	"	Parimal Crossing Ellis bridge	"	Dena Bank
11.	"	Asarv Nutan Mills	"	State bank of India
12.	"	Near LM Talkies	"	State Bank of Hyderabad
13.	"	Ahmedabad	"	Bank of Baroda (Indi. Finance Br.)
14.	"	Ahmedabad (NRI Brs.)	"	State Bank of India (NRI Branch)
15.	"	Ahmedabad	"	(Treasury Branch)
17.	"	Ahmedabad	"	Bank of Baroda (Specialised Overseas Branch)
18.	"	"	"	Indian bank (Service Br.)
19.	Bharuch	Bharuch (Dandia Bazar)	Urban	Bank of Baroda
20.	"	Bharuch (Kotoporo Darwaja Ward B)	"	Central Bank of India
21.	"	Bharuch (Ambika Nagar)	"	Allahabad Bank
22.	Ankaleshwar	"	"	Vijay Bank

[English]

Guidelines By Sebi

7351. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) have recently issued some guidelines on the holding of financial institutions in private companies and the role played by their nominees on the Board in decision making ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) The securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has not issued any guidelines on the holding of financial institutions in private companies and the role played by their nominees on the Boards of private companies in decision making. However, in December, 1992, SEBI had requested Chief Executives of select financial institutions to depute their representatives to attend annual general meeting of companies in which they hold substantial stake to ensure that the proposals of the companies to raise additional funds are adequately justified and also to ensure that the pricing of issues is reasonable.

Loan For Fish Tanks

7352. SHRI SOBHNADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) whether loan assistance to fishermen is given by the commercial banks for construction of fish tanks;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the loan assistance is provided to fishermen by all commercial and co-operative banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). Development of fisheries in all its aspects from fish catching to stage of export, financing of equipment necessary for deep sea fishing, rehabilitation of tanks (fresh water fishing), fish breeding, etc., are considered as activities allied to agriculture. Therefore, short term as well as term loans granted by commercial banks for these activities are treated as direct finance to agriculture and hence would form part of priority sector advances. All Indian banks including public sector banks have been asked to raise the proportion of their credit to priority sector to 40% of their total advances. Direct finance extended to Agriculture, including allied activities are to reach 18% of their total credit. The data about the loans disbursed for construction of fish tanks only is not generated by the reporting system. However, the amount disbursed by all scheduled commercial banks for fisheries during the last three years is as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year ended June	Amount disbursed for fisheries
1989	62.67
1990	55.60
1991	51.12

[Translation]

Reconstitution of Central Board of Excise and Customs

7353. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

(b) the targets stipulated in this regard;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Excise and Customs is being reconstituted;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed reconstitution scheme;

(c) the time by which a financial decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the extent upto which it is likely to be helpful in disposal of the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a): No, Sir.

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

Agricultural Loans

7354. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of agricultural loans provided by the commercial banks, Regional Rural banks (RRBS) and cooperatives during 1992-93, state-wise;

(c) whether the above targets were not achieved;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the stipulated targets for agricultural loans are achieved in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c): Targets and achievements of all banks under Annual Credit Plan (1992-93) (Achievement upto September 1992) as reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are given in the statement.

(d): The main reasons for low performance include lack of adequate infrastructural facilities, low credit absorptive capacity, poor recovery, etc.

(e): The overall and state-wise performance are monitored by RBI on an ongoing basis. Wherever performance is not satisfactory, the matter is taken up with the concerned banks. Issues involved are also discussed/deliberated at District/state level forums such as District Coordination Committee/State Level Bankers Committee set up under Lead Bank Scheme/Service Area Approach.

STATEMENT

Statement showing state-wise targets and achievements under annual credit plan 1992-93 (upto September 1992) - Agriculture and allied activities

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Target 1992-93	Achievement (Upto September, 1992)
(Rs. in crores)			
1.	Haryana	684.96	481.71
2.	Himachal Pradesh	45.97	15.57
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	21.91	3.35
4.	Punjab	1040.88	438.65
5.	Rajasthan	537.92	264.38
6.	Chandigarh	0.44	0.16
7.	Delhi ^{2.22}	0.52	
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.38	1.01
9.	Assam	60.61	15.39
10.	Manipur	16.32	4.26
11.	Meghalaya	10.41	1.53
12.	Mizoram	3.47	Not available

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Target 1992-93	Achievement (Upto September, 1992)
13.	Nagaland	7.54	2.04
14.	Tripura	11.31	4.84
15.	Bihar	500.21	45.48
16.	Orissa	234.52	73.11
17.	Sikkim	1.98	1.0
18.	West Bengal	410.60	110.00
19.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.36	.50
20.	Madhya Pradesh	871.83	401.80
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1774.99	1203.00
22.	Goa	8.98	3.0
23.	Gujarat	924.77	603.0
24.	Maharashtra	1282.72	820
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.78	0.1
26.	Daman & Diu	0.25	0.1

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Target 1992-93 (Rs. in crores)	Achievement (Upto September, 1992)
27.	Andhra Pradesh	1831.33	609
28.	Karnataka	692.75	297
29.	Kerala	669.75	297
30.	Tamil Nadu	1502.84	721
31.	Lakshadweep	0.20	1.0
32.	Pondicherry	19.49	1.0
	All India	13178.38	655.53

[English]

Revival of Sick Textile Units:

7355. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA,
 SHRI RABI RAY,
 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES,
 SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE
 SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ,
 SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry has suggested the Government for revival of sick textile mills through introduction of joint sector participation by productive use of the National Renewal Fund;

(b) if so, whether any incentives proposed to introduce the scheme of joint sector participation;

(c) if so, whether any incentives proposed to be given to the willing entrepreneurs for participation in the rehabilitation and modernisation of sick units, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d): PHD Chamber of commerce and Industry has been asked to furnish some more details.

[Translation]

Setting up of Handicrafts Development Centre in Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh

7356. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMARSINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up Handicrafts Development Centre at Khandwa with the assistance of Madhya Pradesh Export Corporation;

(b) if so, by when and the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the above centre is likely to start functioning; and

(d) the amount of grant proposed to be given by the Government for the purpose?

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

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

Duty Draw Back Scheme in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh

7357. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
 SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
 SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grants under the Duty Draw Back Scheme and the Quota Policy is being adopted in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh for increasing export of textile products;

(b) if so, the details of the work undertaken in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh under this scheme during the last three years; and

(c) the value of the handloom and handicrafts items manufactured in the above States exported so far and the target fixed in this regard during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Duty Draw Back is available for the export of a number of textile and other commodities from the Country, including those

produced and exported from Gujarat and M.P., Similarly the Export Entitlement Distribution Policy for Textiles and Garments have been formulated by the Government with a view to make optimum utilisation of annual quotas and ensure orderly growth of the export trade. This Policy applies uniformly for exporters from all parts of the country, including those from Gujarat and M.P.

(c). Export figures on State-wise basis are not maintained. Export Targets for 1993-94 are yet to be fixed.

[English]

India's Place in Jute Exporting Countries

7358. SHRI BIRSINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

The Place at which India ranks at present among the jute exporting countries and the name of the countries which produce best quality of jute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): India ranks second amongst jute exporting countries. The main producers of jute are Bangladesh, India, China, Thailand and Nepal.

Labour Intensive Industries

7359. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has discussed some new proposals of co-operation between India and International Labour Organisation (ILO) when he met Deputy Director-General of ILO recently; (ILO) when he met Deputy Director-General of ILO recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Deputy Director-General of

ILO was formed about the proposal to introduce a legislation to encourage labour intensive industries in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):

(a) to (d). Mr. Haribert Maier, Deputy Director General, International Labour Organisation Geneva who came to India to attend the XIII World Congress on Occupational Safety and Health held in New Delhi on April, 4-8 1993 called on the Minister of State for Labour on 7.4.1993. This was a courtesy call where various issues concerning labour were informally discussed.

Export Promotion Council to Develop Rice Market

7360. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up the Export Promotion Council to develop rice markets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMERS AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Redline Buses

7361. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANS-

PORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to bring the fleet of the redline buses, being operated in private sector in Delhi, under the control of one organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have consulted the representatives of the redline buses while formulating this scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Development of Handloom in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

7362. **SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:**
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for the Development of Handlooms during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposals have been received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during the last two years for Central assistance under various schemes. These intense included assistance to Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies Modernisation of Handlooms, Margin Money Assistance to Destitute Weavers, Project Package Scheme, Welfare Package Scheme, Workshed-cum-housing Scheme, Janata Cloth Scheme and Market Development Assistance/Special Rebate Scheme.

On the basis of the proposals received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, the Central Government provided funds in the last two years as detailed below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	1991-92	1992-93
Uttar Pradesh	3769.42	3617.64
Madhya Pradesh	550.69	651.66

[English]

Export of Handicrafts

7363. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the handicrafts export had gone up in 1991-92 vis-a-vis 1990-91;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to boost the export of handicrafts items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Value in Rs. crores)

S.No.	Items	1990-91	1991-92
b) 1.	Handicrafts	713.00	1065.00
2.	Handmade woollen carpets, rugs etc.	425.80	628.58
3.	Silk carpets	36.30	52.41
4.	Synthetic carpets	44.90	64.01
	Total:-	1220.00	1810.00

The percentage increase of handicrafts export in 1991-92 is 46.44% over the exports of 1990-91.

(c) In order to promote exports of Handicrafts items, several steps have been taken by Government which include sponsoring sales-cum-custody team, participation in fairs in major markets and in buyer-seller meets, publicity abroad, grant of duty draw-back concessional duty on carpet grade wool and double weightage to FOB value of exports for the purpose of recognition of an exporting firm as an export House or Trading House. The earnings from exports are free from income-tax.

Golden Handshake Scheme in Banks

7364. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced Golden Handshake Scheme for the employees of Public sector banks and insurance companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the time by which a final view is taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for introduction of the Golden Handshake Scheme for the employees of Public sector banks and insurance companies.

[Translation]

Banks Loans to Weaker Sections

7365. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the public sector banks are following the RBI directions to extend atleast 10% of their total advances or 25% of their Priority Sector advances to the weaker sections;

(b) if not, the details of the above banks which have been found violating the directions of the RBI, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s guidelines, all Indian Banks including public sector banks are required to lend 25% of Priority Sector advances or 10% of the net bank credit

to weaker Sections. The percentage of achievements of public sector banks in this regard as at the end of December 1992 is given below in the statement.

The performance of public sector banks in the matter of extending credit assistance to weaker sections is reviewed by the Board of Directors of the Banks, the Government as well as Reserve bank of India (RBI) periodically and suitable steps are taken to make up the deficiencies noticed.

STATEMENT

Statement showing bank-wise achievement of public sector banks in extending credit to weaker sections under priority sector as at the end of December, 1992 in percent age terms

Name of the Bank	Target 25% of priority Sector Advance	Target 10% of the total net bank credit	Percentage achievement
State Bank of India	21.28	7.40	
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	26.33	9.81	
State bank of Hyderabad	27.93	10.70	
State Bank of Mysore	19.49	6.96	
State Bank of Patiala	25.27	10.02	
State Bank of Saurashtra	17.92	8.04	
State Bank of Travancore	31.20	11.72	
State Bank of Indore	24.15	9.70	
Allahabad bank	28.39	11.44	
Andhra Bank	28.45	10.88	
Bank of Baroda	21.96	7.66	
Bank of India	24.67	9.28	

Name of the Bank	Percentage achievement	
	Target 25% of priority sector Advance	Target 10% of the total net bank credit
Bank of Maharashtra	24.30	10.09
Canara Bank	27.42	10.73
Central Bank of India	22.12	9.12
Corporation Bank	20.55	7.78
Dena Bank	20.88	8.35
Indian Bank	23.76	10.35
Indian Bank	23.76	10.35
Indian Overseas bank	25.00	10.46
New Bank of India	26.01	10.76
Oriental Bank of Commerce	19.92	7.98
Punjab National Bank	30.60	13.08
Punjab & Sind Bank	24.01	9.18
Syndicate Bank	26.49	9.26

Name of the Bank	Percentage achievement	Target 25% of priority Sector Advance	Target 10% of the total net bank credit
Union Bank of India	27.62		10.30
United Bank of India	26.96		9.88
UCO Bank	27.74		10.13
Vijaya Bank	27.12		11.63

[English]

Road Tax in Delhi

7366. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have increased the road tax in Delhi recently;

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

(c) the estimated additional income likely to be earned by this enhancement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has increased the rates of road tax with effect from 1-4-1993.

(b) The rates of road tax in the neighboring States were higher than the road tax charged in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. To bring the rates of road tax approximately on par with those being charged by the neighboring States, the rates of road tax have been increased by 25 percent.

(c) The additional revenue on account of this is expected to be around Rs. 4.5 crores, per annum.

Customs Duty Payment by Indian Workers

7367. SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a special cell to study and monitor the problems of Indian workers paying excessive customs duties at airports and other points of entry;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government on this aspect of

customs Department functioning;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARAMURTHY): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to set up a special cell to study and monitor the problems of Indian workers returning from abroad in the matter of payment of customs duties. However, there is already a separate section in the Ministry dealing with all cases of passengers' baggage. Moreover, senior officer of the rank of Assistant Collector is available 24 hours of the day at all major international airports to whom any case of demand of excessive duty of delay in clearance can be referred to by any passenger.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Does not arise in view of answer to Part (b) above.

Export of Textiles to USA

7368. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of textiles to USA is on increase;

(b) if so, the details of textiles exported during the last three years alongwith the target of export fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) the share of textiles exported from Maharashtra during the said period; and

(d) the fresh measures taken or proposed to be taken to boost the export of textiles to USA and other foreign markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Export of textiles (excluding Coir, Jute and Handicrafts) to USA during the last three years were as follows:

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Exports
1989-90	1336.52
1990-91	1590.15
1991-92	2490.44

Target for textile export are not fixed country-wise.

(c) Textile export statistics on state-wise basis are not maintained.

(d) Government have taken several measures in the recent past to boost textile exports which include full convertibility of Rupee, reduction in import duty for capital goods, allowing import of capital goods at concessional duty for export production, making available international quality raw materials under Advance Licence Scheme, participation in Buyer-Seller Meets and fairs and exhibitions abroad etc.

[Translation]

Impact of New Industrial Policy of Labourers

7369. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASRAF

FATMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a special tripartite Committee to study the impact of the new industrial policy on labourers and the related matters;

(b) if so, the details of the members of the tripartite committee; and

(c) the details of the work done by the Committee so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):

(a) and (b). A special Tripartite Committee has been constituted by the Government to consider the impact of New Industrial Policy on the problems affecting labour and other related matters and to make appropriate recommendations.

A statement of the composition of the committee is given below:

(c) In its meetings the Committee discussed various labour-related matters including the need to take immediately adequate and effective measures to pull the country out of the economic crises, the role of the workers and management therein, problems of public sector undertakings, social safety net for the workers, improvement of productivity, retrenchment of workers, industrial sickness, setting up of Industrial Committee, setting up of workers' cooperatives, budgetary support to sick units referred to BIFR etc.,

STATEMENT

The Composition of the Committee is as follows:-

GOVERNMENT		
(a)	Central Government	Number of Seats
1.	Ministry of Labour	1
2.	Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development)	1
3.	Ministry of Industry (Department of Public Enterprises)	1
4.	Ministry of Finance	1
5.	Planning Commission	1
	Total	5
EMPLOYERS		
(i)	Council of Indian Employers	8
(ii)	All India Manufacturers Organisation	2
	Total	10
WORKERS		
1.	Indian National Trade Union Congress	3

<i>Central Government</i>	<i>Number of Seats</i>
2. Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh	2
3. Hind Mazdoor Sabha	1
4. United Trade Union Centre (LS)	1
5. All India Trade Union Congress	1
6. Centre of Indian Trade Unions	1
7. National Labour Organisation	1
<hr/> Total	10

Draft proposals Regarding N.H. No. 24

7370. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of draft-proposals regarding National Highway No. 24 pending for approval with the Union Government; and

(b) the time by which these are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No draft proposal regarding National Highway No. 24 is pending for approval in the Ministry.

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

[English]

Collaboration with Russian Commercial Banks

7371. SHRI BOLLA BULLIRAMAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian and Russian have switched over trading in hard currency;

(b) if so, the number of Russian commercial banks which propose to collaborate with Indian commercial banks in the country;

(c) whether a high level delegation of Russian bankers visited India in the month of March 1993, and

(d) if so, the details of the discussion held and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. The Trade Agreement signed in May,

1992 provides for trade in hard currency. By subsequent exchange of letters in January 1993, both sides also agreed that export and import of goods and services can also be conducted on the basis of counter trade and other internationally recognised form of business cooperation.

(b) to (d). According to available information 7 Russian banks have established correspondent relations with Indian banks. However, neither Government nor the Reserve Bank of India have held official talks with any high level delegation of Russian Bankers in March, 1993.

22 Articles for Powerloom Sector

7372. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum regarding revision of banning some 22 articles for powerloom sector was submitted on March 26, 1993 under notification No. DCH/17(3-R) 85 F & S dated March, 1986 by members of different delegations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The letter of 26th March and memorandum suggested to the Government that some items like dhoties, sarees, towels, bedsheets may be deleted from the list of 22 items reserved for exclusive production on handlooms. It further suggested deferment of implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 till such time these items are deleted, or till reconstitution of the Advisory Committee.

(c) Government is committed to effective implementation of the Handlooms Act and the

Orders issued thereunder. Steps have been initiated to reconstitute the Advisory Committee which shall make its recommendations in an objective manner regarding the list of items under reservation.

Export of Aluminium

7373. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries importing Aluminium from India at present;

(b) whether Japan and Taiwan are keen to increase the import of Aluminium from India;

(c) whether these countries have sent any formal proposal to his Ministry in this regard?

(d) if not, whether the Government have made any negotiations with these countries to export Aluminium; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) As per Engineering Export Promotion Council, aluminium and aluminium products are being exported to more than 50 countries including Taiwan, Japan, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Hongkong, Korea, USA, UK, Saudi, Arabia, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Canada, Belgium, Qatar, Oman, UAE, Nigeria, Mauritius, Kuwait, Maldives, New Zealand, Czechoslovakia, Nepal, etc.

(b) National Aluminium Company Ltd., HINDALOO Industries Ltd., and Indian Aluminium Company Ltd., three main aluminium exporting Indian companies are already exporting their products to Japan and Taiwan. As informed by Indian Aluminium Company Ltd., these countries are keen to import aluminium from India.

(c) No formal proposal has been received by this Ministry from Japan or Taiwan.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

Export of Sea-Food

7374. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the net share of export of sea-food in the country's exports during 1992-93;

(b) the target fixed for the same during the year 1993-94; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to further increase the exports of sea-food items during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMERS AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):

(a) The information is available only upto April-December, 1992. During this period, seafood export constituted 3.35% of the Country's total exports.

(b) The Government has fixed a target of US \$ 650 million for seafood export during 1993-94.

(c) The following steps are being adopted to increase exports of seafood:

- (i) Development of deep sea fishing and diversified fishing for stepping up export production;
- (ii) Stepping up production by culture fisheries;
- (iii) Induction of new technology and value addition;
- (iv) Modernisation of processing facilities.

- quality upgradation and waste reduction; and
- (v) Aggressive market promotion measures.

Outstanding Loan Against D.T.C.

7375. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan advanced by the Union Government to D.T.C. outstanding as on date;

(b) whether the Government are contemplating to write off this loan in view of the financial crisis being faced by D.T.C.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Rs. 711.38 crores, as on 31.3.1993.

(b) and (c). A proposal to convert all outstanding loans and interest accrued thereon, as on 31-3-1993, into equity as part of the interconnected package for rehabilitation of DTC is under consideration of the Government.

Economic Relation with Moldova

7376. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to promote closer economic relation with Moldova;

(b) whether any economic pact has been signed by both the countries for that purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India and the Government of the Republic of Moldova signed an agreement on trade and economic co-operation on 19th March, 1993 during the visit of the Moldovan President to India.

(c) The agreement provides for trade in freely convertible currencies and also provides import and export of goods and services on the basis of counter trade and other internationally recognised forms of business co-operation. Both countries have accorded to each other the most favoured nation treatment. The agreement aims to promote cooperation in a broad range of economic activities including the setting of joint ventures. The agreement will remain valid for a period of 5 years with provisions for further extension.

Mobilisation of Resources by Public Sector Undertakings

7377. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Undertakings are planning to raise resources from open market during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the plans for mobilisation of resources by PSUs during 1992-93 and the performance thereof; and

(d) the policy of the Government to extend funds to sick units under reference to BIFR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) and (b). Open market borrowings, against SLR funds.

are allowed to the public sector financial institutions only and the allocations for 1993-94 have not yet been finalised. Other Central public sector undertakings are allowed to float (tax free and taxable) bonds/debentures as decided in the scheme of financing their approved plan outlays. The details of the allocation for the bond issue in 1993-94 undertaking-wise are given in Statement 15 of the document Expenditure Budget, Vol.1

(c) For bond issues by public sector undertakings the total amount approved for 1992-93 was Rs. 5611 crore. As against it the PSUs could raise Rs. 800 crore, which were entirely taxable bonds.

(d) Budget of the Central Government for 1993-94 includes Rs. 368.61 crore for providing non-Plan loans to sick industrial units in the public sector for meeting cash losses and working capital; this includes provision for units under reference to BIFR.

Sale of Land by Textile Mills

7378. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accorded permission to sick textiles units to dispose of their land;

(b) if so, the number of sick textile mills permitted to dispose of their land with a view to meet the financial liabilities;

(c) the details of those textile mills and the area of land disposed of by each of these mills and the amount earned therefrom; and

(d) the number of old sick mills modernised and resumed production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). National Textile Corpora-

tion does not have permission to sell surplus land. As regards private textile mills permission has to be obtained from the concerned State Government under the relevant Centre and State laws.

(d) As at the end of March, 1992, 153 units have completed their modernisation programme.

Joint Venture Scheme for textile Mills

7379. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to set up joint ventures in the field of textile production;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any proposal from the foreign countries in this regard; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Government have approved 35 foreign investment proposals between 1.8.91 and 31.3.93 in the textile sector envisaging foreign investment of Rs. 1547.93 million.

GIC Investment in Assam

7380. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested in Assam by the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) during each of the last three years and proposed to be invested during the current year; and

(b) the details of the schemes with locations in which the amount have been invested or proposed to be invested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) While GIC's investment during the current year (1993-94) will be made after allocation of funds is finalised by the Planning Commission, the amounts invested by General Insurance Corporation of India and its Subsidiaries in Assam during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Amount (Rs. in lacs)
1990-91	117
1991-92	126
1992-93	359

(b) The GIC loans to Government of Assam are earmarked for Village Housing, Housing for Economically Weaker Sections of the Society, and for purchase of Fire Fighting Equipment.

Changes in FCNR Scheme

7381. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has recently made some changes in the Foreign Currency Non-Resident (FCNR) deposit Scheme;

(b) if so, the way in which it will regulate the flow of "hot money" as well as reduce the heavy exchange risk borne by the Bank; and

(c) the total deposits made under the FCNR Scheme as on April 2, 1993 with the various authorised Banks and the Reserve Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) While GIC's investment during the current year (1993-94) will be made after allocation of funds is finalised by the Planning Commission, the amounts invested by General Insurance Corporation of India and its Subsidiaries in Assam during the last three years are as under:-

TARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. A new Foreign Currency (Non-Resident) Accounts (Banks) Scheme has been introduced. Under the new scheme the Reserve Bank will not provide exchange rate guarantee to Banks for the deposits. Also deposits of '6 months and above but less than one year' would be permitted to be accepted only under the new FCNR scheme and this maturity would be withdrawn for the existing FCNR scheme

(b) As exchange rate guarantee for deposits under the FCNRA (Banks) Scheme has to be borne by the Banks themselves, the burden of exchange risk borne by the RBI in relation to the existing FCNRA scheme would get reduced. By making available both options for longer maturities and only the new scheme for shorter maturities, it is expected that shorter and more volatile component will be reduced. No direct link between those changes and "hot money" can be established.

(c) The outstanding balances in respect of FCNR Accounts as on April 2, 1993 stood at US\$ 5,287.04 million.

Stoppage of GSP Benefit to Indian Manufacturers of Colour Televisions

7382. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether benefit of the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) has been stopped to Indian manufacturers of colour televisions exporting their products to East European countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government and the preventive measures proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No notification has been received from East European countries withdrawing the preferential tariff on import of colour TVs from India under the GSP Schemes.

of these countries.

year;

(b) Does not arise.

Repos of Government Securities

7383. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India conducted repos of Government securities on March 30, 1993;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and how far it resulted in the decline of quantum of overall bank credit to Government;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reaction of the fund managers to this repos?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bids for a total amount of Rs. 5110 crore were accepted at this auction and this resulted in a decline of Rs. 888.36 crore in the overall bank credit to Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The reaction of the fund managers to this repos has been positive.

Exports of Engineering Goods

7384. DR. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports of engineering goods from the Southern region has increased during the first six months of the current financial

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent it is more in comparison of the corresponding period of last year; and

(c) the steps being taken to further boost the exports from that region?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). As per the Engineering Export Promotion Council, the export of engineering goods from the Southern Region during April-September, 1992 increased to Rs. 290 crores from Rs. 229 crores during the corresponding period in 1991-92 thus registering a growth of about 27%.

(c) Promotion of exports has been the constant endeavour of the Government. Making available inputs for export production, provision for import of capital goods for export production at concessional import duty in lieu of export obligation, making available export credit at concessive interest rates, exemption of income derived from exports from levy of income tax, benefit of conversion of entire export earnings at market rate of exchange and assistance from Market Development Fund for participation in fairs abroad are some of the important constituents of Government's strategy to boost exports. The Engineering Export Promotion Council, a government sponsored body, through its two offices in the Southern Region one in Madras and the other in Bangalore, is constantly endeavouring to promote exports from this region.

[Translation]

Central Cooperative Banks in Orissa

7385. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open some more branches of Central Cooper-

tive Banks in Orissa during the current year;

No, Sir.

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

(c) the number of proposals for opening new branches of Central Cooperative banks in Orissa pending clearance by NABARD/RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). Central Co-operative Banks (CCBs) are under the administrative control of State Government and are governed by the respective Cooperative Legislation of the State. In terms of Section 23(1) (b) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As applicable to Cooperative Societies), the CCBs need not obtain prior permission of Reserve Bank of India for opening of new branches within their area of operation. They are, however, required to approach the Registrar of Co-operative Societies (RCS) of the concerned State for permission to open branches within their area of operation.

[*English*]

Investment by Rural Sector

7386. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up a scheme to attract the rural sector for a substantial investment in the companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the steps being taken by the Government in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a)

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

Bank Credit for Export Purposes

7387. SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has recommended for allotment of 10 per cent of the bank credit by commercial banks for export purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the credit provided by the banks under the Scheme, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised all the scheduled commercial banks to provide total support to the export sector and bring about a significant and enduring increase in export credit. The banks have been asked to reach, by June, 1993, a level of export credit equivalent to 10% of each bank's net bank credit.

(c) As the banks have been asked to reach a level of export credit equivalent to 10% of their net bank credit by June, 1993, it is premature to compute the details of the export credit provided by banks under the scheme bank-wise. However, the total export credit outstanding as on 19th March, 1993 for the banking system as a whole was Rs. 15038 crores (provisional figure), which was 10% of the total bank credit.

Export of Textiles

7388. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a record increase in export of textiles during 1992-93; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKATA SWAMY): (a) and (b). Textiles exports (including Coir, Jute and Handicrafts) during April 92-February '93 amounted to Rs. 16763.34 Crores (Provisional) against Rs. 12820.64 Crores in the corresponding period of 1991-92 thereby registering an increase of 30.8%.

[Translation]

Control on Capital Investment by UTI

7389. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action plan has been drawn up or proposed to be drawn up by the Union Government for keeping control on capital investment by the Unit Trust of India (UTI) and in regard to safeguard the interests of the investors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) No, Sir. The Government does not lay down controls on capital investments by the UTI are made in accordance with the General Regulations framed under the UTI Act, 1963.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Credit Policy

7390. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has an abused a amore liberal credit policy for there growth of the economy recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has set out measures which would be incorporated in the monetary policy for the first half of 1993-94/The recent policy measures announced by RBI aim at further reducing the inflation rate while providing a stimulus to industrial recovery and growth of agriculture through adequate credit availability. The main features of the measures announced by RBI are indicated in there statement given below:-

STATEMENT

MAIN FEATURES OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA CREDIT POLICY

Changes in measures:

(i) **Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR):**

SLR t be maintained by scheduled commercial banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) upto the level of outstanding net demand and time liabilities (excluding non-resident liabilities) as on April 3, 1992 would be reduced from 37.75percent to 36.75 in fourphases of 0.25percentage points each effective from the fortnight beginning from August 21, September 18, October 16, and November 13, 1993 respectively.

(ii) **Cash Reserve Ration (CRR):**

CRR to be maintained by scheduled commercial banks (excusing Regional Rural Banks) would be reduced

from 15.0 percent to 14.0 percent in two phases of 0.5 percentage point each effective from April 17., and May 15, 1993 respectively.

- (iii) Export Credit (Rupee) Refinance and Refinance Against Post-Shipment Export Credit Denominated in US Dollars:

From the fortnight beginning from May 15, 1993 scheduled commercial banks would be provided:

- (a) Export Credit (rupee) refinance to the extent of 60 percent of the increase in outstanding export credit over the monthly average level of 1988-89 upto the monthly average level of 1989-90 plus 100 percent of the increase over the monthly average level of outstanding export credit in 1989-90 as against 110 percent hitherto.

- (b) Under the refinance facility against Post-Shipment Export Credit Denominated in US Dollars, banks would be eligible for export credit refinance limits equivalent to 100 percent of such outstanding credit provided by banks as against 120 percent hitherto.

- (iv) Rediscounting of Export Bills Abroad:

It has been decided to allow authorised dealers in India to rediscount export bills abroad at rates linked to international interest rates to derive the benefit of internationally competitive rates and to improve the competitiveness of exports.

- (v) Lending Rates of Scheduled Commercial Banks:

With a view to rationalising lending rates of scheduled commercial banks, it has been decided to reduce the

existing four categories of lending rates to three categories according to the size of the credit limit by merging the first two slabs in the existing structure. Accordingly effective April 8, 1993, the first also would be upto Rs. 25,000/- and the rate of interest would be 12.0 percent per annum.

- (vi) Restriction on Bank Advances against Shares and Debentures:

It has been decided to reduce the minimum margin on loans to individuals against Shares and debentures/bonds from 75 percent to 50 percent effective April 8, 1993. Further the existing stipulation that there should be no increase effective October 8, 1991 in the credit outstanding to individuals against shares and debentures/bonds stands withdrawn.

- (vii) Selective Credit Control:

The Minimum margin on bank advances against paddy/rice, wheat, Pulses, other food grains reduced across the board by 15 percentage points.

- (viii) Priority Sector Advances by Foreign Banks:

Foreign Banks operating in India, were to reach a level of 15 percent of their net total outstanding advances by the end of March, 1992. The short fall in the stipulated target should be rectified by the foreign banks by the end of June, 1993 failing which the foreign banks would be required to deposit at a rate of interest of 10 percent per annum, the amount equivalent to the short fall in the target as determined by the RBI and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). Further from July 1, 1993 the existing priority

sector advances and export credit extended by these banks would be combined to enlarge the definition of priority sector lending so as to include export finance in the target. Under the enlarged target for priority sector advances, foreign banks are to reach the target of 32 percent of net banks credit by the end of March, 1993. Under the overall target for priority sector lending, advances to the SSI sector should be not less than 10 percent of net bank credit. Short fall, if any, at the end of March, 1994 will be required to be placed as a deposit with SBI at a rate of interest of 10 percent of annum.

(ix) **Special Package of Measures for Financing of Small Scale Industries:**

Considering the contribution of the SSI sector to overall industrial production, exports and employment and also recognising the need to give a fillip to this sector, a special package of measures has been devised to ensure adequate and timely credit to this sector. While doing so, the recommendations of the Committee to examine the Adequacy of Institutional Credit to the Small Scale Industries Sectors and Related Aspects headed by Shri P.R. Nayak and other factors were taken into account.

[Translation]

Conversion of D.T.C. into Public Limited Company

7391. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:**
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are consider-

ing to convert Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) into a public limited company;

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

(c) the benefits the Government and common passengers would gain by such conversion; and

(d) the effect of such conversion on the employees of D.T.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). The Government are finalising an inter-connected package for the rehabilitation of DTC in order to ensure its long term viability. Conversion of DTC into a Public Limited Company is one of the options under consideration.

[English]

Value of Rupees

7392. **SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of rupee in terms of 1948 prices;

(b) the present value of rupee;

(c) whether the Government have made similar study regarding value of rupee in terms of international currencies like Dollar, Pound, Swiss Franc, German Mark during that period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). The value of rupee in February 1993 based on the Consumer Price Index for Indus-

trial Workers with 1948 as base, was 7 paise.

(c) and (d). The average value of rupee vis

a major international currencies in 1948 and March 1993 is indicated below:

As per unit of foreign currency

	US\$	Stg£	Deutsche Marc	Japanese Yen	Swiss Franc
1948	3.32	13.38	1.00	0.0165	0.78
March 1993	31.53	45.95	19.12	0.2695	20.74

[Translation]

Buildings in Regional Rural Banks

7393. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints of irregularities/bunglings in the Regional Rural Banks in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). The reporting system in Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as well as Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) does not generate information on the number of complaints about the functioning of RRBs in general; or their branches in the country. The RRBs are to function under the general supervision and guidance of their Board of Directors, and correspond to the guidelines issued by NABARD/RBI as well as Government. The complaints as and when received at various levels including Government

are looked into by the management of the RRBs concerned or by the sponsor banks or NABARD as may be the requirement of the situation. The remedial measures are taken by the competent authority after such inquiries are completed.

Setting up of New Spinning Mills in Madhya pradesh

7394. SHRI SHIVRAJSINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the cotton spinning mills functioning under the cooperative sector in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether these spinning mills are adequate to fulfill the requirement of the handloom and the powerloom industries;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up some more cotton spinning mills under the cooperative sector in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the number of such mills likely to be set up during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKATA SWAMY): (a) There are 2 cooperative spinning mills functioning in Madhya Pradesh at present.

(b) Demands of yarn of handloom and powerloom sectors are met out of the production

of all the spinning mills whether in the private, public and cooperative sector.

(c) and (d). As per the information made available by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), not target for setting up new spinning mills during the Eighth Five Year Plan period has been fixed up. However, there is a tentative proposal to set up 4 cooperative spinning mills in Madhya Pradesh during Eighth Year Plan.

[English]

Setting up of National Cooperative Bank of India

7359. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve bank of India propose to set up a National Cooperative Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Reserve Bank of India do not propose to set up a National Cooperative Bank of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Public Sector Banks in Hilly Areas of Uttar Pradesh

7396. MAJ. GEN. (RETD). BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for opening branches of public sector banks in rural areas;

(b) whether the Government relax the conditions for opening bank branches in underdeveloped hill area;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of branches of public sector banks in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh as on March 31, 1993 and the location of each bank branch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (d). The external Branch Policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for all areas including emphasises upon all out efforts to improve the operational efficiency, quality of assists and financial strength of banks. Banks have been given the freedom to rationalise their existing branch network by relocating branches, opening a specialised branches, spinning off of business etc. provided they comply with capital adequacy norms and prudential accounting standards.

(c) The information relating to the number of branches of public sector banks in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh as on March 31, 1993 and the location of each bank branch is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

[Translation]

Financial Crisis in U.P. State Textile Corporation

7397. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAT GANGWAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the deteriorating financial position of the Uttar Pradesh State Textiles Corporation;

(b) if so, loss suffered by the said Corporation; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the position of this Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MIN-

ISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKATA SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation has suffered cash losses to the tune of Rs. 8.60 crores and 8.59 crores (Provisional) respectively during the year 1991-92 and 1992-93.

(c) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh have provided a sum of Rs. 11.50 crores as loan to the Corporation during the period January-March, 1993 with the expectation that the Corporation will be able to reduce their cash losses by purchasing cotton at right time and by making some payments against the previous debts, thereby paving the way for the credit purchases of the raw material and reducing the interest burdent.

[English]

Committee to Study Long Term Strategy on Tobacco

7399. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a high powered committee to study the long term strategy on tobacco;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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) Yes, Sir. The Committee was set up in September, 1989. It submitted its report in August, 1990

(b) and (c). The salient recommendations of the Committee and the action taken thereon are given below:-

Recommendation	Action Taken
1. As long as there is an export demand India should continue to produce tobacco.	India is continuing to produce tobacco
2. To bring about stability in production, the Board should effectively direct its annual exercise of production planning.	Being done
3. It is necessary to empower the Board to seize and confiscate unauthorised stocks and to prosecute law breakers	The Board approved certain amendments to the Tobacco Board Act in the meeting held on 28.1.93 to empower the Board along these lines.
4. Tobacco cultivation in light soils should be encouraged.	Tobacco Board is gradually increasing the crop size in light soil areas.
5. There is need for elimination of saline and low lying lands from tobacco.	Production of tobacco in saline and low lying soils is being discouraged.
6. To ensure planting is done as per licences, there should be crop inspection by Board Staff.	Despite publicity and inspection by the Board Staff, a large number of farmers have a tendency to grow crop in excess of authorisation or without authorisation.
7. Tobacco varieties resistant to pests and disease should be evolved.	CTR has evolved leaf mosaic resistant varieties. Research is being continued to evolve more pest and disease resistant varieties.
8. There is need for improvement in curing the process to reduce cost.	Roof insulation of barn to conserve energy is one of the techniques evolved recently, which is being evaluated by the Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore.

Recommendation	Action Taken
9. Tobacco Board field staff should play an important role in extension activities.	Board has intensified its extension activity through field staff, and group meetings of farmers, staff and scientists are being held frequently to have better inter-action.
10. Inadequacies in the auction system should be rectified.	Auction floor level committees have been constituted to remove irritants regarding classification of tobacco. Standard samples are prepared and displayed for reference purpose to avoid disputes.
11. There is need for maintaining stability in price.	Trade Wing of the Tobacco Board has margin money capital to make purchases as and when prices fall below the Minimum Support Price (MSP). Traders are advised to maintain price stability.
12. There is need for restructuring the number of buyers on the auction floor.	This is reviewed every year.
13. There is need for efforts to improve exports.	Action Taken to improve exports includes sponsoring of trade delegations, participation in Fairs and exhibitions, publicity in international magazines, and through coloured brochures etc.
14. There is need for giving long term credit to certain hopeful markets for tobacco.	Long term credit (18 months credit) was extended for Algerian import of Indian tobacco. Special payment terms have been allowed for export to Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.
15. Counter trade should be used as a means for boosting exports.	Tobacco is included as an item permissible for export on counter trade basis.

Off-Shore Mutual fund by IDBI

7400. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) was permitted to issue an off-shore mutual fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). Government had given approval, in principle, to IDBI for the establishment of an off-shore fund. Final approval was to be obtained on submission of a firm proposal after finalising the details of the fund. IDBI has, however, not pursued the proposal.

[Translation]

NRIs Related Transactions

7401. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a scheme for the purpose of taking an advance decision regarding the transactions pertaining to Non-resident Indians (NRIs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). The Mechanism of Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), a single window clearance system formulated and operated by the Government is aimed at according faster approvals to Direct Foreign Investment proposals including Investment Proposals from Non-resident Indians.

[English]

Projects Cleared by PIB

7402. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings held by the Public Investment Board (PIB) during 1992-93 to finalise pending projects; and

(b) the projects cleared by the PIB during the above period and the amount involved in those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) and (b). The Public Investment Board (PIB) recommended 35 projects involving an amount of about Rs. 35,913 crores in its 18 meetings held during 1992-93. Details thereof are given in the Statement Annexed

STATEMENT

Project proposals recommended by the PIB during the Financial Year 1992-93 (1.4.92 to 31.3.93)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Ministry/Dept. (Rs. in Crores)	Cost recommended by PIB	PIB (Meeting/Date)
1.	Chamera HE Project Stage-II (3x100 MW) H.P.	Power	1393.19	379th meeting (2/4/1992)
2.	RCE for Renovation and Technological Upgradation of Rourkela Steel Plant of SAIL.	Steel	3954.00	380th meeting (23/4/1992)
3.	Setting up of Refinery at Karnal and Associated facilities for crude supply and product despatch	Petroleum & NG	3868.00	380th meeting (23/4/1992)
4.	DNGC's proposal for laying of ICP - Heera Trunk Line	Petroleum & NG	704.16	382nd meeting (14/5/1992)
5.	ONGC's Proposal for the Second Bassine-Hazira Gas Trunk Pipeline and Expansion of Shore Terminal facilities at Hazira.	Petroleum & NG	3271.03	382nd meeting (14/5/1992)
6.	Electronic Money Transfer System and Mail via Satellite Communication	Posts	35.80	383rd meeting (21/5/1992)
7.	Transmission System to evacuate Power from Dulhasti Hydro-electric Project (3x130 MW) in J&K.	Power	137.69	383RD MEETING (21/5/1992)
8.	Construction of 2 S/C 800 KV Transmission Line from Kishenpur (J&K) to Moga (Punjab) as a part of Northern Region Transmission Project.	Power	402.28	383rd meeting (21/5/1992)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Ministry/Dept. (Rs. in Crores)	Cost recommended by PIB	PIB (Meeting/Date)
9.	RCE of addl. short circuit alternator at STDS Bhopal of CPRl.	Power	50.67	383rd meeting (21/5/1992)
10.	GAIL's proposal on setting up of LPG Recovery Plant at Lakwia (Assam)	Petroleum & NG	232.50	384th meeting (28/5/1992)
11.	RCE of Central Transmission Project-I	Power	516.50	385th meeting (18/6/1992)
12.	Kapil Hydro Electric Project Stage-I Extension and Associated Transmission	Power	133.37	385th meeting (18/6/1992)
13.	RCE - Modernisation of Rajabagan Dockyard of Central Inland Water Transport Corp. Ltd.	Surface Transport	55.87	386th meeting (25/6/1992)
14.	Porposal of GAIL, for setting up an Integrated Petrochemical Project in UP.	Petroleum & NG	2941.00	386th meeting (25/6/1992)
15.	RCE of HPCL's CPP at Visakh Refinery	Petroleum & NG	58.08	387th meeting (9/7/1992)
16.	Setting up of a Dead Burned Magnesite Plant by J&K - KNDC.	Steel	60.02	387th meeting (9/7/1992)
17.	Parej (East) OPC coalfield Ltd.	Coal	116.10	388th meeting (6/8/1992)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Ministry/Dept. (Rs. in Crores)	Cost recommended by PIB	PIB (Meeting/Date)
18.	NLCs project for procurement of Float Machine - RCE	Coal	148.44	388th meeting (6/8/1992)
19.	Installation of Coke Oven Battery (COB) No.10 at Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) of SAIL.	Steel	196.86	389th meeting (13/8/1992)
20.	RCE of Nylon Filament Yarn Project of Petrolis Cos., Ltd.	Chemicals & Petrochems.	113.00	389th meeting (13/8/1992)
21.	RCE of Chamera Hydro-electric Project Stage-I and associated transmission system	Power	2094.09	390th meeting (27/8/1992)
22.	Construction of a new Port at Ennore (Madras) and creation of mechanised coal handling facilities at Paradip for handling thermal coal.	Surface Transport	1119.14	391st meeting (28/8/1992)
23.	Hindustan Photo Filas Mfg. Co. Ltd. 2nd RCE for the integrated manufacture of Polyester based medical x-ray at Ootacamund.	Heavy Industry	370.59	391st meeting (28/9/1992)
24.	RCE of Rajashal expansion OCP (10.5 atpa) of Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Coal	966.70	381st meeting (28/9/1992)
25.	Expansion of NALCO's Integrated Aluminis Complexes in Orissa	Mines	969.95	392nd meeting (15/10/1992)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Ministry/Dept. (Rs. in Crores)	Cost recommended by PIB	PIB (Meeting/Date)
26.	IOC's proposal for modernisation of dIGHOI pROJECT - DPR	Petroleum & NG	358.34	392ND MEETING (15/10/1992)
27.	IOC's proposal for putting up of LPG Import facilities at Kandla.	Petroleum & NG	160.82	393rd meeting (30/11/1992)
28.	Vishakapatnam Steel Project (VSP) RCE-III.	Steel	8529.13	393rd meeting (30/11/1992)
29.	Construction of International Passenger Terminal Complex Phase-III at Bombay Airport.	Civil Aviation	84.12	393rd meeting (30/11/1992)
30.	Supplementary Note on the RCE of Kedla Washery Project of CCL.	Coal	130.41	394th meeting (18/2/1993)
31.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn.'s second revised cost estimates of the Second Thermal Power Station Stage-I (3x210 MW)	Coal	565.74	395th meeting (5/3/1993)
32.	NLC's second revised estimate in respect of Second Thermal Power Station Stage-II (4x210 MW)	Coal	1445.51	395th meeting (5/3/1993)
33.	RCE of Spander Yarn Project of Petrofils Coop. Ltd.	Chemicals & Petrochem.	76.00	395th meeting (5/3/1993)
34.	Implementation of the Unified Lead Despatch and Communication Scheme for Southern Region.	Power	552.34	396th meeting (11/3/1993)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Ministry/Dept. (Rs. in Crores)	Cost recommended by PIB	PIB (Meeting/Date)
35.	Regarding National HVDC Project Stage-II Upgradation of 200 MW/200 KV from 100 MW/100 KV of Stage-I.	Heavy Industry	103.98 (excluding custom duty of Rs.9.67 crs.)	396th meeting (11/3/1993)
	Total		35913.50	

Wool Development Board

7403 SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wool Development Board was constituted for the strengthening of the carpet industry in the country;

(b) if so, whether the target fixed for 1992-93 by the said Board has been achieved;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the production of carpets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Wool Development Board has been constituted to harmonise working amongst different sectors of woollen industry with an integrated policy of development.

(d) Government have taken following steps to increase the production of carpets;

(1) Government has established carpet weaving training centres throughout the country.

(2) Carpet training centre being run by State/central handicraft Development Corporations, voluntary Organisations and Apex societies are also financed through grants, sanctioned by the Ministry of Textiles.

Transfer of RRBs to State sector

7404. KUMARI POUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to transfer the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to the State sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the above proposals is likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRARAHMED) (a) No, Sir.

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

Trading in Banned Articles Through Mail System

7405. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Postal system is increasingly being used as a channel for sending out of the country wildlife products, the trade of which is banned by the convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) as well as by the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972;

(b) whether a number of parcels at foreign Post Offices at the four metros go thorough undetected; and

(c) If so, steps being taken by the Government to check such cases of trading in banned articles through the mail system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) There is no information to indicate that the postal system is increasingly being used as a channel for sending out of the country wild life products. However, there has been a marginal increase in the number of seizures of banned wild life products during the last financial year.

(b) All suspected parcels at Foreign Post Offices are thoroughly examined by Customs staff. On detection, prohibited articles are seized and confiscated.

(c) Constant vigilance is being maintained by 'Customs authorities to prevent import and export of any banned articles through the mail system

Export Earnings

7406. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR:
SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ:
SHRI C. P.
MUDALGIRAYAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be please to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earned /made through exports of ready-wear garments, leather goods (including leather garments/gems items of stationery, diamonds, gold, come and jewellery precious and semiprecious stones and pearls during each of the last three years, country;

(b) whether any targets were fixed for the above period and the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any decline in exports of these items during 1992-93;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to popularise these items abroad and provide infrastructure facilities to the artisans to improve the quality?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Information called for is voluminous. The details of items exported country-wise are published in volume 1 or the Monthly statistics of the foreign Trade of India (Annual Number) by DGCI & S, Calcutta. This publication is presently available only upto

91-92. The Annual Number for 92-93 has not become due. These publications are made available to the Lok Sabha Library.

(b) and (c). Export targets are set for broad commodity groups on financial year basis. Targets for the year 1990-91 and 1992-93 are given in Annexure. No targets were fixed for 1991-92. Export targets for 93-94 have not been set.

(d) and (e). Latest issue of the monthly Brochure entitled 'Foreign Trade statistics of India (principal Commodities & Countries) published by DGIE&S, Calcutta is available for the period, April January 1992-93. Trade statistics are classified into principal commodities and countries in this publication. As per the information available in this Brochure, the export of gems and jewelry (which includes diamonds, gold, precious and semiprecious stones and pearls), ready-made garments and leather manufactures have registered increase over the corresponding period of 91-92. Statistics for the 'Items of Stationery' are not separately available.

(f) Steps taken for export promotion comprise measures such as allowing import of capital goods at concessional duty for export production, making available quality raw materials, participation in buyer-seller meets, fairs and exhibitions abroad and organising manpower training.

Growth in IDBI Business

7407. DR. D. VENKATESWAR RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has recorded a growth in its business by 11.9 per cent in 1991-92 over the previous year;;

(b) if so, the total loans sanctioned in 1990-91 and to what extent the increase has helped the industries;

(c) the details of the projects for which the

loan was sanctioned; and

(d) the States where these projects are to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The assistance disbursed by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) during 1990-91 aggregated to Rs. 4459.3 crores and these disbursements have helped in the implementation of assisted projects and start of commercial production thereafter.

(c) and (d). The assistance was sanctioned by IDBI for setting up of new projects, expansion and diversification of existing projects, modernization of industrial units, etc. The main beneficiary sectors of the assistance were chemical and cuom products, basic metals, electrical and electronic equipments, textile, cement, paper and paper products and transport equipment spread over all the States.

Export-import Policy

7408. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken a programme of liberalization of economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this liberalization process have not been fully reflected in the revised export-import policy announced by the Government recently; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Under the Export-Import Policy, 1992-97 all

capital goods, raw materials, components, consumable, spares, parts, accessories, istucmetrs and other goods are freely improbable without any restriction except to the extent such inputs are regulated by the Negative List of Imports or any other provisions of this policy or any other law for the time being in forced. Similarly, all goods became freely exportable without any restriction except to the extent such exports are regulated by the Negative List of Exports.

In the revised Edition of export-import Policy brought out on 31st March, 1993, the process of liberalisation was continued and certain items have further been made freely importable/exportable.

Implementation of Recommendations of the Committee on SSI units

7409. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the All India Manufacturers Organisation has sent a memorandum to the Government to implement the recommendations of Shri P.R. Kayak committee for Small Scale Industrial (SSI) unit by R.B.I.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). The all India Manufacturers Organisation has represented to Government the need for expeditious implementation of the recommendations of the committee to examine the Adequacy of Institutional Credit to the Small Scale Industries Sector and Related Aspects,

chareid by Shri P. R. Nayak.

(c) In the credit policy announced of 7th April, 1993, the RCI has announced a special package of measure for financing small scale industries, taking into account the recommendations of the Committee. These include stepping up credit flow to meet the legitimate requirements of the SSI sector in full during the Eighth Five Year Plan Period, simplification in the method of landing and the norms for inventories and receivables for SSI units whose fund based credit requirements do not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs, creation of an effective grievance redressal machinery for the grievances of the SSI units, encouraging such of the companies which market the products of the SSI sector by meeting their genuine credit requirements in full, and modification in the definition of potentially viable SSI unit to arrest sickness in the SSI sector.

Visakhapatnam Port

7410. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cargo handled at Visakhapatnam Port during 1992-93 has gone down over the period 1991-92;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to increase the cargo handling capacity of the port;

(c) the progress made so far in respect of construction of berths which were approved during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(d) whether the Government propose to construct a multipurpose berth at this port; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92, three schemes viz. conversion of Jetties J-2 and J-3 into regular berths; Construction of Multi-purpose berth in the inner harbour, and

Conversion of Jetty J-1 into regular quay berth, were approved.

Conversion of Jetties J-2 and J-3 has been completed and the ancillary works are in progress. The work of construction of berth in the inner harbour and conversion of Jetty are in progress.

(d) and (e). Feasibility Report for the construction of a multipurpose berth in the outer harbour is under preparation by Visakhapatnam Port.

[Translation]

Opening of Bank Branches in Rural Areas

7411. SHRI RAJENDR KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines issued by the Government to the Reserve Bank of India for opening up branches of the nationalised banks in the rural areas during the year 1993-94;

(b) whether branches of the nationalised banks are proposed to be opened during the next financial year only in those rural areas in respect of which survey has already been made by March 31, 1993; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). The Branch Expansion Policy of Reserve Bank of India ((RBI) for all areas including rural em-

phasis upon all out efforts to improve the operational efficiency, quality of assets and financial strength of banks. As per the extant Branch Licensing Policy, while banks cannot close down branches in rural areas, in order to enable them to rationalise their branch network, it has been decided that shifting of branches may be effected by banks themselves without prior approval of RBI subject to complying with the following norms: (i) both the existing and proposed Centres are within the service block and service area of the branch, and (ii) it should be ensured that relocated branches would be able to cater adequately to the banking needs of the villages allocated under the Service Area Approach.

further banks have been given the freedom to rationalise their existing branch network by relocating branches, opening of specialised branches, spinning off of business etc. provided they comply with capital adequacy norms and prudential accounting standard, banks are now free to open branches at semi-urban, urban and metropolitan centers of their choice without RBI's prior approval provided they comply with capital adequacy norms and prudential accounting standards.

Nationalised Banks in Madhya Pradesh

7412. SHRISHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for Branch expansion programme of public sector banks during the Seventh Five Year Plan period in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of licences for opening branches of the Regional Rural Banks issued by the Reserve Bank of India during the aforesaid period; and

(c) the per capita investment made by the commercial bank in the State as compared to national average investment by the end of the

Seventh the Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) For the period 1985-90 co-terminus with Seventh Five Year Plan, Reserve Bank of India had allotted 426 centers to public sector Banks for opening branches in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) During the 1985-90, 219 centres were allotted to Regional Rural Banks for opening branches in Madhya Pradesh

(c) The per capita investment of Scheduled Commercial banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) in Madhya Pradesh at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 222/- as compared to the national average of Rs. 249/-

[English]

Varieties of Fruits Identified for Exports

7413. MAJ. GEN (RET.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be please to state:

(a) whether there is ample scope of export of fruits from India;

(b) if so, the variety of fruits identified for exports;

(c) the quantum of fruits exported during each of the last three years, items-wise and country-wise;

(d) the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom during the above period;

(e) the share of fruits, produced and exported from the country;

(f) whether the Government have fixed any target for exports during the current financial year;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps being taken by the Government for exploring fruit export market in the world and the results so far achieved 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mango, grapes, lychee and banana etc. have been identified for a special thrust.

(c) and (d). Exports of fruits for the last three years were as under:-

Year	Qty. (MT)	Val (Rs. Lakhs)
1989-90	38375	3850
1990-91	46849	5238
1991-92	75691	8265

Detailed information is contained in (i) Foreign Trade Statistics of India (Principal Commodities & Countries) 1987-88 to 1990-91 and March, 1992 and (ii) Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India by countries, March, 1991 and March, 1992 published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta which are available in the Parliament Library.

(e) The latest production figures available are for 1989-90. During that year, the production of fruits in the country was estimated at 28.23 million Tonnes.

(f) and (g). For 1993-94 an export target of Rs. 450 crores has been fixed for fresh fruits and vegetables. No separate target has been fixed for fruits.

(h) To promote exports of fruits, Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA) has taken various steps which include market development, product promotion, guilty up gradation, improvement in packaging, arranging buyer seller meets, participation in international trade fairs etc.

Hand Yarn Scheme

7414. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VEDDE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated the hand yarn scheme;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to implement this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Government introduced a scheme for supply of hank yarn to handloom weavers at mill-gate prices for implementation during the year 1992-93 under the aegis of the National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC). Government re-imburses NHDC a subsidy at a flat rate of 2% of the value of yarn supplied under the scheme towards the transportation expenses and overheads involved.

Cooperative Spinning Mills

7415. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperative spinning mills in the country;

(b) the number of spindles installed, cone winders and reeling frames in each mill;

(c) the amount of share capital invested by the Government in each mill; and

(d) the number of mills being run by elected management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) There are 122 cooperative spinning mills installed in the country. (as on 31.12.92)

(b) The installed cooperative spinning mills have a capacity of 31.14 lakhs spindles. 48 reporting cooperative spinning mills are having

234 cone winders and reeling frames. The mill-wise details are given below in the statement I and II

(c) The State Governments have invested an amount of Rs. 4536.76 crores in the 122 installed cooperative spinning mills in the country. The mill-wise details are given below in the statement III.

(d) 50 cooperative spinning mills are being run by elected Board of management.

STATEMENT-1

Statement indicating the position of installed spindles and share capital contribution of State Government in respect of Coop. Spinning Mills

S. No.	State/Name of Coop. Spinning Mills	Spindles/Rotors installed	Share Capital/contribution of State Govt.
1.	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Adilabad Cotton Growers Coop. Spinning Mills, Distt. Adilabad.	25088	168.50
2.	Andhra Coop. Spng. Mills Distt. Anantapur.	40400	331.59
3.	Chirala Coop. Spng. Mills. Distt. Prakasam.	25116	489.96
4.	Karimnagar Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Karimnagar.	12096	156.91
5.	Nandyal Coop. Spng. Mills Distt. Kurnool.	24960	567.12
6.	Nallore Coop. Spng. Mills Distt. Mallore.	20290	415.02
7.	Parchur Cotton Grower Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Prakasam.	23712	474.25

S. No.	State/Name of Coop. Spinning Mills	Spindids/Rotors installed	Share Capital contribution of State Govt. (Rs in lakhs)
1.	2	3	4
8.	Rajamundry Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. East Godavari.	26784	47.13
9.	Sathavahana Cotton Grower Coop. Spng Mill, Distt. Guntur.	23760	224.00
	ASSAM		
1.	Assam Coop. Spng. Mills Buitamari	7680 (168 Rotors)	536.80
2.	Assam Polyester, Distt. Kamrup.	19200	90.00
3.	Swahid Kushal, Distt. Jorhat	25000	498.82
	Bihar		
1.	Bhagalpur Coop. Spng. Mills.	25228	511.79
2.	Pandual Coop. Spng. Mills.	25000	468.24
3.	Siwan Coop. Spng. Mills, Visnagar.	24960	429.75
	GUJARAT		
1.	Narmada Rao Utpadakoni Sah, Spng.	30664	53.41

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No.	State/Name of Coop. Spinning Mills	Spindles/Rotors installed	Share Capital contribution of State Govt.
1.	2	3	4
2.	SabarKanta Zilla Roo, Utpadak Coop. Spng. Mills, Himatanagar, Distt. Sabarkanta.	35524	47.20
3.	Saurashtra Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Surendranagar.	25312	43.36
4.	Visnagar Coop. Spng. Mills, Visnagar.	25080	27.27
5.	Surat Distt. Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Surat.	57824	46.66
HARYANA			
	Hansi Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Hissar.	25080	167.00
KARNATAKA			
1.	Bangalkot Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Bijapur.	25536	278.46
2.	Banhatti Coop. spng. Mills, Distt. Pijapur.	25080	413.12
3.	Belgaum Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Belgaum.	25080	377.31

Share Capital contribution of State Govt. (Rs in lakhs)				
S. No.	State/Name of Coop.	Spinning Mills	Spindids/Rotors installed	Share Capital contribution of State Govt.
1.	2	3	4	4
4.	Bijapur Coop. Spng. Mills. Distt. Bijapur.	25080	25080	309.12
5.	Farmers Coop. Spng. Mills, Hulkoti, Distt. Dharwad.	25020	25020	427.93
6.	Gadag Coop. Text. Mills, Distt. Dharwad.	25056	25056	130.18
7.	Malapradha Coop. Spng. Mills, Saundatti, Distt. Belgaum.	24960	24960	602.45
8.	Coop. Spng. Mills, Raichur Distt. Raichur.	24920	24920	426.80
9.	Shri Someshwar Coop. Spng. Mills Distt. Dharwad.	19200	19200	476.00
10.	Tungabhadra Farmers Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Dharwad.	14400	14400	462.50
KERALA				
1.	Cannanore Coop. Spng. Mills Distt. Cannanore.	28000	28000	249.04

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No.	State/Name of Coop. Spinning Mills	Spindles/Rotors installed	Share Capital contribution of State Govt.
1.		2	4
2.	Malapuram Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Malapuram.	25080	231.71
3.	Quilon Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Quilon.	24960	242.19
4.	Trichur Coop. Spng. Mills. Distt. Trichur.	12000	378.00
	MADHYA PRADESH		
1.	Coop. Spng. Mills Burhanpur Distt. Khandwa.	25080	291.11
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru Sah. Spng. Mills. Distt. Khargone.	25056	541.00
	MAHARASHTRA		
1.	Amravati Coop. Spng. Mills. Distt. Amravati.	25526	57.58
2.	Aurangabad Distt. Coop. Spng. Mills Distt. Aurangabad.	11988	33.56
3	Babasahib Naik Kapus Upadak Sah. Soot Girmi, Distt. Yeotmal.	24960	861.38

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No.	State/Name of Coop. Spinning Mills	Spindles/Rotors installed	Share Capital contribution of State Govt.
1.	2	3	4
4.	Bharat cotton Growrs Coop. Spng. Mills Distt. Sangli.	28920	N.A.
5.	Deccan Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Kolahapur.	831.24	63.00
6.	Ichalkaranji Coop. spng. Mills, Distt. Kolahapur.	56432	177.60
7.	Jalgaon Cotton Growes Coop. Spng. Mills Distt. Jalgaon.	12096	31.00
8.	Jawahar (Dhule) Distt. Dhule.	31920	373.54
9.	Jawahar (Latur), Distt. Latur.	49752	75.46
10.	Kolhapur Zilla Shet. Vin. Sha. Soot Girmi, Distt. Kolhapur.	75240	96.08
11.	Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan Shet. Shah, Soot Girmi, Distt. Dhule.	25080	432.35
12.	Maharashtra Coop. Spng. Mills, Bhusawal, Distt. Jalgaon.	24960	94.09
13.	Malogaon Coop. Spng. Mills Malegaon Distt. Nasik.	25080	291.78

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No.	State/Name of Coop. Spinning Mills	Spindles/Rotors installed	Share Capital contribution of State Govt.
1.	2	3	4
14.	Markendeya Hatmag Vin. Sah. Soot Girni, Distt. Pune.	12540	51.40
15.	Nagpur Vin. Sha. Soot Girni, Distt. Nagpur.	32524	154.04
16.	Nagpur Zilla Shet. Sah. Soot Girni, Distt. Nagpur.	26448	404.49
17.	Nalganga Shah. Soot Girni Distt. Buldana.	25080	500.85
18.	Nanded She. Soot Girni, Distt. Nanded.	11984	32.63
19.	Nasik Distt. Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Nasik.	26160	202.43
20.	Nav Maharashtra Sah. Soot Girni, Distt. Kolhapur.	25200	665.00
21.	Neelkanth Sah. Soot Girni Ltd., Distt. Akola.	20240	81.10
22.	Indira Sha. Soot Girni Ltd., Wardha.	21120	1044.86

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No.	State/Name of Coop. Spinning Mills	Spindles/Rotors installed	Share Capital contribution of State Govt
1.	2	3	4
23.	Painganga Sah. Soot Girmi Ltd., Distt. Buldana.	6240	520.20
24.	Prabhavati Sah. Soot Girmi Ltd., Distt. Prabhati.	24624	374.40
25.	Rahuri Tal. Shet. Sah. Soot Girmi, Distt. Ahmednagar.	13000	43.05
26.	Sanjay Gandhi Kapus Utpadak Sah. Soot Girmi Ltd. Distt. Buldhana.	16325	493.27
27.	Shet. Sah. Soot Girmi Ltd. Sangola Distt. Solapur.	30096	388.65
28.	Shri Jagadamba Anusuchit Bati Shet. Vin. Sah Soot Girmi, Distt. Solapur.	24960	462.60
29.	Shrirampur Tal. Lampus Utpadak Sah Soot Girmi, Distt. Ahmednagar	19284	42.34
30.	Solapur Vin. Sah. Soot Girmi, Distt. Solapur.	40832	273.19
31.	Swami Samrat Shet Wa Vin. Sah. Soot Girmi, Distt. Solapur.	25992	359.00

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No.	State/Name of Coop. Spinning Mills	Spindles/Rotors installed	Share Capital contribution of State Govt.
1.	2.	3.	4.
32.	Yasant Sah, Shet Soot Wa Kapad Girni, Distt. Yeotmal	11772	36.41
33.	Viswabarathi Spng. & Wvg. Coop. Socy. Distt. Thane.	38760	44.80
34.	Wardha Zilla Shet Sah. Soot Girni. Distt. Wardha.	24960	578.50
35.	Yeotmal Zilla Sah. Soot Wa Kapad, Girni, Distt. Yeotmal.	38612	103.33
36.	Yeswant Sah. Soot Girni, Distt. Solapur.	30538	103.13
O/H/SSA			
1.	Gangpur Wvrs. Coop. Spng. Mills Distt. Sundargarh.	25080	599.54
2.	Kalinga Wvrs. Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Dhenkanal.	25088	295.82
3.	Orissa Wvrs. Coop. Spng. Mills Distt. Samabalpur.	30280	265.99

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No.	State/Name of Coop. Spinning Mills	Spindles/Rotors installed	Share Capital contribution of State Govt.
1.	2	3	4
4.	Sri Gopinath Wvrs. Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Balasore.	8640	547.70
5.	Sri Jagannath Wvrs. Coop. Spng. Mills, 24624 Distt. Cuttack.	444.00	
6.	Sri Sharla Wvrs. Coop. Spng. Mills Distt. Cuttack.	25000	550.20
7.	Utkal Wvrs. Coop. Spng. Mills. Distt. Kurda.	24980	470.45
PONDICHERRY			
1.	Ponicherry Coop. Spng. Mills, Tirubuvanai.	25080	371.00
PUNJAB			
1.	Abohar Coop. Spng. Mills Distt. Ferozpur.	25080	614.40
2.	Barnala Coop. Spng. Mills. Distt. Sangrur.	16320	688.30
3.	Goindwal Coop. Spng. Mills Distt. Amritsar.	15840	485.42

S. No.	Name of Coop. Spinning Mills	Spindles/Rotors installed	Share Capital contribution of State Govt. (Rs in lakhs)
1.	2	3	4
4.	Bhatinda Integrated Cotton Complex, Distt. Bhatinda.	1920 (Rotors)	1377.50
5.	Kotkapura Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Faridkot.	25080	410.25
6.	Malout Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Faridkot.	24960	612.23
7.	Hansa Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Bhatinda.	24752	535.77
<i>RAJASTHAN</i>			
1.	Ganganagar Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Sri Ganganagar.	25080	415.67
2.	Gangapur Coop. Spng. Mills. Distt. Bhilwara.	24960	489.22
3.	Rajasthan Coop. Spng. Mills, Gulabpura. Distt. Bhilwara.	44608	330.25
4.	Sri Ganganagar Coop. Cotton Complex, Sri Ganganagar.	2712. (Rotors)	1220.07

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No.	State/Name of Coop. Spinning Mills	Spindles/Rotors installed	Share Capital contribution of State Govt.
1.	2	3	4
TAMIL NADU			
1.	Anna Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Madurai.	24960	317.85
2.	Bharathi Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Tirulneveli.	12480	82.00
3.	Dharmapuri Coop. Spng. Mills Distt. Dharmapuri.	23528	345.10
4.	Kancheepuram Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Chengalpattu.	25080	139.93
5.	Kanyakumari Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Kanyakumari.	24960	111.00
6.	Mudurai Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Madurai.	24528	199.37
7.	North Arcot Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. North Arcot.	30240	302.86
8.	Periyar Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Periyar.	25020	97.20

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No.	State/Name of Coop. Spinning Mills	Spindles/Rotors installed	Share Capital contribution of State Govt.
1.	2	3	4
9.	Puddukkottai Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Puddukkottai.	25080	344.96
10.	Ramanathapuram Coop Spng. Mills, Distt. Ramanathapuram.	9800	146.50
11.	Salem Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Salem.	49960	165.99
12.	South Arcot Coop. spng. Mills Distt. South Arcot.	25200	213.31
13.	South India Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Tirunelveli.	50080	120.25
14.	Srivilliputtur, Coop. Spng. Mills Distt. Kamarajar.	25088	76.72
15.	Thanjavur Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Tanjaur.	30544	142.20
16.	Tiruchendur Coop. Spng. Mills Distt. Chidambaram.	25200	76.81
17.	Tiruchirapalli, Coop. Spng Mills Distt. Chidambaram.	25020	128.73

S. No.	State/Name of Coop. Spinning Mills	Spindles/Rotors installed	(Rs in lakhs)	
			1.	2
UTTAR PRADESH				
1.	Sah. Katai Mill. Amroha, Distt. Moradabad.	24960	565.06	
2.	U.P. Sah. Katai Mills, Batheri, Distt. Bareilly.	24960	621.64	
3.	Sha. Katai Mills, Bulandshar,	25000 (336 Rotors)	909.65	
4.	U.P. Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Etawah.	16000 (672 Rotors)	531.74	
5.	U.P. Sah. Katai Mills, Fatehpur	25080	614.55	
6.	U.P. Sha. Katai Mills, Kampil, Distt. Farrukhabad.	25000	587.80	
7.	Mau-Alma Sah. Katai Mills, Distt. Allahabad.	24752	599.24	
8.	Nagina Sah. Katai Mills, Distt. Bijnore. Distt. Bijnore.	250809	634.47	
9.	Poorvanchal Sah. Katai Mills, Bhadurganj, Distt. Ghazipur.	24960	607.63	
10.	Sant Kabir Sah. Katai Mills, Maghar, Distt. Basti.	25080	929.25	

S. No.	State/Name of Coop. Spinning Mills	Spindles/Rotors installed	Share Capital contribution of State Govt. (Rs in lakhs)
1.	2	3	4
11.	Sitapur Sah. Katai Mills, Mahmoodabad. Distt. Sitapur.	12500 (672 Rotors)	693.94
WEST BENGAL			
1.	West Bengal Coop. Spng. Mills, Distt. Hoogly.	25298	643.77
2.	Tamralipita Coop. Spng. Mills	6720	702.80
	Total	3114217 (6480 Rotors)	43576.09

STATEMENT - II

Statement indicating the No. of Cone Winding and Reeling Frames machines

Sl. No.	State/Name of Coop. Spinning Mills	Cone Winding	Reeling Frames
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Andhra Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd., Guntakal	4	51
2.	Rajahmundry Coop. Spinning Mills Ltd., Rajahmundry.	2	31
3.	Nallora coop. Spinning Mills Ltd., mallore.	3	61
4.	Karimnagar Coop. Spinning Mills, Karimngar.	2	30
5.	Chirala Coop. Spinning Mills Ltd., Chirala.	4	30
6.	Nandyal Coop. Spinning Mills Ltd., Nandyal	5	40
7.	Sri Raja Rajeswara Coop. Spinning Mills, Sircilla	4	52
8.	Sathavathana Cotton Growers Coop. Spinning Mills Ltd., Sattanapalli.	3	72
9.	Adilabad Cotton Growers Coop. Spinning Mills Ltd., Adilabad.	4	30
10.	Parchur Cotton Growers Coop. Spinning Mills Ltd., Inkollu.	5	40
11.	Chilkaluripat Cotton Growers Coop. Spng. Mills Ltd., Guntur	3	18

Sl. No.	State/Name of Coop. Spinning Mills	Cone Winding	Reeling Frames
PUNJAB			
1.	Kultakpura Coop. Spg. Mills Sandhvan, Distt. Faridkot.	4	29
2.	Abohar Coop. Spg. Mills Abher, Distt. Firozpur.	4	30
3.	Malout Coop. Spg. Mills malout, Distt. Faridkot.	5	32
4.	mansa Coop Spg. Mills Mansa, Distt. bhatinda.	7	32
5.	Goindual Coop. Spng. Mills Ltd., Distt. Amritsar.	6	10.
6.	barnala Coop. Spg. Mills Tappa Distt. Sangrur.	5	9
7.	Bathinda Coop. Spg. Mills Bathinda, Distt. Bathinda.	3	11
MADHYA PRADESH			
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru Coop. Spinning Mills Burhanpur Coop. Spng. Mills Ltd.	5	22
UTTAR PRADESH			
1.	U.P. Coop. Spng. Mills Etawah	5	30
2.	The Coop. Textile Mills Ltd., Sakhkari Nagar, Bulandshahr.	7	42
3.	Sant Kabir Sakhkari Katai Mills Ltd., Maghar Besti.	6	38

Sl. No.	State/Name of Coop. Spinning Mills	Cone Winding	Reeling Frames
4.	Nagini Sahakari Katai Mills Ltd., Nagina Bijnoe.	5	49
5.	U.P. Sahakari Katai Mills Ltd., Baheri (Bareilly)	5	41
6.	Sankari Katai Mills Ltd., Amroha (Moradabad)	5	36
7.	Mauaima Sahkari Katai Mills Ltd., Mauaima, Allahabad	5	41
8.	Poorvanchal Sahkari Katai Mills Ltd., Bahadurganj, Ghazipur	5	41
9.	U.P. Sahkari Katai Mills Ltd., Fatehpur	10	15
10.	U.P. Sahkari Katai Mills Ltd., Kampil (Farrukhababad)	5	44
11.	Sitapur Sahkari Katai Mills Ltd., Mahmoodabad (Sitmpur)	5	39
<i>TAMIL NADU</i>			
1.	South India Coop. Spg. Mills Pattai, Distt. Tirunelveli.	10	112
2.	Srivilliputhur Coop. Spg. Mills Distt., Kamrajär	5	48
3.	Tiruchandur Coop. Spng. Mills Nazareth, Distt. Chidambaram	6	58
4.	Salem Coop. Spg. Mills, Salam.	11	100
5.	Madurai Dt. Coop. Spg. Mills Milur, Distt. Madurai.	5	39
6.	Pariyar Dt. Coop. Spg. Mills Distt. Kanayakumari	5	40

Sl. No.	State/Name of Coop. Spinning Mills	Cone Winding		Reeling Frames
		6	54	
7.	Tiruchirapalli Dt. Coop. Spg. Mills, Karuru Distt. Tiruchirapalli.	5	77	
8.	Kanyakumari Dt. Coop. Spg. Mills, Distt. Kanyakumari.	3	76	
9.	Kancheepuram Coop. Spg. Mill Kancheepuram, Distt. Changlapattu	3	52	
10.	South Arcot Dt. Coop. Spg. Mills Saram, Dt. South Arcot.	3	82	
11.	North Arcot Dt. Coop. Spg. Mills, Dt. North Arcot.	3	82	
12.	Thanjavur Dt. Coop. Spg. Mills Manalmedu, Distt. Tanjavur	8	79	
13.	Pudukkottai Dt. Coop. Spg. Mill Aranthangi, Distt. Pudukkottai	5	60	
14.	Dharmapuri Dt. Coop. Spg. Mill Uthangarai, Distt. Dharmapuri	6	60	
15.	Anna Coop. Spg. Mills Andipatti, Distt. Madurai.	5	60	
16.	Bharathy Coop. Spg. Mills Ettayapuram, Distt. Tiruvalvali	9		
17.	Ramanathapuram Dt. Coop. Spg. Mills, Distt. Ramanathapuram	3	30	
18.	Miseraur	2	19	

STATEMENT - III

Position of Board of Management

States	Total Coop. Spng. Mills		Growers		Handloom Weavers		Powerloom		Total	
	Nom.	Elec.	Nom.	Elec.	Nom.	Elec.	Nom.	Elec.	Nom.	Nom.
1. A.P.	9	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	9
2. Assam	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
3. Bihar	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
4. Gujarat	5	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	2	3
5. Haryana	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6. Karnataka	10	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	7	3
7. M.P.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
8. Maharashtra	36	17	10	3	-	-	6	-	26	10
9. Kerala	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	3
10. Orissa	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	-
11. Pondicherry	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
12. Punjab	7	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	1

States	Total Coop.		Growers		Handloom		Powerloom		Total
	Spng.	Mills	Nom.	Elec.	Nom.	Elec.	Nom.	Elec.	
13. Rajasthan	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
14. Tamil Nadu	17	-	1	-	16	-	-	-	17
15. Uttar Pradesh	11	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	11
16. West Bengal	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Total	122	29	28	13	43	8	1	50	72

Single Window Custom Clearance

Bank; and

7416. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the exporter-oriented units for a single-window clearance including that of the customs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon so far; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be decided?

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

(b) and (c). A suggestion was received to make the offices of Development commissioners of EPZs as a one window cleared for custom matters also. It has not been found possible to accept this suggestion. However, for units located in the Export processing zones, powers have been suitably delegated to allow most custom matters to be disposed off within the Zone.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance by SIDBI to Industries in Madhya Pradesh

7417. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industries in Madhya Pradesh to which financial assistance has been provided by the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) during the last three years;

(b) whether small scale industries like brick kiln industry, stone crusher industry, match box industry are also getting assistance from this

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The total number of units in the SSI Sector assisted by the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) under its refinance scheme in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years is 11,369 (b) Yes, Sir. The viable units in the SSI sector in the brick kiln industry, stone crusher industry and match box industry are eligible for assistance under the refinance scheme.

(b) Yes, Sir. The viable units in the SSI sector in the brick kiln industry, stone crusher industry and match box industry are eligible for assistance under the refinance scheme.

(c) SIDBI has provided assistance of Rs. 2.55 crores under its refinance scheme to the brick kiln industry and stone crusher industry in the last three years.

Refinance to Gujarat by NABARD

7418. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of refinance provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under schematic lending to Gujarat, agency-wise, during the last three years and current year so far;

(b) the details of the funds allocated and disbursed under the above Scheme to adivasi dominated areas of Gujarat, during the above period; and

(c) the number of adivasis benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) agency-wise disbursement of refinance provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Devel-

opment (NABARD) under schematic lending in Guraat during the past 3 years viz. 1990-91 1991-92 and 1992-93 is given below:

(Rs. in croers)

Year	SCB	SLDB	RRBs	CBs
1990-91	7	27	7	44
1991-92	9	32	8	52
1992-93	12	53	10	52

SCB: State Cooperative Bank

SLDB: State Land Development Bank

RRB: Regional Rural Banks

CB: Commercial Banks

The current year has just begun and similar information will be available only at the end of the year.

(b) and ((c). The information in the manner asked for is not generated by the data reporting system.

[English]

quality of the tea produced in this region is medium to good. Quantum of tea produced in Dehradun, during the last 3 years is as under:-

Year	Production (Mn kgs)
1990	0.53
1991*	0.51
1992*	0.55

*Estimated

Figures of production till date are not available

It may not be possible to identify share of Dehradun tea in overall exports of tea as in most cases tea is exported in blended form.

Rate Contract

7419. MAJ. GEN. (RETD). BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of tea produced in Dehradun in comparison to the quality of tea at international and national level and the quantum of the produced and the total quantity of tea exported from Dehradun during each of the last three years and till date; and

(b) the share of Dehradun tea in such export?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Most of the tea produced in Dehradun is green tea and the

(a) whether the Government have delayed in the finalisation of rate contract during 1991-92

and 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent of losses incurred by the government in the procurement of materials;

(c) whether the Government propose to appoint a Committee for the lapses in the finalisation of rate contracts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) DGS&D finalises rate contract for a large number of items. This is a continuous process. Action is initiated before the expiry of current rate contract for finalising fresh rate contracts according to a fixed time table. There have been instances where fresh rate contracts could not be finalised according to the time schedule on account of various reasons, most of which were beyond the control of DGS&D, as for example, de-control of the prices of essential raw-materials, change in duty for various commodities, etc.

(b) during 1991-92, there were 273 Rate Contracts. Out of this 118 were finalised in time and 15 were dropped. Another 23 Rate Contracts were extended and finalised during the extension period. 97 Rate Contracts were finalised after expiry of the Rate Contracts/extended period and 20 Rate Contracts, could not be concluded. during 1992-93 there were 287 Rate Contracts, out of which 17 were dropped. 83 Rate Contracts were concluded in time and 20 Rate Contracts were finalised during the extended period. 113 Rate Contracts were finalised subsequently and 54 Rate Contracts have not been concluded.

Question of loss does not arise. If there is no

Rate Contract for a particular item, the respective Department/Ministry can make direct procurement under their own delegation of powers.

(c) and (d). No Sir, Individual cases of delays are looked into and suitable remedial measures are taken.

Production/Export of Cars

7421. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the model-wise break-up of the cars exported during 1991-92 by destination;

(b) the FDB export price of each model exported in Rupees and dollars;

(c) the ex-depot price of each of those model for domestic market in rupees; and

(d) the total production of each of those models during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement is given below;

(b) Major exporters have not furnished export prices for their cars since disclosure of this information would go against their commercial interest. However M/s. Hindustan Motors, Calcutta, have informed that export price of their cars exported in Holland was US \$ 48982 and to United Kingdom was US \$ 3898 per vehicle.

(c) and (d). As per information furnished by the leading manufacturers of cars, the ex-factory domestic price and production in 1991-92 of their major models are as under:

Name of the company	Model	Price/as on	Production 1991-92
Maruti Udyog Ltd.	800 std.	1,50,823/July, 1991	76,766
	1000 std.	3,12,000/July, 1991	9,119

<i>Name of the company</i>	<i>Model</i>	<i>Price/as on</i>	<i>Production 1991-92</i>
Premier Automobile Ltd	Padmini	1,47,113/Aug, 1991	21,599
Hindustan Motors	118NE	2,21,833/Aug., 1991	9,306
	Ambassador (Petrol)	1,59,879/March 1992	13,612
	Ambassador (Diesel)	1,89,947/March 1992	
	Contessa Classic	2,73,079/March 1992	2,336

STATEMENT*Export of Cars (Engine Capacity Wise) during 1991-92*

Code	Description	Quantity
87032101	Motor Car, New Assembled Capacity <=1000 CC	
	Australia	81
	Austria	1
	Bangladesh	49
	Bhutan	6
	Bulgaria	5
	France	724
	German F Rep	1
	Hungary	2560
	Italy	4748
	Japan	46
	Kenya	13
	Malta	588
	Mauritius	10

Code	Description	Quantity
	Morocco	34
	Namibia	2
	Nepal	68
	Poland	3707
	Portugal	112
	Seychelles	12
	Sri Lanka	144
	Tanzania Rep	54
	U.A.E.	4
	U.K.	7
	U.S.S.R.	7
	Vanuatu Rep	1
	Yugoslavia	
	Motor Car. New Assembled Capacity > 1000 CC But not > 1500 CC	
	Bangladeshi	1

Code	Description	Quantity
	Nepal	22
	Netherland	2
	Singapore	5
	Sri Lanka	1
	U.K.	1
87032301	• Motor Car, New Assembled Capacity >1500 CC But <=3000 CC	
	Bangladesh	1
	Hungary	300
	Kuwait	1
	Nepal	15
	Philippines	1
	Poland	1
	Sri Lank	20
	U.K.	6

Code	Description	Quantity
	U.S.	
870333101	Motor Cars, New Assembled (Diesel/Semi-Diesel) Capacity <=1500 CC	1
	Malaysia	7
	Nepal	3
	Sri Lanka	2
	U.A.E.	4
870333201	Motor Cars, New, Assembled Capacity >1500 CC But <=2500 CC	
	Austria	1
	Belgium	1
	Nepal	10
	Sri Lanka	3
	U.K.	1
870333301	Motor Car, New, Assembled Capacity > 2500 CC	
	Kenya	2
	Nepal	7
	Sri Lanka	15

[Translation]

Amendment to Sick Industrial Companies Act

7422. SHRI SURABHANS ANUY SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to further amend the Sick Industrial companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 by including provisions of liquidation thereon so that due amount can be paid to workers at the earliest by one time settlement;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). An Inter-Ministry Working Group on Industrial Restructuring, constituted by the Planning Commission has, inter-alia, recommended that the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) should be authorised to pass the orders for winding up in cases which are before it, as if it were a liquidation court. The recommendation is under consideration of Government.

Effect of Dunnel Proposals on Drugs Industry

7423. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

SHRI SURYANARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian drugs manufacturers are likely to be affected due to the implementation of Dunkel proposals;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Indian drugs manufac-

ters have submitted any memorandum in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to protect the Indian drugs industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

The Indian Drugs Manufacturers Association (IDMA) had represented that the implementation of Dunkel proposals would adversely affect, inter-alia, research and development, introduction of new drugs in the market, incentives to manufacture and access to allopathic drugs.

The Uruguay Round Negotiations are still in progress. It is generally recognised that a system for protection of intellectual property rights is needed as incentive to encourage innovative effort. At the same time, it is necessary to strike a balance between the rights granted to them and their duration, so that public interest needs are served. Government is seeking improvements in the Dunke Text in the area of patents to meet public interest concerns.

Export of Wheat

7424. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat exported during 1992-93 and the amount earned therefrom; and

(b) the names of the countries to whom exported

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). 32555 tonnes of wheat valued at Rs.

887 crores was exported to Cuba, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore and Sri Lanka during the period April-December, 1992

(Source: LGCID&S, Calcutta)

[*English*]

Setting up of Industries in Foreign Countries

7425. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the some big industrial houses are going to set up industries in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details of these industrial houses, the type of industries likely to be set up and the countries in which these industries are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b). A statement giving details of approvals given to ex-MRTP House since, 1.4.1992 to set up joint venture industries abroad is given below

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Type of Industry to be set up	Name of the Country	Industrial Group
1.	Tata Tea Ltd., Calcutta	Processing, Packaging, Marketing of tea.	Russia	TATA
2.	Asian Paints	Manufacture of Paints, Varnishes.	Vanuatu	Asian Paints
3.	Reliance Industries	Oil Refinery	U.A.E.	Reliance
4.	TELCO, Bombay	Manufacture of Buses, Trucks, etc.	Bangladesh	TATA
5.	CTI Investments Ltd., Bombay.	Tyres & Tubes	Sri Lanka	Goenka
6.	CWS India Ltd., Cochin	Manufacturing & Marketing of Tea	Sri Lanka	Murugappa Chettiar.
7.	U.B. Ltd., Bangalore	Manufacturing of beer	U.K.	U.B.
8.	Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay	Manufacture of Toilet Soaps, Tooth paste.	Nepal	Hindustan Lever
9.	Volta International Ltd.	Manufacture & Marketing of duct material for A.C. Project	U.A.E.	TATA
10.	Modi Threads Ltd., New Delhi.	Manufacture & Marketing of cotton yarn.	U.S.A.	Modi

[Translation]

12.00 hrs

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasarm) Mr. Speaker, Sir, two days back the customs officials at Pragati Mdaian container Depot Seized a large cache of modern weapons including rifles and pistols. This weapons came into India from America and were booked in the name of a Cargo Company. The Custom Officials are tight-lipped on this seizure. Weapons in thousands were hidden under the staiulless steel space. Although the matter was immediately handed over to the CBI but I am sorry to say that such incidents have become common. What the Government is doing to check recurrence of such things? The Government is losing its credibility among people. This is a serious matter because earlier large quantly of arms were seized in Bomby ad now in the capital too. Therefore, what is the plice and the customs officials doing? I request the Government to make a statement on this issue because both the security and the integrity of the country are in grave danger.

SHRU RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir Konkan railway is a very important project of the country. This rail projects to Rs. 1400 crores for the construction of 670 kms of rail track is going to benefit the States of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala. This will reduce the distance between North and South by 500 kms. This projects is being undertaken by a separate corporation and the States are also giving financial assistance. It was estimated that the project will be completed by October, 1995 but the hon. Prime Minister while inaugurating the 60 km's. Stretch between Mangalore and Udupi on 20th March urged that the project need be completed within four years by 1994. However, in Goa a controversy erupted regarding alignment and the work was stopped after stay was granted. As a result of stay naturally there was a strong reaction in Goa. And a bandh was organized in Goa in protest. A delegation from Goa including the former Chief

Minister Shrimati Shashikala Kakodkar visited Delhi. Later the leaders of the opposition and other leaders visited Delhi. I and S. Shri Kapse, George Fernandess and Sudhir Sawant also met the hon. Prime Minister in this connection and the hon. Prime Minister informed us that on 20th March itself he gave the instructions that the realignment proposal need be examined within a week. The hon. Prime Minister also informed us that he never instructed that the work be stopped when the matter was brought to his notice and he was informed about the launching of the agitation too. The hon. Prime Minister told us that -

[English]

X "I will give the decision in a couple of days".

[Translation]

The assurance was given on 20th April when we people met the hon. Prime Minister. since then 10 days have elapsed and discontentment is brewing in Goa as a result of it. I would like to know when the work on this project, for the welfare of the people of Goa will start again? I urge the hon. Prime Minster and the hon. Minister of Railways to make a statement on it in the House because if the work on the project is not taken up in right earnest then it will not be timely completed and discontentment will increase too. Therefore, I urge the hon. prime Minister to make a statement latest by Monday, if not today and order for restarting of the work as was decided earlier.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (RAJAPUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the views of Shri Ram Naik. At the time of starting the work on the Konkan Railway, proposal on alignment was agreed upon by all the concerned parties. The persons whose land was to be acquired for the Konkan Railway also gave their consent and received the compensation too. Therefore, after three years the stopping of work is difficult to understand. The hon. Prime Minister gave an assurance too in this regard and the work is

going on as per schedule. Therefore, I urge the hon. Prime Minister and the Government to immediately give a decision in this regard.

SHRI RABI RAY (KENDRAPADA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very important national issue. A conference of the organization of Islamic countries was recently organized for 2-3 days in Karachi. I am surprised that for 3 days continuously anti India propaganda was going on at the conference. The conference was organised by the country's Government and was attended by the representatives of 51 countries. However neither the Parliament nor the people of India are aware of the proceedings of the conference. The propaganda was started by the countries hostile to India, on behalf of Pakistan, though Fact Finding Commission. I would like to know the steps India did take to counter this propaganda. In fact the conference concluded yesterday. This very organisation is trying to link the issue of the violation of human rights in Kashmir with the issue of violation of human rights in Bosnia and the people of Palestine. A parallel is sought to be drawn with the curbing of the rights of the minorities of the latter. All of us do agree that Kashmir is an integral part of India. However, no such publicity or propaganda is being made by the Government. The Government must take the Parliament into confidence on this issue. I am happy to say that CIA of USA is zeroing in on declaring Pakistan a terrorist state. the Chief of CIA, Vlsika says that

[English]

"Pakistan has supported the Kashmiri and Sikh groups which have been waging a long ruing insurgency against India's Central Government. The Kashmiris and Sikhs have found the safe is land in Pakistan".

[Translation]

In fact Pakistan instead of replying to the allegations is using the IOC platform for anti-India Propaganda. We also fail to see any reason that why the Government of India is silent

on this score. Why is the Government not responding to the anti-India propaganda on the Kashmir issue at international level? Therefore, though you, I urge the Government to make a statement giving details of the recently concluded conference of the OIC. International platform could be used by India to counter the misinformation campaign against the country and the steps USA is going to take to declare Pakistan a terrorist state. We feel that the Government of India is not using it at all. Therefore, I urge the Union Government to make a comprehensive statement on this issue. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (SHEOHAR): I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that when will the Government reply to the matter raised by Shri Rabi Ray. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK (Bolangir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is reported in the *Indian Express* today that in Bolangir, kalahandi and Koraput districts of Orissa children are being sold. This is the picture which has appeared in the paper.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not expected to exhibit the pictures.

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Sir, I had received a letter from them. I had personally visited that particular village. I asked that person and he had given me a written document also that he had sold his daughter for Rs.500/-

Sir, I am grateful to our hon. Prime Minister. He has visited that area and he has given Rs.80 crores to the Orissa Government. But the state Government is always claiming that they have to get maximum drought aid from the Central Government. When the Central Government is providing funds to the state Government, I am very sorry to say that the state

administration is doing nothing there. They are knowingly neglecting Bolangir, Kalahandi, Phulbani, Koraput and other backward districts of Orissa. Though you, I would request the Government to give some instructions to the state Government that the estate administration should look into the problems of that area and it should take care of all the development works of that area.

Now-a-days it is a common issue in Orissa that people are coming and forfeiting their children for meager sums of Rs. 20/- and Rs. 100/-. This is the pity there. This is not only the prestige of Bolangir, Kalahandi and Koraput districts of Orissa, but this is the prestige of this nation that in weekly markets, like vegetables children are being sold. the mother is selling her son and daughter for only Rs. 50/- or Rs. 100/-. It is a shameful incident. That is why you have uttered in the house that an all party committee should visit that area. I would request that an all party committee should visit that area immediately and the Central Government should give instructions to the state Government that the funds which have been allotted by the hon. Prime Minister should not be misutilised and should be utilized for relief works in those districts.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (BARTH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what happened to the Parliamentary delegation?

MR. SPEAKER: It appears to me that you wanted the delegation to visit the affected place, evaluate the situation there and not only apprise the Government of the same but also suggest the measures to provide financial assistance. But before that, the hon. Prime Minister went there and announced a financial aid of about Rs. 100 crores to Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 80 crore to Orissa and Rs. 180 crore to Bihar. You may please advise the concerned state Government to make a proper utilization of that money. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI (DARBHANGA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a question related to Madhya Pradesh

in the House. There is no doubt that incidents of suppression and exploitation of the people of backward classes, Dalits and minorities do take place most frequently in daily life all over the country and most of these go even unnoticed. Since there is no state Government in Mahus Pradesh at present I would like to raise the matter to this effect in the House. The president of the Madhya Pradesh unit of our party Shri Lakshminarayan Yadav wrote a letter and informed me that a lot of hue and cry was raised on a small issue in a village named Kormass Vidish in Madhya Pradesh and the local police instigated rather than suppressing it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a specific area in that village from where procession was taken forcibly, though it is prohibited there. When there was a conflict over the matter, the SDO of that area collected a few police constables and attacked the village. About 33 persons were injured in the incident and a similar number of them were taken into custody. It was one sided action. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the police took away even the money collected for the construction of the mosque. They did not spare even the money kept for the marriage of young girls in their homes. Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the state is under Presidents rule. I would like the central Government to investigate the matter and take stringent measures so that such atrocities are not committed therein future. I would like the Government to take notice of the matter and act accordingly with immediate effect.

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (HAZARIBAGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the matter regarding coal mines in Bihar. Labourers in thousands are being killed there due to the illegal mining of coal. About 300 trucks of coal is smuggled out. All this is being done with the connivance of police and the officials of Coal India Ltd. Recently, about 50 labourers died when a colliery submerged under water in Hazaribagh district on April 21. But neither the police nor the management of Coal India Ltd took any measures to extricate the labourers entrapped there. The matter has already been

taken up with the officers of Coal India, SP and DM of the area and the officers of CCL, but they are trying to hush-up the matter. Foul smell has started coming out of the dead bodies. Another mine had also sunk at the same place in January, and that incident claimed 50 lives of labourers. All these deaths are taking place just due to the illegal mining coal, but there is none to check its illegal proactive. Coal Mafia and police convine to hush-up the matter and the dead bodies are disposed off illegally.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should take an immediate action to check the illegal mining of coal. I would like to submit that such a practice is prevalent only at those places where mining has not been done after the Government national mines. Property worth millions of rupees is being looted and the State Government and Central Government are suffering losses of crores of rupees. I would like the Government to get this matter investigated by CBI and the work of coal mining be resumed there. I would provide opportunities of employment to the poor people and help the Central Government to earn revenue. This is my only submission to the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I feel that the House wish to have a serious discussion on the agricultural demands. Therefore, let the Zero Hour activities be finished here.

Now papers to be laid.

Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Audit Report on the General Fund Accounts of the Coffee Board for the year 1991-92 and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

12.16 hrs.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE'S (SHRI PRANABMUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on

the Table—

(1) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the General fund Accounts of the Coffee Board for the year 1991—92.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in library, see No LT—3974/93)

Uttar Pradesh Motor Vehicles (Fifty—Fourth Amendment) Rule 1989 and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Motor Vechicles (Fifty Fourth Amendment) Rules 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 1296—T/xxx 4 54Km—88 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 1st April, 1989, under sub—section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 6th December, 1992 issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library see No LT—3975/93)

Annual Report of the Export Inspection Council and Export—Inspection agencies for the year 1991—92 along with audited Accounts; Annual Report and Review on the working of Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi for the year 1991-092 etc.

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 K. KAMALUDDIN AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies (Volume—II) for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (1) above.

[Place in library. See No. LT—3976/93]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 1991 — 92 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Reviews (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the Year 1991—92.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in library. See No LT—3977/93]

Reports of C&AG of India under Article 151 (1) of the Constitution; Notifications under Banking Companies Act, 1970 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151

(1) of the constitution:—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union government (No. 3 of 1993) for the year ended the 31st March, 1992 (Delhi Administration).

[Placed in library. See No LT—3978/93]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and auditor General of India — Union Government (No. 5 of 1993) for the year ended the 31st March 1992 (Revenue Receipts—Direct Taxes).

[Placed in library. See No. LT—3979/93]

(iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—(No 12 of 1993) for the year ended the 31st March, 1992 — Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee.

[Placed in library. See No LT—3980/93]

(iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (No. 13 of 1993) for the year ended the 31st March, 1992 (Revenue Receipts — Indirect Taxes) — Scheme of Rewards to Informers and government servants.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3981/93]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:—

(i) The UCO Bank Office Employees' (conduct) (Amendment) Regulations, 1992 Published in Notification No. OCRI/1992 in Gazette of India dated

* The Annual Report (Volume—I) was laid on the Table on the 23rd December, 1992.

[Sh. M. V. Chandrashekara Murthy]

the 16th January, 1993.

[Placed in library See No LT — 3982/93]

- (ii) The Bank of India officer Employees' Conduct (Amendment) Regulations, 1992 Published in Notification No. P/IL/92/1776 in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1993.

[Placed in library. See No. LT — 3983/93]

(3) A copy of the Vijay Bank Officer Employees' (Conduct) (Amendment) Regulations, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 4831 in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1993, undersub—section (4) of section 19 of the Banking companies (Acquisition and transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980.

[Placed in library. See No. LT — 3984/93]

(4) A copy of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Appeal to the Central Government) Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. C. S. R., 362 (E) Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1993, under section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in library. See No LT — 3985/93]

(5) A copy the Coinage (Standard weight and Remedy of commemorative Coins of Ten Rupees, Five Rupees and One Rupee containing Copper Seventy—Five percent and Nickel Twentyfive percent coined on the occasion of 89th Inter Parliamentary Union Conference) rules, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 368 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1993 under sub—section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906.

[Placed in library. See No LT — 3986/93]

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on the Fourth and Fifth Instalments of Market Loans issued by Central Government in February, 1993.

[Placed in library See No. LT — 3987/93]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

12.17 hrs.

[English]

Secretary—General: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the secretary—General of Rajya Sabha:

- (i) In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1993, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th April, 1993.
- (ii) In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 1993, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th April, 1993.
- (iii) In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Central Laws (Extension to Arunachal Pradesh) Bill, 1993, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th April, 1993.
- (iv) In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am

directed to enclose a copy of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1993, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th April, 1993.

System of administration in Union territories along with Minutes Part-II

12.18 1/2 hrs.

BILLS, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table four Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 28th April, 1993:—

1. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
2. The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (prevention) Amendment Bill, 1993.
3. The Central Laws (Extension to Arunachal Pradesh) Bill, 1993.
4. The Criminal Law (amendment) Bill, 1993.

12.18 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Thirtieth and Thirty—first Reports

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee (1992—93):

- (1) Thirtieth Report of Estimates Committee relating to Ministry of Rural Development—Jawahar Rozagar Youjana along with the Minutes Part—II relating three to.
- (2) Thirty—first Report of Estimates Committee on Ministry of Home affairs —

12.18 1/2

[English]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Fifty—first and Fifty—second reports

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:

- (1) Fifty first Report on excesses over Voted grants and Charged Appropriations (1989—90) and Action Taken on 19th Report of Public Accounts Committee (10th Lok Sabha).
- (2) Fifty — second Report on Systems Appraisal—Purchase of properties of the Government.

12.19 hrs.

[English]

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-TAKINGS

(1) Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty—First, twenty—second and Twenty—third Reports and Minute.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings :

- (1) Fifteenth Report on action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their sixth Report (Tenth Lok sabha) on National Mineral Development

corporation Limited.

- (2) Sixteenth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their first report (tenth lok Sabha) on steel Authority of India Limited — Import of defective billets.
- (3) seventeenth report on Disposal of scrap of Public Undertakings through Metal Scrap Trading Corporation Limited other public undertakings and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (4) Eighteenth Report on Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited and Minutes of the Sittings of the Committee relating there to.
- (5) Nineteenth Report on Industrial Development Bank of India and Minutes of these sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (6) Twentieth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifty — sixth Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Oil & natural gas Commission—Undue benefit of Rs. 5. 10 crores to a contractor.
- (7) Twenty—first Reports on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Second Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on Engineering Projects (India) Limited—Loss in execution of Foreign Projects.
- (8) Twenty—second Report on Delhi Transport Corporation including comparative analysis of transport in Metropolitan Cities and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (9) Twenty—third Report on State Trading Corporation of India Limited—import of Newsprint and Minutes of the sittings of

SHRI BASUDEB BACHARIA (Bankura):— Sir, I begs to lay on the Table the Minutes (Hindi and English Versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Public Undertakings relating to Procedural and Miscellaneous Matters.

12. 20 1/2 hrs.

[*English*]

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTS AND SCHEDULED TRIBELS

Action Taken Reports and Minutes

SHRIK. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Sir, I beg to present a copy each of the following Reports and Minutes of the Sittings relating to Twenty—second Report of the Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

- (1) Seventeenth Report on Ministry of Commerce (Dept. of Commerce)—Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighth Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Commerce (Dept. of Commerce)—reservations for the employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd
- (2) Eighteenth Report on Ministry of Welfare — Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Se. enth Report (10th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Sechduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)
- (3) Twenty—second Report on Working of

413	<i>Standing Committees' Reports</i>	VAISAKHA 10, 1915 (SAKA)	<i>Petition for Railway facilities</i>	414
	Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Bihar.		bution System and Minutes of the Sittings of the Committee relating thereto.	
	(4) Report on Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes on its visit to Bombay and Aurangabad during October, 1992.		12.22 hrs.	
	(5) Report of Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on its visit to Bhopal, Bombay, Vadodara and Ahmedabad during February, 1993.		STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR AND WELFARE	
			First Report	
			[English]	
			SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA Urs (Mysore) : Sir, I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare on Demands for Grants (1993—94) of the Ministry of Welfare.	
	12.21 hrs.		MR. SPEAKER : All the Chairmen and Members of the Committees should be congratulated for giving the reports.	
	[English]			
	STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS		12.22 1/2 hrs.	
	First Report		STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM	
	KUMARI VIMLA VERMA (Seoni) : Sir, I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Communications on Demands for Grants (1993—94) of the Ministry of Communications including (i) Postal Services and (ii) Telecommunication Services.		First Report	
	12.21 1/2 hrs.		[Translation]	
	[English]		PROF. PREM DHUMAL (HAMIRPUR) : Sir, I beg to Lay on the table First Report (Hindi and English Version) of the Standing Committee of Transport and tourism on Demands for Grants (1993—94) of the Department of Tourism.	
	STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION		12.23 hrs.	
	First Report and Minutes		PETITION RE: PROVIDING VARIOUS FACILITIES TO RAILWAY COMMUTERS OF THE AREA.	
	SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane) : Sir, I beg to present the First Report of the Committee on Food, Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution of Demands for Grants 1993—94 of Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution—Public Distri-		[English]	
			SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune) : Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Gyan Chand	

[Sh. Anna Joshi]

Jain, Shri Shivraj Bang and the Railway commuters of I chalkaranji, District Kolhapur (Maharashtra), for providing various facilities to the Railway commuters of the area.

12.24 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PALIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing 3rd May, 1993, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Submission to the Vote of the House outstanding Demands for grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1993—94 at 3.00 p.m. on Monday May 3, 1993.
3. Introduction, consideration and passing of the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1993.
- (4) Consideration and passing of:—
 - (a) The finance Bill, 1993.
 - (b) The salary, Allowances and pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
 - (c) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1993 as passed by Rajya Sabha.
 - (d) The Terrorists and Disruptive Ac-

tivities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 1993 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

- (e) The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrins (Prohibitions) Bill, 1993.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:—

1. Debate on chain of bomb—blast in Mumbai (Bombay) on the 12th March and action taken proposed to be taken against the culprits.
2. Discussion on two motions for modifications of notifications pertaining to railway Passengers amendment Rules and Khadi Commission Rules.

I want to make one suggestion. In the Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabha, there has been no discussion at all on such modifications. I would urge that some time is taken out, at least this time, for discussing these two important modifications.

Sir, there is one more point. It is about the telephone tariff revision. The Government has made the statement. It has been made applicable. But, so far, the Notification has not been issued. We should have an opportunity to discuss that also because that is equally important.

MR. SPEAKER: We will consider it in the Business Advisory Committee if it is possible. The time should be available.

SHRI RAM NAIK: It should be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): The following items may be include in the next week's agenda:

1. Regarding the need to attach extra coaches in trains for general category

of passengers and MST pass holders and restore the status of superfast trains to Express trains to provide relief to public.

2. Immediate steps to be taken to restore the telephone facilities and to withdraw the proposed increase in telephone tariff and to improve the telephone service.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR

(Bareilly) : The following items may please be included in the next week's agenda.

1. The Government's declaration be made in this session for setting up sugar mills at 17 places of Uttar Pradesh (the information about which has already been provided a year ago)
2. The need to construct an overbridge at Chhupi and Marhinath in Bareilly, the places from where the Trains of Northern Railways and North Eastern Railways pass from the point of view of transport facility.

[English]

PROF. PREM DHUMA (Hamirpur) : Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda :—

1. Regarding use of 20 percent fruit juice in cold drinks so that the farmers/fruit growers get good price for their produce and the consumers get useful cold drinks.
2. Steps to be taken to remove the anomalies in the one-time increase in Pension of the Ex-Servicemen.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Sir, I request that the following items may kindly be included in the next week's agenda :—

1. The salt industry and the workers en-

gaged therein—Their conditions of service and emoluments — need be discussed in view of the fall in salt production and distress of the workers.

2. Steps to expedite the construction of the new rail line from Digha to Tamluk in the South Eastern Railway Division in west Bengal.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur)

: The following items may please be included in the next week's agenda :

1. Steps to be taken to set up a sugar mill at some appropriate place in Phulpur, Chail and Allahabad constituencies of Allahabad for the all round development of the farmers and agricultural labourers.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : The following items may be included in the next week's agenda :

1. The need to start a train service on the route of Fatuhe under Danapur Division in Eastern Railways.
2. the need to extend Bakhtiarpur—Rajgir branch line under Danapur Division in Eastern Railways to Gaya soon to complete the Buddhisht circuit

PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmir) : The following items may please be included in the next week's agenda :

1. The need to set up a powerful TV power in Ajmir city as per the earlier declaration and decision for the sake of lakhs of TV Viewers.
2. The need to extend the Agra—Jaipur Superfast Train upto Ajmer to facilitate the lakhs of passengers going to and coming from Ajmer.

SHRIJAGAT VIRSINGH DRONA (Kanpur)

The following items may please be included in the next week's agenda.

1. Need to find out a solution to the problems faced by labourers and to remove unemployment being created by the closure of textile mills and other big industrial units. One after the other in the industrial city of Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh.

12.28 hrs.

[English]

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1993-94**

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 1 to 4 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Hon. Members present in the House whose

cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motion, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion Moved

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column if the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, 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, 1994, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture".

Demands for Grants- 1993-94 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account voted by the House on 30th March, 1993		Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	—	—

Ministry of Agriculture

1	Agriculture	213,93,00,000	2,26,00,000	1113,37,00,000	12,49,00,000
2	Other Services of Dept of Agri. & Cooperation	36,21,00,000	34,35,00,000	188,48,00,000	171,72,00,000
3	Department of Agri. Research and Education	71,67,00,000	—	358,33,00,000	—
4	Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying	61,46,00,000	29,10,00,000	307,56,00,000	145,52,00,000

MR. SPEAKER: Before I request the hon. Member Shri Rajveer Singh to initiate the debate, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that the Agriculture Minister was expecting that this Demand would come up for discussion on Monday. He had some special program to attend and he sought my permission and I have given the permission. The State Minister will be sitting here and taking notes. And I hope that the written statement will be made available to the Minister and he will go through that.

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri): I beg to move:—

“That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1.”

/Failure to reject Double proposals which suggest removal of subsidies and support prices for agricultural produce. / (39)

/Failure to provide more funds for implementing crop Insurance Scheme. / (40)

“That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to provide fertilizer free of cost to the small, marginal and poor farmers. / (65)

/Need to produce more oilseeds. / (66)

/Need to provide pension to old farmers. / (67)

/Need to provide funds for free and modern medical treatment to poor farmers. / (68)

“That the demand under the Head Department of Agriculture Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to establish a Palm Oil Research Centre at Jalpaiguri in West Bengal/ (83)

“That the demand under the Head Department of Animal Husbandry and Daring be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to provide more funds for the devel-

opment of animal husbandry. / (88)

“That the demand under the Head Agriculture be Reduced to Re. 1. “

/ Failure to supply seeds to farmers in scheduled time. / (105)

/Failure to declare support price of jute in due time. / (106)

/Failure to supply fertilizer to farmers at cheap rates. / (107)

/Failure to protect farmer from very low price of their agricultural products. / (108)

“That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to increase the support price of jute. / (111)

/Need to supply fertilisers to farmers free of cost. / (112)

/Need to protect the small farmers from big landlords. / (113)

/Need to declare the support price of jute before the raw jute comes in the raw jute market. / (114)

/Need to introduce old—age farmers pension. / (115)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): I beg to move:—

“That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1.”

/Failure to take effective steps to prevent possible harmful effects of Dunkel proposals on Indian Agriculture. (43)

/Failure to guarantee remunerative prices to the farmers for their agricultural produce. / (59)

SHRI BASUDEB BACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1.

/Failure to undertake 'Lab to Land' scheme. / (60)

/Failure to declare support price for raw jute. / (61)

/Failure to reject Kunkel proposals which suggest removal of subsidies on inputs and support prices for agricultural produce. / (62)

/Failure to provide old-age pension to the aged farmers. / (63)

/Failure to attain self-sufficiency in food grains and oil seeds production. / (64)

"That the demands under the Head department of Agriculture research and education be reduced to Re. 1."

/Failure to set up Krishi Vigyan Kendras at all districts of the country. / (80)

/Failure to set up Betel Leaf Research Centre in West Bengal. / (81)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1.

/Failure to provide subsidy on fertilizer to the poor and marginal farmers. / (117)

SHRI SOMANATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to protect the indigenous industry manufacturing agricultural implements and equipment's including tractors from unfair competition from imported machinery and equipments. / (98)

petition from imported machinery and equipments. (74)

demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1.

/Failure to grant adequate relief to victims of drought and famine conditions in Bihar, Orissa and other States. / (96)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

/Need to strengthen the nationalized banking system and particularly NABARD to extend facilities for agricultural credit to the small and marginal farmers. / (97)

SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV (Shahjahanpur): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1.

/Failure to give adequate remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce. / (94)

/Failure to ensure crop insurance scheme throughout the country. / (95)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

/Failure to supply fertilizers to small and marginal farmers at subsidised rates. / (110)

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

/Need to protect the indigenous industries manufacturing agricultural implements and equipment's including tractors from unfair competition from imported machinery and equipments. / (98)

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inneranipur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Agricultural be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to give incentives to grow more variety of Chakhao, sweet smelling black rice' and to export it in large quantity. /(101)

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK (Durgapur): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1.

/Failure to set up Krishi Vigyan Kendra in the district of barddhaman of West Bengal. (102)

/Failure to give fertilisers subsidy to small and marginal farmers. /(109)

SHRI NRIMAL KANT CHATTERJEE (Dum-dum): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

/Failure to increase productivity in agriculture through adequate land reforms. /(103)

/Failure to provide for adequate growth in agriculture in the Eastern Part of the country. /(104)

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK (Bhubaneswar): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1.

/Failure to give minimum support price to the sugarcane growers. /(118)

/Failure to ensure a minimum support price to paddy growers. /(119)

/Failure to procure paddy at the harvesting

timer thereby forcing the peasants to sale at a lower rate. /(120)

/ Failure to extend necessary help to the drought affected people of Orissa and Bihar. /(121)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Agriculture Research and education be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to establish Krishi Vigyan Kendras at khuda and Nayagarh in Orissa.

/ Need to establish an agricultural Implements Training Centre for women at Khundra. /(123)

/Need to establish an Institute for sugarcane growers to impart scientific knowledge to them. /(124)

/ Need to establish an institute for the study of Socio—Economic and geographic reasons for natural calamity and its remedy at sambalpur in Orissa. /(125)

/ Need to establish a Fishermen Training Centre at Bhusandapur near Chalk Lake, Orissa. /(126)

/ Need to establish a training centre for jute growers at pattamundies Orissa. /(127)

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1.

/Failure to provide subsidy on fertilizer to the poor and marginal farmers. /(130)

/Failure to give minimum support price to the sugarcane growers. /(131)

/Failure to ensure a minimum support price to paddy growers. /(132)

[Sh. Braja Kishore Tripathy]

/ Failure to procure paddy at the time of harvesting, thereby forcing the peasants to sell at a lower price. / (13/4)

/ Failure of extend necessary help to the drought affected people of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. / (134)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural and Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

/ Need to establish Krishi Vigyan Kendras at Bramhagiri Pipili and Ranapur in Orissa. / (137)

/ Need to establish an Agricultural Implements Training Centre for women at Puri in Orissa. / (138)

/ Need to establish an Institute for sugarcane growers to impact scientific knowledge at Nayagarh in Orissa. / (139)

/ Need to establish an Institute for the study of socio-economic and geographic reasons for natural calamity and its remedy in Orissa. / (140)

/ Need to establish a fisherman Training Centre at Puri in Orissa. / (141)

/ Need to establish a training centre for the jute growers at Kendrapada in Orissa. / (142)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rajveer Singh to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla) Mr. speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to start the discussion.

The Congress Government has always adopted such an agricultural policy which has

always been unfavorable to the farmers. Under this policy, the farmers and the agriculture has totally been neglected and since the formation of Government under the leadership of Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao the exploitation of farmers and agricultural labourers has increased. Their condition has worsened. They have been burdened by three things. On one hand, the prices of agricultural input such as, fertilisers seeds, electricity, water, pesticides and agricultural equipments have soared and on the other hand, they are not getting remunerative price on the capital they have invested as agricultural production cost. Besides these, natural calamities like hailstorm, frost, crop diseases and drought etc. have also affected the farmers resulting in financial loss to them. This has totally broken their back. A horrible situation of drought and hunger has occurred in a large part of the country. Not only this, but the prices of several crops have dropped. The price of tobacco has fallen from Rs. 38 to Rs. 12. There is the fall of Rs. 1600 in the prices of cotton and the worst affected is paddy. last year, the Basmati paddy was sold at Rs. 1500/- per quintal and this year it was sold at such low rates as Rs. 350/- Rs. 400/- and Rs. 500/- per quintal. Then farmers have incurred heavy financial loss due to this reason. Similarly prices of wheat, Till and block mustard have also fallen.

12.33 hrs

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, there is a ban on transporting agricultural produce from one part to other part of the country. During the last session, the hon. Minister had announced that this ban will be lifted, but it has not been done till now. the farmers are unable to take their produce to any part of the country. As a result of total neglect towards agriculture, the allocation given to this field has decreased from 4.2 per cent to 3.6 per cent in the annual plan outlay. For agriculture and co-operatives a provision of Rs. 3221.9 crores was made in the 1992-93 Gen-

eral Budget, but in the 1993-94 budget only Rs. 1715.9 crores have been provided. The allocation for National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is going down in every annual plan in comparison to the annual plan of 1992-93. similarly, only 6 per cent amount has been provided for loans and electricity. There has been no considerable increase in it in the last year. This step of the government is totally unjustified towards the farmers and agriculture. The continuos decrease in the ground water level is also a matter of grave concern. Ever Since the Congress Party has come to power, there has been 10 per cent difference between the estimated capacity and actual utilisation of irrigation potential. If this gap had been filled, it would have increased the food grain production. Not only our country would have become self-reliant in foodgrains, but it would have been also able to export then. Several big projects are laying pending and near about 70 percent of land is deprived of irrigation. Same is the condition of forest areas also. Wherever there are Congress Governments, they have grossly violated the interests of farmers. The network of multinational companies are spreading in our country, which will create problems for the farmers. Their interests are being mortgaged in the hands of foreign powers. Due to this reason, the country is becoming dependent on others and it can jeopardise our political and social freedom.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir it is bad luck that our farmers are not organised today. But the day, they become organised they can revolt. Since the time this congress Government has been formed, it is not even ready to accept rightful demands. Unless such activities as sabotage, economic blockade and gherao are adopted, the Government is not able to understand the problem. So, I would like to the Government through you not to create so much problems for the farmers that they are compelled to revolt. They are already in much distress today and by bringing multinational companies in this area you are adding insult to injury. This has made the situation very pitiable.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my party and myself totally oppose the Dunkel Proposals. It is very regretful that this proposal has caused infighting among the cabinet members also. One of your Minister says that export of our country will increase with the acceptance of Dunkel proposals and another Minister says that such acceptance will destroy our country. So there is difference of opinion in the cabinet also. One Minister is opposing while another Minister is supporting the Dunkel Proposals. When there is so much differences of opinion in the cabinet itself, what right they have to remain in Government? One of the two Ministers should go. the Minister who is opposing his Government's policy should resign. If the Government is ready to accept the Dunkel Proposals, Shri Jakhār should resign and if the Government is not accepting the proposals, Shripranab Mukherjee should resign, as he was praising the proposals. One has to go. This should be decided. When the farmers resort to agitation for their demands, the entire Government will have to resign.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our country is severely affected by drought at present. Orissa, Bihar, Maharashtra and eastern part of Uttar Pradesh are affected by drought, but our Central Government decides everything in a hi-fi manner. The Prime Minister surveys a state for once and gives Rs. 10 crore, Rs. 20 crore or Rs. 50 crore. Then he goes to another state. Such hi-fi manner cannot solve the problem. There should be a permanent solution. Even after the 45 years of independence, the Government has not been able to control drought. Maximum rain water is wasted and there is no storage facility. How this will go on? This is an anti-farmer Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Andhra Pradesh is also severely affected by drought and the situation has come to such a pass that the farmers and agricultural labourers are forced to kill their own children. A child was killed by his mother. I can tell his name. Neither there is fodder nor water for the cattle. They are also in

[Sh. Rajveer Singh]

worse situation.

Mr., Deputy Speaker, Sir, It is just opposite in Karnataka. It is affected by floods, which has caused a lot of damage. On one hand, there is devastation due to heavy rains, on the other hand, there is sufferings due to drought.

When I was a small boy, I had heard a story from one of my elders. He told that when the ruler of any country is wrong—dear and corrupt, the country has to face drought. Some where there is heavy rains, drought, lands sliding or killings. It appears to me that the ruler, who is at the center, is atrocious, corrupt and wrong—dear and that is why the people of this country are facing so much problems... *(Interruptions)* We have to do penance for their sins... *(Interruptions)* When I say the truth, our Congress friends are greatly hurt.

This is happening only because of you. Even after the 45 years of independence, the Government has not prepared an agriculture policy. The industrial policy was formed in 1956, because the industrial houses held much influence over the Government. But I want to talk about the distress of the farmer. No such agriculture policy favoring the interests of the farmers has been formed till now... *(Interruptions)* Neither our friends sit in the House nor listen to the proceedings and after that they say that agriculture policy has been formed. If it has been formed, give the detail... *(Interruptions)* It is true that if we come to power, we will prepare all the policies including agriculture policy, pull out the country from all the crisis and will make it a dignified country in the world. When you are saying this yourself, are you waiting for us to come to power?... *(Interruptions)*

In the absence of agriculture policy, only 180 million tonnes of food grains has been produced in our country this year, after that too putting in a lot of efforts. We have no policy to increase the production. In the coming 6—7 years and by the year 2000, this country will need

200 to 220 million tonnes of foodgrains.

I have read the draft of the agriculture policy. I do not think that the hon. minister of Agriculture has paid any attention towards this problem. I would like to submit that this agriculture policy is unfavorable to the farmers. No facilities are being provided to them and agricultural inputs are being made costlier. In this way, injustice is being done to them. Such an agriculture policy should be formed, which favors the interests of the farmers and the country. 80 per cent population of this country are cultivators and the Government should think about them. If this is not done, then 80 per cent population will resort to agitation, as I have said earlier also.

If such situation arises, it will not be proper for the country. we will be on the verge of starvation. There will be all ground scarcity. I will refer to famine later on. I have just now discussed about drought and flood. How long will we continue to depend on nature? I had also said earlier that our ancestors had brought rivers from mountains. But we have been badly failed even to utilise the water of those rivers properly even after 45 years of independence. When flood comes the water goes waste into the sea. sometimes ago, a scheme presented by Shri K. L. Rao, the hon. ex—Minister of Irrigation, it was mentioned therein that the Ganga should be linked with Godavari and a water grid be set up. It was a good scheme. The Government provides financial assistance of hundreds of crores of rupees to meet the crisis of drought and flood every year. That amount is disbursed too. Can a multi-purpose scheme not be formulated by the Government? The Government should set up the water grid and get it operated. If it is operated, it will prove a remarkable source of eradicating unemployment. Lakhs and crores of labourers will get employment in this project.

Mr., Deputy Speaker, Sir, about 78 lakh hectare of land in Rajasthan, 59 lakh hectare in Maharashtra, 25 lakh hectare in Madhya Pradesh and more than 8 lakh hectare of land in Karnataka have been affected by drought. Shortage of water

in many areas of Gujarat is being experienced. The Government of Maharashtra requested the Central Government to provide Rs. 790 crore as drought relief but I feel that it has not been acceded to. What is the reason behind drought? I live in the village and realise its problems. The rivers have been flowing for the last hundreds of years. Flood comes in these rivers. What is the cause behind it. Has it been worked out? The Minister of Environment and Forests is present here. He repeatedly gives directions that trees should not be cut; but deforestation is being done constantly. The mountains have become naked. Plantation of new trees is not being done. With the result, when trees are cut, more soil submerges in the river with flow of water as there is no means of retaining the soil. It causes accumulation of silt in the river. As a result, the river end becomes shallow. If it rains a bit or flood comes, the water flows in the fields and houses and ruins the property and life. I hope that he will not do so because it is beyond his power. To save the billions of rupees of the country from wastage, big and small rivers should be desilted. Desilting will provide employment to the poor and give relief from flood also. The silt removed from river bed can be used for other purposes. The water will not be wasted here and there. It is an ambitious plan. If it is introduced, the Government will not have to donate billions of rupees in the name of financial assistance time and again. I don't want to mention the name of any State. Some states always remain interested only in getting relief funds either in the name of flood or in the name of drought. It has made them inefficient and inactive and they don't want to do any work. If you introduce a good scheme, people will get employment and it will pave the way of prosperity for the nation. I would like that the Government should ponder over my suggestion seriously.

Last year when there was hailstorm at the time of Holi festival the hon. Prime Minister had said in the House that this time Rabi crop was good. In response to his comments, I told that was heard that he was a big farmer and had maximum land holdings. We read in newspa-

pers that his land is being covered ceiling. Someone calls it a land scandal. Someone says that some thousand acre of land is under the possession of the Prime Minister. I don't know about it. But it appears to me that the Prime Minister does not know anything about the farmers. After Holi when I saw red clouds in the sky with thunder I remarked in this very House that there was likelihood of hailstorm and rains and it happened so. Crops in Maharashtra, M.P. and U.P. were hit by hailstorms and frost. 136 villages of two districts were ruined in M.P. It has caused loss to Dataganj in Badaun district and Binaural Legislative Assembly area. It destroyed the crops. As a result of it the people are on the verge of starvation. The Minister of Agriculture has assured us in this House that the Government will provide assistance to them. I would like to say that a meager amount of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 or Rs. 500 as financial assistance to the victims will not serve their purpose. However even the same amount was not given to them. I don't know which committee will decide it. Hailstorm and frost hit the fate of farmers. There is no yardstick for giving assistance to them. If there is a loss of 10 quintal or 1 quintal or 100 quintals, Rs. 250/- is given as assistance. The Government should lay down some norms for it.

There is one remedy. Though I criticise it but give some constructive suggestions too. If you do not agree to my suggestions. Then you will be looser. To meet the crisis of hailstorms, frost and natural calamities why the crop insurance scheme is not being introduced. The Government has introduced collective crop insurance scheme. In case of individual loss, the farmer does not get anything. Until and unless the entire village comes under loss, an individual's loss is not considered. The Government says an interesting thing. If a motor is damaged in your city, it cannot be claimed unless all the motors of entire city are not damaged. Is it any rule being followed in General Insurance? Does it apply in the case of motor vehicle insurance? In the case of motor vehicle insurance, if a window is damaged, it is compen-

[Sh. Rajveer Singh]

sated and if the entire vehicle is theft, full insurance is given. But in the case of crop insurance, no claim will be paid unless the entire village suffers the loss. That is why I would like to say that individual crop insurance scheme should be introduced. The payment of his premium should be made from land revenue. Because the farmer is illiterate. He does not know the expiry date of his premium. He does not know as to when he has to deposit his premium. Thus, the Central Government or the State Government should take the responsibility of payment of his premium. The Government should introduce individual crop insurance scheme and take the land revenue as his premium.

Secondly, I would like to highlight one thing and I have already said it earlier two-three times. The Government spends billions of rupees on family planning. Slogans such as 'Do ya Teen Bus' 'Ham Do-Hamare Do' are raised. I support family planning. Along with family planning we should introduce agricultural planning. Today we are not having agricultural planning. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. State Minister in the Minister of Agriculture. That it is tendency of the Indian farmers that they grow the same crop as they consider it as profitable. When wheat is produced, it is produced everywhere. Some days ago the price of Basmati paddy was Rs. 1500 per quintal. It tempted farmers to grow paddy more and more. When the crop of paddy was reaped, its price went down for two reasons. The first was your inefficient policy. The Government banked on transportation of wheat from one state to another. The second reason was excessive production. It has caused reason loss to the farmer. The price of Basmati paddy was Rs. 350-500 per quintal which was sold at the rate of Rs. 1500 per quintal earlier. Therefore, through you, I would like to urge upon the Government to introduce agricultural planning. The planning of agriculture can be done. The Government should conduct a survey in this regard. The Government has its own Machinery from the level of

President of India to Chowkidar of Gram Sabha. The Population of the country is expected to be 80 crore or 90 crore or 100 crore in future. How much quantity of wheat, pulses, edible oil and vegetables would be required to feed this population. On the analogy of feeding the future population, should be decided as to how much hectare of land should be cultivated for growing wheat, paddy, sugarcane or other items. Without doing agricultural planning, the country, consumers and farmers will not be benefited. The farmers is a lay man. He does not know the tricks of the trade. Through you, I would like to request that the Government should consider it seriously.

Now I want to touch upon the weak points of the Government. This year an amount of Rs. 300 crores is outstanding against the Sugar Mills of U.P. because the mills did not pay the price of sugarcane to farmers. When our Government was there in U.P. and Shri Kalyan Singh was the Chief Minister, I am talking about M.P. alone. I am not referring to Madhya Pradesh and other States. My colleagues would tell about it and provide necessary statistics also about them.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): You will speak about opium.

SHRI RAJVEERSINGH: No. No-I will not speak about opium. I know that you in a great need of opium.... (*Interruptions*).... We are under a spell of intoxication of patriotism whereas you under influence of foreign countries.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore) : There is more demand of opium in U.P.

SHRI RAJVEERSINGH: Mr. Buta Singhji, you are an experienced person, you would definitely taken 'Bhang' when you were laying a foundation stone. 'Bhang' was being offered there.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I am bringing it to your knowledge. What are you talking. Why do not

you feel angry.

SHRI RAJVEERSINGH: No, No-- i am not feeling angry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in 1991 it was the Government of B.J.P. in U.P. and Shri Kalyan Singh was its Chief Minister. In the beginning of the season of sugar factories he declared that no sugar factory will run unless arrears are paid to the farmers. He had not allowed sugar factories to run. The Government of M.P. had shown courage and the entire payment was made to farmers. For their Sugarcane. Only then, sugar factories were allowed to run. Full payment was made. Shri Kalyan Singh would proved to be the first Chief Minister in India who had sent Sugar Mill owners to jail for not giving the price of sugarcane to the farmers.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars) : He is true to his name.

SHRI RAJVEERSINGH: He has worked for the welfare of farmers. Forgive me- when V.P. Singh was speaking at Ram Kola I had asked that he was habitual of taking Coca-Cola. The agitation at Ram Kola was not launched by farmers but by outsiders. The farmers did not have any arrears with the mills in Ram Kola... (*Interruptions*) You have mortgaged your mind. Therefore, you cannot understand it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, more than three hundred crore rupees of farmers are outstanding against the Sugar factories. But it is unfortunate that this amount is outstanding against the Government sugar factories. The amount is not outstanding against the private sugar mills. The private sugar mills can be serve warrants if they fail to make payments. But can warrants be served on the hon. Minister of State or the hon. Minister or Agriculture.

13.00 hrs

Can warrant be served on the Union Government? How can the arrears of the farmers be

recovered from them? The farmers are in a very miserable condition. Their arrears must be paid to them.

Sir, with regard to sugar I would like to make another submission that the Union Government has formulated a policy of delicensing and is also abolishing practice of issue licences. Through you, I would like to ask as to why sugar factories have not been delicensed? Today farmers are helpless and they have to sell their sugarcane to private crushers. For two reasons it is not in our interest. They do not get their price and the sugarcane is crushed in private crushers. It lower the production of sugar. The average production is less, and results in the loss to the country. We can make sugar with sugarcane, but if it is crushed in private crusher for the same yield we would require two or three times more quantity sugarcane. Thus would be a national loss. I, therefore, urge to delicense sugar factories and modernise, old factories whose average capacity has diminished. New Plants should be installed and it should be ensured that no sugar factory having a capacity of less than 2500 tons should be set up.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot understand why the Central Government shows step motherly treatment to Uttar pradesh. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to submit that if more sugarcane is produced and modern sugar mills are set up, we will not more have to import sugar. When sugar will not be imported the Public Accounts Committee won't have to work very hard. I have the report referring to a big sugar import scandal. Whenever sugar is to be purchased or imported there is always a big scandal. I would like to point out that this is the 45th Report of the Public Accounts Committee which states the Ministry of Food undertook an investigation into a tender on August 23, 1989. It is disappointing to note that at a crucial time when proposed was being made just during the introduction of the telex machine went out of order and the investigation proved futile. The committee do not agree with the reply of the Ministry at all that it had fixed or put the sealed

[Sh. Rajveer Singh]

locks to ensure that nobody meddles with the message. But when the seal was broken in the morning of the 25th August, it was found that paper role was missing in the night. The Committee are of the view that it gives the indication that the action was taken in a casual manner if not in evil manner... (*Interruptions*) Whenever import is made the bungling will take place... (*Interruptions*) It is the responsibility of the Government. Shri Salmanji, machines went out of order during your tenure only. This is the report and I do not know more and I would like to quote the report given by the P.A.C. "The Committee are of the view that if the officers concerned of the Ministry of Food had taken proper precautions, the gigantic wasteful expenditure in import could have been averted. The Committee strongly disapproves it and condemns the Ministry of Food for not chalking out viable plan and not making concrete efforts and for not adopting an coordinated approach on the issue of import. The Committee would like to emphasise that in view of the gravity of the issue a high level enquiry should be held through an independent agency to fix the responsibility for the delayed import of sugar and the financial loss suffered as a result thereof".

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have quoted from the report. Now the question is who made the import? Why it's done by the State Sugar Corporation and not by the State Trading Corporation? Why outsiders were invited? Why tenders were invited from independent suppliers? All such kinds of bungling are there. Whenever there has been any import, be it the import of wheat, of the Bofors guns, or that of the A.B.B. Engines, bunglings have been committed. Sometimes, it seems to me whether I should call this Government of my colleagues, the congress Government or the Bungling Government. There are bungling everywhere. How many J.P.C. would beset up? The J.P.C. on Security Scam is yet to submit its report. In the meantime new scandals are taking place. Had there been no need of import, there would not

have been any scam and had there been no scams the money of the tax payers would not have been wasted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to demand the Government to raise the Production of sugarcane, provide facilities to farmers, pay their arrears and delicense the sugar factories so that new sugar factories may be set up and production of sugar may be increased in the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was announced that wheat purchasing centers would be opened all over the country and wheat would be purchased from the farmers at the rate of Rs. 330 per quintal. But today purchasing centres have not been opened in more than half of the places and where these have been opened there are no sacks at those places. At some of the places there are no weighing machine and at some places where wheat has been purchased, the cheques issued to farmers are not being encashed by the Banks, there is no money. The farmer who pay commission, their cheques are encashed. I would like to state that if funds are not available, why purchasing centres have been opened? If the Government did not have the capability, why this drama was enacted. If the farmers take their wheat to the centre they do not find any weighing machine etc., and they have to come back with their load on bullock carts to their villages. At the place where wheat is purchased, cheques are not enacted. Such irregularities are taking place in purchasing centres. I want that the Government should investigate into these issues and improve the condition.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of cash crop was raised here. Mentha Ferugreck is produced in large quantity in our area i.e. Bareilly, Badaun, Rampur, Moradabad, Pilibhit etc. and probably Farrukhabad district, Shri Salman might be knowing about it. At present neither there is latest machine available for its distilling, nor its rate has been fixed. The farmer is suffering. I would like to ask the hon. Minister

and the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture to collect information regarding the latest machines which have reached even in Taiwan. Fennel agree is very essential for the country. It can be exported and foreign exchange can be earned. It is used in medicines also. It is used in preparing medicines like vicks and other cough drugs. The latest technique should be imported for this. The condition of farmers is very miserable. There are some more crops like coriander Seed, Isabgol, Asgandh whose export can earn foreign exchange. But no attention is being paid to those crops. Attention need be paid to it. Today the grapes-cultivators are in a very bad condition. Grapes are being sold at the rate of Rs. 3 per kilogram in Punjab and Haryana, but if you go to Krishi Bhawan, you will have to purchase it at the rate of Rs.5 per kilogram. The consumers are provided at higher prices. The main reason behind the deterioration of the economy of the country is that the producers do not get remunerative price and consumers have to purchase it at higher price. The middlemen make money. Attention has to be paid to this aspect.

The recent hailstorm and down pours have adversely affected several crops. Just now my hon. Colleague was talking about opium. The area under opium has diminished by 50 to 80 per cent. The cultivators won't get license for the next year and they would be called thieves. Opium is the source of Foreign Exchange earning. This too needs to be considered.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: I am very much fond of the seeds of opium.

SHRI RAJVEERSINGH: The opium seeds and poppy sees are very much liked by people. In Bengal its husk along with poppy seeds is boiled with tea which causes intoxication.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: I have told that he is interested in opium-seeds whereas I am interested in poppy seeds.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Mr. Deputy

Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak something regarding fertilizer. It has become costlier now a days. In 1950-51 its consumption was 0.69 metric tonne which has reached upto 135 million metric tonne in 1991-92. The use of fertilizer has gone up because the agricultural production has increased. Our Government has withdrawn subsidy on fertilizers under the pressure from World Bank and Dunkel. The Government throughout the world are providing subsidy in their respective countries and America, who has pressurized India to withdraw subsidy, provides maximum subsidy to farmers in its own country. The sad thing is that farmers in our country do not get subsidy and fertilizer has become costlier for them and even it is not available in the market. Mr. Nitish has raised a point in this House about adulteration of salt in fertilizer, which was supported by me. I would like to say that measures should be taken to control such adulteration. One method for this may be that arrangements made for selling fertilizers in 5 kg. or 10 kg. sealed packs. I think that mini packs will not contain adulterated fertilizers. People in our country are very clever, they mark every packet with "Made in U.S.A." and their U.S.A. may be Ullahas Nager. Today the situation is so much serious that adulterated fertilizer is being sold in open market. This adulterated fertilizer is being sold to farmers not at lower rates but higher rates. What would happen this adulterated fertilizer would render the land barren. Fertilizer factories are being closed down in India. The condition is that, in 1991 fertilizers worth Rs. 1721.35 crore were imported and in 1992 they were imported of the value of Rs. 2266.21 crore which means that it has registered an increase of 31.70 percent. The import is going up to the extent that our fertilizer factories are on the others in the country are on the verge of closure. This will increase unemployment and import in the country. Has the Government decided finally to hand over India to Dunkel, then the situation will be quite miserable. The Government has not taken the matter of fertilizer subsidy seriously and it has not restored subsidy. If farmers do not get fertilizers at lower rates, the agricultural production will

promoted. Please look into it also.

fall. I think the Government has a plan to reduce agricultural production and then boost imports and generation scandals. A serious thinking should be given to it. The standing committee on the Ministry of Agriculture has suggested that subsidy on fertilizers be restored and fertilizers made available to farmers at lower rates, otherwise the situation will deteriorate further. While concluding I would like to say that there are no irrigation of facilities and the Government has not included the provision for small irrigation in the current year's Budget. Does the Government want the small tubewells that were installed for farmers are not at all installed. There is no mention of it in the Demands.

There is rampant corruption in implementation of schemes under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Such corruption should be checked. He has said that 60 percent funds should be spent on labour and 40 percent on equipments. Bricks are used in laying brick lines villages. The brick line costs rupees forty while labour charges are rupees eighty. For laying eighty bricks rupees eighty goes towards labour charges and out of which rupees 50 are grabbed by the official in connivance with village head. Who does so by way of voucher. If the village head refuses to produce such voucher, he is dismissed. The Government should chalk-out and implement such schemes under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana as may be utilized properly. Therefore, the Government should give a rethinking to it because the implementation of such schemes leads to corruption. If an honest official produces correct vouchers, he is warned that he is not needed there. I am submitting all this, because the Minister of Rural Development is sitting here

In my constituency, student had submitted their thesis to I.B.R.I. institution. Surprisingly the thesis were plagiarised and replaced by an officer there. The boys were lucky as they had the original sealed copy of the thesis with them, otherwise they and their guides would have to go to prison. And that officer was

In Badam district, the Department of Agriculture had allocated funds to construct roads and bridges under Dacoit Elimination Scheme. I had gone there recently and met officials who told me that the roads and bridge are ready but the approach road to link the road with bridge has not been sanctioned by the Ministry of Agriculture. When the Government has already spent crores or rupees on this project, it is not allowing the approach road to be constructed by not releasing a sum of rupees forty-fifty lakh and thus the public is not getting any benefit of it. I praise the agriculture Minister, in whose tenure this scheme was launched but it should be completed at the earliest. The funds allocated for such works under Dacoit Elimination Scheme in Badaun district should be utilized properly.

I oppose all these demands and make a demand that all the facilities being provided to industries should be given to agriculture also. Farmers should be given remunerative prices for their produce in accordance with the cost incurred and at the same time the increased rates of fertilizers, electricity, water, pesticides and agricultural implements be reduced to minimise the cost. Agricultural products should be linked with the Price index. Small and medium low-cost irrigation projects should be given priority and pending major irrigation projects should be completed at the earliest. Crop insurance scheme should be implemented to provide compensation for damage caused to crops by natural disasters. For assessing crop damage, each crop of each farmer should be made the base. Ban on transportation of food grains should be lifted and the whole country should be treated as a single zone for the purpose of foodgrains transportation. Proper arrangement should be made immediately for fodder and drinking water in the drought afflicted states. The Central Government should provide adequate financial assistance so that large scale relief works may be started to save people from dying of hunger. Law made centuries ago should

be changed to increase the amount of relief. Weavers should be encouraged. Dry farming should be promoted and research into this field should be conducted to plant crops in the areas which have no irrigation facility. Dunkel proposals should be rejected immediately, otherwise the country will be ruined.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these words I conclude. I thank you a lot for providing me an opportunity to speak and I thank all of you who have listened to me.

[*English*]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important subject relating to the farming community.

This Government is going to complete its two years in June, 1993.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Devegowda, you can commence it after lunch. Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.20 P.M.

1321 hrs

The Lok Sabha then Adjourned for Lunch Till Twenty minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock

1427 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-Assembled after Lunch at Twenty-Seven minutes Past Fourteen Clock

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER - in the Chair)

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1993-94 - CONTD.**

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE - CONTD.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Devegowda.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to you for having given me an opportunity to participate in this discussion on the vital demand which is relating to agricultural sector.

Sir, this Government is going to complete its two years' term on 19th June, 1993. In the last two years, I am closely watching how this Government is taking keen interest to help this unorganised sector. This is one of the major rural sector comprising about 70 percent of the population, but in all the three budgets which they have presented before this House, I am sorry to say, the Government has not shown any keen interest. In the first budget, we demanded the Government to agree to constitute a Committee to go into pricing policy of fertilizers. They have agreed. Ultimately, a portion of the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee which suited the Government was accepted and the fertilizer decontrol was done. Subsequently what had happened? Everyone of us know the implication.

Now, I would like to again say how this Government has taken a callous attitude towards the farming community. In the last budget various concessions were given only to the affluent sections of the society and not to the farming community except a reduction of the excise duty on the tractors which are above 1800 cc and the tractors which are below 1800 cc have not been touched. Of course, the hon. Finance Minister, while replying to the general discussion on the budget, had said that the Prime Minister is considering to give certain concessions as far as the fertilizer prices are concerned. All of a sudden, what made the Government to reconsider the question of reducing the prices of fertilizer to give some concessions? It is because that all these friends who have got various political ideologies have shown their bit of mind and said that this time they are going to move a cut motion to see that the Government agrees to reduce the fertilizer prices. So, now, at this stage I would like to make an appeal to all

[Sh. H.D. Devegowda]

sections of the House, irrespective of the political parties, and to such of those Members who are really interested in uplifting the farming community to forget the party alliance; let us not think about that for the time being. At the time of voting you take your own stand. I am not bothered. But I know sincerely that everyone of those ruling party Members who come from rural areas are also equally interested to see that his farming community is given its proper due share with these fees words I would only appeal to every one of the Members - senior and junior Members - to bestow their thoughts not that I am the only person who is fighting the cause of the farmers as there are several leaders also. I only appeal to their conscience in this regard to see that in these three years' Budgets what they have said and what they have done to the farming community. If it is not to the extent required, then you revise your stand and see that the pressure is built and it pressure is mounted against this Government headed by Shri Narasimha Raoji and see that some of the concessions are given to the farming community.

While participating in this discussion on the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Agriculture, I would like to place my demands on behalf of the farming community for the consideration of this House, and through this House for the consideration of the Central Government - so-called 'Central Government'.

My first demand is the establishment of a National Agricultural Developmental Financial Bank at the National level and also in all taluqts Branch officer. My second demands is the creation of a single-window agency for all types of loans which are basically needed for the farmers which should be given by one agency that is the National Agricultural Rural Bank that is going to be established at the taluq level. My third demands is providing a pass-book-cum-credit card to each farmers. My fourth demand is that the bank credit in agricultural sector must be enhanced from the present 15 per cent to 30

per cent. My fifth demand is that the rate of interest must by 9 per cent in stead of the 15 to 18 percent which is now charged by the banks.

My sixth demand is that the agricultural trade policy must framed immediately. My seventh demand is regarding structural reforms for the agricultural sector which should be announced immediately. My eighth demand is that electricity must be made as the first priority in the agricultural sector and all the irrigation pumps must be energised on a top priority basis. My ninth demand is that all villages, irrespective of the population, must be provided with all-weather roads before the end of the year 2000 AD. My tenth demand is that all underground water - wherever the geologists say is available - must be provided to the lands possessed by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the end of 2000 AD with a time-bound programme and the expenditure of these schemes should be met by the grants given to the Welfare Department.

My eleventh demand is that wherever the underground water is available - on the recommendations of the geologists - should be made available to the lands possessed by the backward classes by 2000 AD. We have formulated a scheme called 'Ganga Kalyan scheme' in Karnataka and we have implemented it., I have written letters to the hon. Finance Minister and hon. Prime Minister. But they said that it is upto the State Government. Can we not announce it as a national programme? I am only making these passing remarks so far as these two demands are concerned. It can be treated as a national programme and seen that these programmes are implemented for the welfare of the backward classes and the Scheduled Castes.

My twelfth demand is that waiving of loan in the Agriculture Debt Relief scheme upto Rs. 10,000 which was announced in 1990 and this should be implemented without showing any discrimination between the national banks and cooperative banks as a one-time concession. I do not want that the loan should be waived

[Sh. H.D. Devegowda]

every year.

My thirteenth demand is that the Coffee Act must be amended from compulsory pooling system to optional pooling of coffee from the coffee growers.

My fourteenth demand is that piped water supply for drinking purposes should be provided to all villages under NRWS and CRWS and mini water supply schemes before 2000 AD.

My fifteenth demand is to remove all types of duties, State taxes for all agricultural implements including power tillers even upto 1800 K.V. and also for pesticides.

16. To reconsider the existing import policy of fertilizers which will destroy the domestic fertilizer factory and ultimately the Indian farmers had to depend only on imported fertilizers;

17. All the villages including hamlet villages must be electrified during the Eighth Plan period;

18. Fifty per cent of the seats in professional colleges must be earmarked for the actual cultivators, landless, labourers and rural artisans who actually stay in the village by providing reservation to each category by amending the Constitution;

19. The subsidy component must be restored to boost agriculture to meet out the domestic needs by 2000, AD;

20. National Agricultural Policy must be announced without further delay;

21. Major irrigation projects costing more than Rs. 1000 crores must be funded by the Central Government;

22. The Dunkel draft should be rejected;

23. The remunerative price to the farmers must be given by taking abnormal increase in the input cost;

24. Compulsory insurance scheme must be introduced for landless agricultural labourers by providing fifty per cent premium amount by the Government of India; and

25. The Export Promotion Council must be headed by a farmer. Who is committed to the farmer's community. These are the demands I am placing before the House for its consideration and ultimately through you, I appeal to the Central Government to look into this matter. And if these demands are really genuine demands to help the farming community, let them take some steps to see that these demands are fulfilled by the completion of the second year, that is, by June 19. I do not think there will be any danger to this Government before 19th June because one of my friends has already declared that if the fertilizer rates are going to be reduced, we may think of helping and saving this Government. I have it at that stage.

I will next go to some details of these issues of structural reforms. I will go one by one to the 25 demands. Whatever little contribution I can make to enlighten the House and also to make this Government to realise where we went wrong, I will try to give my views on the structural reforms.

The Central Government claim for removing all shackles through the new Economic Policy, market economy, liberalisation, de licensing, amendment to the MRTP Act etc. But they have done it only for the industrial sector. Some of those people have been really enjoying the benefit for the last seven Five Year Plans, in the last 47 years after Independence. But all these structural reforms or the economic reforms or the export policy changes or whatever it may be, it is only having an eye towards those people, and these changes have been made for these people. I would like to ask this Government what are the types of structural reforms

[Sh. H.D. Devegowda]

they have thought over for these farming community. You are amending the MRTP Act. The industrialists can make any amount of investment, industrialists can make any amount of profit. So, there is no restriction for these people. Unfortunately, for the people who come from the rural areas or the people who are actually the tillers of the soil, they have got all restrictions. They cannot hold the land more than ten acres or whatever it may be. Land Reforms Act has been implemented and in some States there may be a little bit of lapses. I do not want to enter into that controversy at this stage.

There is no ceiling on income so far as these oppressed sections are concerned. There is no income ceiling as well as ceiling on urban land or the urban property. It is just an eye wash. But you have enforced ceiling on agriculture property because they are not the organised people, they cannot through the so-called representatives who come before this House where they expect what these friends are going to do something. That is what they are expecting sitting in the corner of the country. This is the real position. I am only just narrating how things are moving in this Government and in what direction the Government is going.

About lending also, I would like to make a mention. Farmers have to go from pillar to post. Various types of financial institutions have been created for financing the farmers. But to what extent are we going to give the financial assistance? We have included the agricultural sector as a priority sector. Only 15 per cent of the bank deposit is going towards the farming community. The agricultural sector contributes about 32 per cent of the GDP whereas the loan or the bank advance is only 15 per cent for this so-called priority sector. So far as industrial sector is concerned, it comprises of only 18 per cent of the population and their contribution in terms of GDP is hardly 26 or 27 per cent. They will get about 40 percent of the bank loan. I am just giving a comparative figure. Again, even to get this 15

percent, he has to go to land development bank, central cooperative bank, rural cooperative bank, commercial bank and so on. He has to go to various types of banks. He has to again grease the palm at various levels starting from village accountant, BDO, bank manager and so on. With this 47 years of experience, that some of the Members in the Cabinet have, even the Prime Minister himself is there in this House for 30 years, with this vast and rich knowledge and experience can he not find out a solution to the problems of the farming community like creating a single window agency for the so-called farmers. If the industrialist comes in first class suits, tie, brief cases and so on. And a farmer cannot come to a Minister in such a well-dressed manner because and if he sits on the chair in the office of the Prime Minister, the chair will become a little spoiled. That is the situation of the country, whoever may be the Prime Minister, I am not bothered about it. Can we not get a single window agency system? This is the irony today. If you give a pass book cum a credit card you can, in that pass book cum credit card, enter the property which he holds and the market value of the property, out of market value, 50 per cent of loan or whatever it may be is his eligibility which he can be mentioned in the third column, in the fourth column the loan he can draw and the balance amount can be entered. Whenever he wants loan, entry should be made. Only one or two such legislative measures should be taken. That is for the purpose of loans drawn by the farmers on the credit card should be entered as charged. Unless he gets a clearance certificate from the competent authority, he is not entitled to mortgage or sell his land. That is one legislation which should be brought about.

The second thing is, whatever loan he is going to get by producing that credit card that amount should not be misused. To that extent, we must make certain legislations to prevent these misuse of loan or he may transfer the property to plug that loophole you can bring the legislation. It is not so difficult. Any farmer who purchases a land, whatever is the type of loan

whether it is for a sugarcane mills or else, he can go to the bank and produce the credit card to show that he has got the provision. The Government has given the indication about his borrowing capacity limits. What has happened to it. Can we not do that much? Is it so difficult? I am only giving certain important views for the consideration of the Government. What is the rate of interest that we are going to charge on the employee for house loan advance, for car purchase? They have to serve, they have to implement your policies which are going to be framed sitting in this august House. They have to implement it. So, what is the rate of interest that you are going to charge for the loan that you are going to advance to purchase a car or to purchase a house or to construct a house? Is it eight or nine per cent? Why do you not apply the same principle in the case of farmers? Why this discrimination? For the promoters who are going to export, how much are you going to charge? Is it eight or nine per cent? May I ask you a straight question? Why not these poor people be given this loan at the rate of nine per cent? There is no mind, there is no will. You want only their votes. This is only a lip sympathy. You go on fooling them, exploiting their ignorance. That is all what I can say. And I will tell you, now-a-days, the youngsters in the villages who are unemployed graduates, unemployed educated people, they have already started rethinking about the credibility of the political parties and about their political leader. Beware of these things. It is no so simple. In the name of Madam Gandhi, they might have come to power; in the name of Rajiv Gandhi, they might have come to power. After the assassination of Madam Gandhi, they might have come to power with sympathy votes, after the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, they might have come to power. But let me warn you that here afterwards, the death of any political leader will not be going to create any sympathy. Mind it, you have to prove that you are for this neglected society, unorganised society. Otherwise, they will become your own number one enemies and they will destroy you. Remember these words. You cannot go on fooling them, you cannot go on exploiting them.

I have already told you that the quantum of loan must be increased from 15 per cent to at least 30 per cent. 70 per cent of the people who are really dependent on agriculture, whether he is a rural artisan or whatever he may be. Can you not increase it by another 15 per cent? I would like to ask you this question. Please, for God's sake, do not take it lightly. The things are not so simple. I am also in public life for the past 30-35 years and I know what the ground reality is. You cannot, here afterwards, take it so lightly.

What is the trade policy on agriculture today? Last year, the cotton that has been produced is about 119 lakh bales. And this year, it may be about 124 lakh bales. What is the quantum of export that has been made? Last year, it was 0.77 lakh bales and this year we have exported about 4.26 lakh bales. Why? Even today, the export or the import will be dictated by the so-called industrialists—the Textile Mill Owners. What is the domestic consumption of the cotton? It may be about 111 lakh bales. If I am wrong, you try to rectify me and tell me where I went wrong. Our internal consumption in all these textile mills will not be more than 111 lakh bales. When you have produced 124 lakh bales of cotton, why have you not allowed them to export it, why have you put the restrictions and for whose benefit? Is it for the benefit of the growers or for the benefit of the factory owners, to whom you are indebted for some reason or the other? I do not want to enter into these things.

Karnataka, as your goodself knows, is a major cotton producing area. There, what this Cotton Corporation of India is doing? There is so much of agitation there. These organisations are just like white elephants. What are these organisations meant for? In Karnataka, your party President also went there, three people died in firing. When I went there and asked the Cotton Corporation of India's agent or representative, they say that they have no machinery, they have no funds and they have nothing. So, they cannot purchase anything. This is the answer that we can expect, the poor farmer can expect from an agency which has been created

[Sh. H.D. Devegowda]

by this very same House or by the Central Government to go to the rescue of the farmers when a distress sale is going to take place. Last year, the cotton rate was Rs. 1,800 per quintal and this year it goes down to Rs. 900-1,000. Are we not really interested in this community, in this section society? I am honestly telling this. Our hon. Minister of State for Agriculture may equally interested. But, unfortunately, there are various shackles. What I say is that these shackles have to be removed. So far as this industrial sector is concerned, those shackles have not been removed.

I do not want to unnecessarily waste the time of the House. Normally, I do not waste the time of the House. Even in Question Hour, whatever questions that I frame they will not come in Ballot. They will not come due to my bad luck. The Ballot is one of the testing yards for our luck. That is why, normally, I do not speak. I am a backbencher. So, you may please permit me to speak for some more time.

With regard to silk, what is the state of the sericulture growers today?

I think he is dealing with commerce formerly. I do not know about the new arrangement.

Where is the need for us to import silk from China? China wanted to ultimately control the silk market. Let me be very plain. They want to destroy the sericulture growers in India and then subsequently they want to control the entire market. This is the trade secrecy. Today, because it is cheap, we are getting that and showing to the country that we have brought down the silk sari rates, the fertilizer rate etc. When I go to the next item, then I will tell you how you have brought down these rates. When they have permitted to import gold, all of sudden, everybody started telling that the gold rate has come down. Even village ladies, they started purchasing gold for their *mangal sutra*. What has happened now? All of a sudden, it spurt up.

You cannot fool this House. Let me be very plain on this. Please stop this. The importing of silk from China will be at the cost of the Indian sericulture growers. Karnataka itself is producing 80 per cent of the silk. Your goode self knows about it. Today, they are on the streets. Why the Government is so callous, indifferent? For what purpose, the Government is going to import this silk from China? Once for all, you must declare in this House that you are not going to import silk from China for the sake of the sericulture farmers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There was also a delegation from Karnataka which had met the commerce Ministry people.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Yes, Sir. An all party delegation went there. I do not know but I read it in the newspapers that the Government of India did not show proper courtesy. That was a Press report. I do not know about it because I was not in the spot when the incident took place.

In Haryana, they will grow only two lakh tonnes of potatoes, whereas Karnataka is producing seven lakh tonnes. But the number of cold storage facilities in Karnataka is hardly eighty, whereas in Haryana which is producing only two lakh tonnes of potatoes, they have got 129 cold storage facilities. I am not going to think in terms of this part of the country or that part of the country. Every part of the country should equally prosper. We are interested in the welfare of the country. Nobody should be treated in a step-motherly manner. I am just mentioning how Karnataka is treated differently so far as this issue is concerned. This is one aspect.

With regard to grapes, the Youth and Parliamentary Affairs Minister from Maharashtra who was here sometime back and who has gone just now. Let Maharashtra friend should not mistake the same type of grapes are being produced in Bijapur, Bagalkot, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Raichur. Fifteen thousand Five hundred tonnes of grapes Maharashtra was able to export last year and poor Karnataka farmers, who have

no voice and they suffered. Mr. Chandra Prabha Was Sister, your voice should not be in the party meetings only; your voice should be heard here also. You must be more vocal here. You have become already the Chairman of a Standing Committee and you should not be bothered about further prospects. At the time of voting, you may vote in favour of your party. Shri Sidnal is one of the seniormost Members. We must be more vocal. Otherwise we will not be heard. - Unless we cry, the Government is not going to bother about Karnataka. I only cited these two issues.

About the import of fertilizer, three days back our Finance Minister was saying that DAP rate has come down. It will come down; but at what cost? What is the burden on the foreign exchange that too you have earned by getting the loan? Yesterday also he has gone with his team to get the loan. Heaven is going to be brought down to the earth only for the sake of industrialist and not for the sake of agricultural sector; they have to remain where they are; that is their fate.

Almost all the factories, whether DAP or other type of fertilizer, have come to a stage of total liquidation. So many people are searching for a party to dispose of the factory, but nobody is there to take it. The great NRI Shri Mallya took the Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers; I do not want to go into the details. Today the situation that is prevailing on account of the import of some of these fertilizers may have temporary impact and it will be an artificial benefit to the farming community. After two or three years they will dictate terms. Not only we have to spent money for bringing fertilizer, but also there will be fall in food production. Other than Manmohan Singhji, I have gone through the articles of so many experts. No doctor will have a similar opinion in so far as the diagnosis is concerned. As per the Government estimates, about 23.76 crores of Indians, representing 29.9 per cent of the population are living below the poverty line. Of these, 19.59 crores are living in the rural areas while 4.17 crores are in the urban areas. All these data are there; I do not want to repeat them.

The next thing is, according to the bank, the poor remained highly vulnerable and may be adversely affected by the number of components essential to the reform package. This is not going to be accepted by Shri Manmohan Singh because his approach is different; he is full of thoughts; he has served the World Bank; he has served as Finance Secretary; he has served as Financial Adviser. I am an ordinary farmer, not a Khulak. Here in the northern belt Late Chaudhary Charan Singh was branded as a khulak, a caste leader. I may be branded as a caste leader, but I am not bothered. It is to destroy a person who is going to fight the cause of the farmers. I have sufficiently experienced the difficulty of the media destroying a person who is going to fight for the neglected class.

I have to touch one or two other points. Three days back in Madras edition of *The Financial Express* the World Bank report was published from Washington. What is the actual situation? In Argentina, Brazil, India and Mexico less than 3 per cent of the domestic price is the subsidy component whereas in East European countries 49 per cent of the domestic price and 84 billion dollars is the subsidy. In USA it is 30 per cent of the domestic price and 35 billion dollars. These are the masters who want to preach and advise us not to give subsidy, which is going to help the rich farmers. So you want to act in accordance with you masters' direction only to get a temporary financial help. I tell you, they will not leave you; they are going to ultimately destroy the nation's economy. You remember these words.

15.00hrs.

(SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA in the Chair)

Madam Chair person, I make an humble appeal to you to give me a little time. So far as crop insurance is concerned, it is at deadlock for the last 15 to 20 years. What is the type of crop insurance you are going to introduce? All these years here and there was something no trial

[Sh. H.D. Devegowda]

basis. Why not we evolve a policy? Whether it is dry area or wet area, for the actual cost of cultivation including the cost of input and the labour cost, plus 20 per cent return; for that amount can you not have the insurance? Can you not insure the crop? Whatever it is, whether dry crop or wet crop, can you not bring a policy which is going to help the farming community as a whole? Please apply your mind in so far as this crop insurance is concerned.

Madam, you are fighting for the cause of the labour class who is one of the organised sections of the society. So far as the landless labour in the rural area is concerned, they are not organised. Your good self also knows it; your party is trying to organise them. But unfortunately we are not able to succeed in organising these 29 per cent landless labours who are spread over various villages in the country. This is the present situation.

Can we not introduce a voluntary insurance scheme or a compulsory insurance scheme for them? We are giving provident fund for these working class. 50 per cent is borne by the management and 50 per cent by the workers. Like that 50 per cent of the premium on the insurance should be paid by the labour and 50 per cent by the Government. Can we not introduce a scheme called Voluntary Insurance Scheme or Compulsory Insurance Scheme for the agricultural landless labourers? Is it not possible to see that their condition is improved? You should apply your mind towards this neglected section.

About irrigation, three days back on Sardar Sarovar Project there was a statement. Unfortunately I see Agriculture is bifurcated. For Irrigation there is one Minister, for Cooperative there is another Minister, for Fertilizer there is a third Minister. Late Shri Jagjivan Ram was holding the entire portfolio. Anyway, it is up to the leader; it is his prerogative.

I would like to say only one word of caution.

Unless you fully utilise whatever water is available which can be used economically, that too in a time-bound programme I will tell you that agriculture will not be a remunerative profession. Because it is subjected to various types of havocs in this country. You must at least make announcement that any project costing more than one thousand crore rupees will be funded by the Central Government in addition to the State Government. They should be shared; whether it is 50-50 or 60-40 ratio; whatever may be the ratio; the Government of India must also involve itself in funding these projects.

I went to USA and went through various irrigation projects. The Federal Government, the Provincial Government, Financial Institutions, various agencies fund a project. Ultimately they will recover the money in such a manner as the situation is prevailing in that country. I do not want to go into the details of all these things.

That is why I am saying this. Now, since the World Bank has backed out, whatever may be the reason, the Government of India has now taken a decision to do it along with the three State Governments. It is a welcome decision. Like that, I would like to ask this. The Karnataka State Legislature has passed an unanimous resolution to fund the Upper Karnataka Project which has been cleared by the Government of India. There is no problem about that. Your own party has passed an unanimous resolution; it is not my party, my party was there for hardly five years. Karnataka has stood with Congress, whether it is divided Congress or undivided Congress. In the last ten general elections, Karnataka has stood with these people; and they have passed an unanimous resolution to fund the Upper Krishna Project which was cleared by the Central Government. But, nobody bothers now. At the time of voting they will come because Karnataka is their vote bank. But, now it has shaken. Now, it has shaken and you must be careful. It is not so easy. So, I only appeal to the Government.

Shri Shukla is very clever; he did not want this Demand to be discussed. I know how he is handling. At the appropriate time, I will say what I want to say.

About sea erosion, we have submitted a project for Rs. 150 crores and not for one rupee. This is the fate of Karnataka. Kerala friends are here; how much money they have got, I know. I am not jealous; but, I do not know what has Karnataka done. Karnataka's biggest mistake was sending you people here with blind belief that you are going to help them. Please make note of these words.

Lastly, it is not a question of confrontation. I do not want any unnecessary confrontation with the Government. But, I would like to say these words. Before, I announce my next programme, if this Government is not going to take decisions on the demands which I have placed before this House - through this House, to the Central Government - I will give a call to the farmers of this country. Irrespective of their caste and religion, to have a peaceful demonstration, whether it is the case of interest or creation of a bank or single window agency, like this, I have placed 25 demands. If this Government is not going to take steps to implement some of these decisions before 19th of June 1993, when you are going to complete your two year term, I will give a call as a small farmers, as a representative of the farming community, to the farmers of this nation.

There are some representatives, I know, who say that Dunkel Draft is very good and we must accept it. There is a demonstration and counter-demonstration. Madam Chairman, your good self has argued here as to how it is going to harm the farming community. I heard your speech. I was so enamoured to hear your speech. You have advanced your argument as to how it is going to destroy the farming community. But, outside, one of the farming community leaders say that it is going to help the farming community and we must accept the Dunkel proposals. I will tell you one thing. In Karnataka, after June 19th, if these demands are not going

to be looked into seriously by the Government of India, I will take some decision; we will start peaceful agitation. It will start from Karnataka; we are going to picket all Central Government Offices; we will start our struggle.

With these words, I warn the Government; let them not take it lightly; let them not think that Devegowda's is the only lone voice, what can he do? , the Election Commission has recognised the party, there is no symbol, what can he do? , he is a lone man. But, I know that there are thousands of Devegowdas in Karnataka; there are lakhs of Devegowdas in Karnataka. Remember these words. We will prove, how it is going to have an effect in the whole electoral system in the coming elections, if they are going to ignore the demands which I am going to place before this House for consideration.

With this warning, I would like to conclude. Thank you very much.

SHRI A VENKATA REDDY (Anantapur):
Madam Chairman, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

During the last 45 years, the country has made tremendous progress in the field of agriculture and irrigation. The first Prime Minister of our country late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has given top priority to agriculture and it was his endeavor to make the country self-reliant, in the matter of foodgrains. It was for this reason that several dams and several projects were set up in the country.

Due to the efforts of the Congress Government, today our country is self-reliant in the matter of foodgrains. You are aware that the farmer is the backbone of the country. But, he is neglected by both the State and the Central Governments regarding remunerative prices. It is true that the farmer has no association or trade union spirit, and agricultural sector in unorganised sector . The position of the farmer is very miserable; and it is true that farmer is born in

debt, lives in debt and dies in debt. The Government has withdrawn the subsidy facility on fertilizers, pesticides and the Government has also removed the controls.

The prices of fertilizers and pesticides have gone up abnormally; and the cost of labour and cultivational costs have also gone up abnormally. The price of groundnut has fallen down to Rs. 700 or Rs. 750 from Rs. 1200 or Rs. 1300; the price of sunflower has fallen down to Rs. 800 from Rs. 1000/- the price of cotton has also fallen down to Rs. 800 and Rs. 950 from Rs. 1500. The farmers are finding it very difficult to dispose of their stocks even at the prevailing price and the crop produced is lying for want of purchase at the remunerative price.

Therefore, the farmers are very much agitated; and they held *dharmas* and *hartals* in Anandapur District. Farmers have borrowed loan from banks and moneylenders who are putting a lot of pressure on farmers for the repayment of loans. I learnt reliably that they are going to commit suicide in order to get over the difficulty when they are unable to bear the situation.

I understand that APC fixes the prices, support prices for agricultural commodities. I think that the APC Members have no knowledge of agriculture and agricultural commodities. APC has fixed the support price of groundnut at Rs. 750 per quintal and sunflower at Rs. 800 per quintal. The cost of production of groundnut is double than the cost of sunflower seeds, whereas the APC has fixed the support price of sunflower at Rs. 800 per quintal, much more than the groundnut seeds which shows their ignorance of this. It clearly shows that they do not have any idea about the cost of production of each crop. Government is collecting thousands of crores of rupees on the agricultural commodities towards Central Sales Tax and State Sales Tax whereas the contribution of the Government towards the farmer is negligible compared to the services

that are being rendered by the Government towards the industrial sector, public undertaking, welfare scheme, etc. Unless the Government takes proper measures to safeguard the interest of farmers, there is every possibility that production of agricultural commodities will steeply fall down which will have an impact on the consumers' price and Government's economy in the near future.

There is every need for the intervention of the Government. The Government should purchase sunflower, groundnut and cotton through NAFED, NDBD and NCDC. The remunerative price of Rs. 1200 for groundnut, Rs. 1000 for sunflower and Rs. 1500 for cotton should be announced. In this regard along with some other Members of Parliament I met hon. Agriculture Minister and also the Prime Minister and explained the situation. I hope and trust the Government will do justice to the farmers.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful that you have given me opportunity to express my views on the Budget, particularly relating to the Ministry of Agriculture. When the hon. Minister of Finance presented the Budget he stated that farmers are the backbone of this country and that India is predominantly an agricultural country and farmers have strengthened the economy, but grants for the development of agriculture are so meager that one feels anguished. Madam, 80 per cent of the population lives in villages and even today their primary occupation is agriculture. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the steps taken by the Government which are detrimental to the interests of farmers and agricultural workers. In 1992-93 Budget the Government allocated Rs. 2099 crores for agriculture and this year the Minister of Finance has allocated Rs. 2436 crores for this purpose. Although it appears that the allocation has been increased but in fact percentage-wise the allocation is less as compared to last year. Madam, the Minister of Agriculture is himself a farmer.

I do not know whether he is satisfied with this allocation, but it is essential for him to understand all these factors. Only 452 lakh hectares of land is irrigated out of 1847 lakh hectares. The remaining 1395 lakh hectares is unirrigated. Farmer toils hard in the fields but even then he is unable to get two square meals a day. We have to give thought to it. Even then many of our agricultural scientists say that farmers are leading a comfortable life. I feel that the people who want to convert their black money into white say that taxes should be imposed on agricultural income.

Madam, I dare say there is no farmer who can earn Rs. 60,000 from one *bigha* of land. Agriculture is not that profitable. A person who says this, does not know anything about agriculture.

Madam Chairman, farmers should get quality fertilizers irrigation facility and quality seeds and pesticides if agriculture has to progress. The irrigation facilities provided by the Government are insufficient. The means of irrigation are canals, wells, rivers and tubewells. Tubewells do not work because of erratic power supply. Consequently, irrigation suffers and so does agriculture. The canals do not have proper water supply. When the crops are about to be harvested, then water flows in the canals.

I would request the Minister of Agriculture to take up the matter with the Minister of Water Resources in order to ensure the availability of water supply in canals and electricity for tubewells on priority basis.

The rain water is not properly utilised because the farmers do not construct ponds and Government also does not pay any attention to it. The money given for construction of ponds is not properly utilised. I would like that the grants for construction of ponds should directly given to the farmers.

The hon. Minister of Water Resources hails from Madhya Pradesh. I think this step

should be taken in Madhya Pradesh because lot of land is lying unutilised there. If ponds are constructed, the receding water level could be checked.

There are many discrepancies in the system for giving loans for irrigation. I have drawn the attention of the House to this matter previously also. In the case of loan for tubewell the cheques are given and then a slip is issued that the equipment should be bought from a said shop. In the open market the tubewell which costs Rs. 10,000 is available at that shop at Rs. 13,000. In U.P., cheques are issued in the name of the shopkeeper. This way or that way the same situation arises. I would like to submit that loan should be given straight way to the farmer.

A tubewell can be installed at the cost of Rs. 30,000. The Government gives a loan of just Rs. 15,000 and lot of objections are raised before it is sanctioned. The farmers suffer because of corruption. I would like to submit that the Minister of Finance should discuss the matter so that the mediators are removed and farmers get the loan.

If anybody wants to buy a truck he has to fill a form worth Rs. 100 and he can easily get a loan of Rs. four lakh. But if a tractor has to be bought then fifty per cent of the loan is to be deposited as registration fee.

Agriculture Cost and Prices Commission decides the support prices keeping in view the cost of production. I would like that Agricultural scientists and farmers should also be associated with the Commission so that the reality comes to light. The cost of the produce should be fixed at par with that of agriculture farms. But it is unfortunate that this factor is not taken into consideration. When procurement from the farmer is to be done the support price is Rs. 330 per quintal but when the Government has to import foodgrains, the Government is ready to pay even Rs. 526. It is an irony that Government is not ready to pay the actual price to the farmers of the country. If the situation continues, foreign

[Sh. Ram Pujan Patel]

countries would become economically stronger while the farmers of our country would be in a deplorable financial condition.

In point 14 of the Budget speech it has been mentioned that it is the policy of Government not to place administrative restrictions on the Governments of agricultural products within the country. Farmers must get the benefit of the market price of commodities. The hon. Prime Minister has assured that movement of foodgrains would not be restricted. I took up the matter with the Minister of Food also. He also stated that no restriction has been imposed on the movement of foodgrains but in practice the contrary is happening. Even today, they become the victims of food-inspectors and police. They harass the small traders. They exempt those who bribe them. The Government should immediately inform all the district officers that as a policy nobody is harassed. If someone is caught indulging in harassment his services should be terminated. Only then the interests of the farmers can be safeguarded.

Madam, farmer can produce paddy but he has no right to process that. If he installs huller he is challaned. This legislation is wrong. If a farmer produces some thing he must have the right to process that.

This problem is not yet solved. The Major of the militant force is still there. It is claimed that he is maintaining in Bangladesh and other areas.

I would like to draw your attention towards a special report. A study by Marketing and Business Associated reveals that though the country produces four crores tonnes of vegetables and two crore eighty lakh tonnes of fruits every year only ten per cent of the total is processed. Most of the vegetables produced in foreign countries are processed. There is urgency to pay attention towards this otherwise all

farmers will lag behind. The Government always makes loud claims but there is a difference in what it preaches and what it practices. The study reveals that vegetables worth Rs. 3000 crore rot every year. Government should pay attention towards it.

At present, the production of potatoes is very important for the country. In 1990-91 a total of 15205.6 tonnes of potatoes were produced. Only 60 to 70 percent of the total production was consumed. That means about thirty percent got rot. The Government does not have any storage facility for it. I would like to submit that potatoes should be exported and farmers should be benefited through food-processing.

The Government is aware that in Farukhabad and Allahabad the production of potatoes is maximum but no food processing plant has been opened there. I would like to submit that a survey should be conducted there. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to open cottage industries in villages. It would provide ample employment opportunities for the people and the people would be benefited. Proper attention must be paid in this direction.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards an urgent matter. The Government has withdrawn subsidy from fertilisers. As a result the farmers have also reduced the use of fertilisers. Even the Government has admitted this. The Government stated in reply to understand question No. 6267 dated 21.4.93 that the sale of Ammonium phosphate and Muriate of Potash declined by 30% and 55% respectively during Rabi 1992-93 as compared to Rabi 1991-92 due to decontrol and consequent rise in their prices." It was further added that "adverse impact on the production of foodgrains during Rabi 1992-93 has not been felt".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say something more on this subject?

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Yes, Sir. still I have a lot to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the discussion will start on the Private Member's Business. You will be given a chance to complete your points

when the discussion starts.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): Will the discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture continue after Prime Minister's Business is over?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't think.

15.31 hrs

[English]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Twentieth Report

SHRI P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore): I beg to move:

"That the House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th April, 1993".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th April, 1993".

The motion was adopted

15.32 hrs

RESOLUTION RE: CREATION OF NEW STATES OF UTTARANCHAL AND VANANCHAL

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Maj. Gen. (Retd). Bhawan Chandra Khanduri was on his legs last time. Nine minutes are left out of the time allotted

to this Resolution.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): You extend the time by two hours more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the time for this Resolution be extended by two hours more?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the time for this Resolution has been extended by two more hours. Now you can start speaking.

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD). BHUWANCHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on 19th March, 1993, I had started discussion on the creation of separate States of Uttaranchal and Vananchal. I had spoken on a few points on that day. I am repeating them briefly. I had stated as to why creation of Uttanchal and Vananchal is necessary and as to what are the problem of Uttaranchal. I had expressed in detail that the main problem of the region came to a standstill in the absence of a separate State. I had also stated that creation of separate State is necessary because of its topographical reason. Its climatic, cultural, economic and social condition are different from the plains. If you go through map of India you will find that separate states have been created for all the time border areas from Kashmir to the extreme east. A separate state has not yet been created from these 8 hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh. It being a border area should also be developed as a separate State. A propaganda is often made that there will be no feasibility in Uttaranchal. In this regard I had stated in detail that there are sufficient natural resources in Uttaranchal and this new State will definitely be viable. Today, I would like to present some other points before you. The first point is as to why a separate Uttaranchal State should be created. The first reason is that the people of the region are suffering economically and politically in the absence of a separate State. I would

[Maj. Gen. Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri]

like to cite three examples in this regard. The first thing is that the Planning Commission provides grants to each State and it has set its norm to do so. The norm adopted by the Planning Commission to provide grants are 65 per cent grants on the population of the State, 20 per cent on the population of the State living below poverty line 10 per cent on the performance and 5 per cent on other things. In this way the Central Government on behalf of the Planning Commission provides grants to all the States of the country. According to these norms the Planning Commission should give more than Rs. 400 crore to Uttaranchal. Our share comes to Rs. 400-500 crore every year but we are getting Rs. 180-182 crore every year. When I asked the hon. Minister of Planning about it he told me that the Central Government provides Rs. 182 crore and the remaining amount can be had from the State Government. Uttaranchal is not a separate State hence ask the Uttar Pradesh to provide more funds. Mr. Minister, Sir, I would like to tell you (*Interruptions*) The population of Himachal Pradesh is 51 lakh and of Uttaranchal is 59 lakh. As regards poverty line as well as other factors we figure below them but Himachal Pradesh gets Rs. 350 crores while we get Rs. 182 crore. When I raised this question the Union Government replies that it can't give us because Uttaranchal is not a separate State. What sort of justice is this. On the one hand the Central Government does not create Uttaranchal State and on the other hand it punishes us on the plea that it is not a separate State. So it will not get the required amount. It is a wrong policy of the Government due to which there is resentment among the people.

Secondly, it is the opinion of the Central Government that Uttaranchal is not a separate State so facilities will not be provided to it. In this regard I would like to draw your attention to the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister in his budget speech the hon. Finance Minister said a very good thing that a tax holiday will be given to no industries area. But when he ex-

plained it in detail that this facility would be given to North-Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra-Nagar-Haweli and Lakshadweep but seven districts out of eight districts of Uttaranchal which are zero industries areas are not included under this facility. These figures are not mine; these figures are of the Planning Commission. During the discussion on the budget when I asked him about it he said that Uttaranchal is not a separate State but he thinks that the facilities should be provided to the region. In such a situation, when there is no industry in my region how the industrialists will be motivated to set up industries there unless the Government provides a tax holiday. What sort of logic and ideology is this that on the one hand the Central Government itself does not create a separate States of Uttaranchal Pradesh and on the other hand it punishes the people of the region, the hon. Minister should consider it.

The third thing I would like to say about the political set back to the people of the region. As I have stated that population of Uttaranchal is 59 lakh and population of Himachal Pradesh is 51 lakh. I am comparing the figures with Himachal Pradesh because it is our neighboring States otherwise there are more figures in our favour. The number of members in the Assembly of Himachal Pradesh is 68 while population of Uttaranchal is 8 lakh more than it but there are only 19 members of the State Assembly from this region. What sort of justice is this with the people of this region. What sort of justice is this with the people of this region. I am unable to understand as to what sort of political blow is this the people of the region that the basic principle for creating districts, blocks etc. is being ignored. For the purpose of proper development of the region small units should be formed for hilly areas. But there is no such system because it is not a separate State.

I would like to put another point before you that the major part of the population of the Uttaranchal region consists of Army personnel. There are a large number of people of Uttaranchal

region are in the army. This is not a recent phenomena, it is going on since the beginning of this century. They are regarded as the best soldiers in bravery and other fields. Now, the position is that at least one member of each family is a soldier in army and in several families 2-3 members are serving in army and similar is the number of ex-soldiers there. Besides this a large number of the people of the region are serving in para-military forces. I would like to tell the hon. Member that a number of excellent and best soldiers are there in this region. Their development is hindered and did not take place and they are of the opinion that injustice is being done with them, therefore, I would like to draw your attention to a couple of things of this region.

The first thing is that the people of this region are great warriors. They do not hesitate to sacrifice their lives for the sake of the country. The people of this region are the most courageous. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that if this courage or bravery turns into violence then it will not only jeopardise the interest of our region but against the whole of the country also. It will be unfortunate for us if it happens so. I, therefore, urge the Government to consider it seriously. The second aspect is that the development of the area did not take place and the poverty has increased in the region. The economic and social evils, negligence of the administration, corrupt administration run by the leaders from Lucknow and Delhi have led to turn their behaviour from good to bad. Today the quality of the very soldier has come down due to all these evils. These soldiers who were once considered as excellent and strong, now have lost their quality. You can take figures from the Ministry of Defence and if this process goes on a soldier dominant area will turn into a weak area and it is also worth considered that this area is situated on the border of our country. In view of the circumstances, I would like to State that unless the Government does not create a separate State, proper development will not take place. In this absence of a separate State the people will not be satisfied and feeling of resentment will

increase among the people which is not good for the country.

Now, I would like to tell you that oftenly, it has been said as to what are you doing through constitutional manners. I would like to tell you that several states have been created in the country but such sorts of strict conditions have never been imposed on the creation of states as has been fixed for the creation of Uttaranchal. Earlier the States were created keeping in view the political as well as the developmental aspects of the region and the constitutional process was also to be followed side by side but in the case of Uttaranchal a lot of pre conditions have been imposed in a particular way and their follow up has made obligatory. It has also been laid by the Central Government that resolution to this effect should be passed by the State. Now, I would like to give some figures to the hon. Minister. Now you will call it a repetition but under the circumstances its repetition has become necessary. The Central Government received a resolution from the State Government on 19 November, 1991 regarding creation of a separate Uttaranchal State. After 15 days on 4th December, 1991 I raised this issue in the House during the Zero Hour and asked about the action being taken by the Government in this regard. I am unable to understand as to what was fact whether the Ministry actually wanted to do so or just to avoid the issue, it had asked the Government of Uttar Pradesh to clarify its justification. Well, after that a detailed justification of 30 pages was laid on the table of House on 5th March, 1992, and after that I am asking about it time and again.

I had asked in this regard in this House itself on the 23rd March, 8th July and on 26th November, 1992. But every time the reply of the Government was the same that the matter is under consideration. This inactive Government have kept the matter under its consideration for one full year and yet it did not come to any decision at all. When I asked that at least have talks with the people of that area, the reply was that there was no need of it. When I further asked

[Maj. Gen. Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri]

to talk to the Members of Parliament hailing from that part of the State, the Government did not feel the need of it either. The matter is under consideration without any progress. Anyway, I very well understand that keeping the matter under consideration is nothing but a tactic of the Government to linger on the matter. But what is shameful and tragic about it is the reply made by you on 23rd February, 1993 and which I would like to read out here. This was the reply made by you like to read out here. This was the reply made by you in response to my persistent query to know about the development in that regard. The hon. Minister may please note that the Uttar Pradesh Assembly was dismissed on 6th December, 1992 and President's rule was imposed. It is believed that unless an elected Government is formed in the state it would not be prudent to take any decision on such sensitive and important issues. The hon. Minister should ponder whether the erstwhile Government in the State was not an elected one or whether the State Government that sent its proposal to the Centre was not having the mandate of the people. Was there a dictatorship and not the rule of the people? And if at all the hon. Minister intends to convey through his reply that the Congress Party is going to make a come back in the State, then it is nothing but making a castle in the air. What to think in the next elections, your Government is going to come in Power in the State during the current century. If you keep on such a policy, there will then not be even a single supporter of your party in the State and to think of securing backing of the people is a mere falacy. Let me remind you that 15 out of 19 total assembly seats of that area were bagged by the candidates of our party all on the issue of Uttaranchal State. Earlier, there was only one M.L.A. of our party during the tenure of Government that preceded ours in Uttar Pradesh. So the number rose there from 1 to 14. And so far as seats of Members of Parliament are concerned, we had earlier no M.P. of our party from those areas whereas we have now bagged, all the four parliamentary seats. So boasting of

having the backing of the people is nothing, but a misleading statement. This is neither in your interest nor in the interest of our party. You are therefore, required to reconsider this matter.

Constraint of time does not permit me to be more expressive in my submission. I would just like to request the hon. Minister that the present Congress Government which the hon. Minister is a Member is behaving in a hypocritic manner. He should, however, make note of the fact that this is not good for his party as well. Here I would like to submit that what is required at the moment is to pay attention to development which has been obscured by the game of nasty politics. What is required is to come out of it... (Interruptions) The men of your party do not have the guts to say by going there that Uttaranchal State should not be created. You should try to know their views. Cent per cent people are in favour of the move I would therefore like to submit to the Government that it should accept this demand.

15.45 hrs

[SHRI RAM NAIK *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, due to the paucity of time I would like to conclude after making one more submission. The promise of the Government to create a Council or a Union Territory is nothing but red herring. We however, do want that we want a separate State. This is because the development of the area cannot be ensured unless there is creation of a separate State. I would therefore, like to submit to the Government that it should drop red herring and should create a separate Uttaranchal State.

SHRI KIRSHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution. I hold that development of the hill region cannot be ensured unless there is creation of a separate State. I hold that the areas of Uttaranchal or the part of Bihar for which there is a demand to create separate States cannot develop unless they are made separate States. If other hill States like Himachal Pradesh, Kash-

mir, Sikkim, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh can be given statehood, then why can other areas like that can't get statehood. For want of separate statehood those areas will lag behind in the race of development. There is no other way to ensure development to those regions. Today a person from Garhwal goes to the capital Lucknow in connection with his work, but he does not have the idea as to where Lucknow is situated to whom he should meet. This is how the development work of those regions is neglected. I., therefore, hold that the demand for a separate State should be accepted.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our country has many islands like Nicobar, Kar Nicobar having large areas. We know that there are single Parliamentary seats for places like Sikkim and Nicobar for which Members are elected. So, why there should not be smaller States for the smaller parts of the country so that extensive rights could be provided to the people of those areas. The Government should consider it. This House is a supreme body so it can consider how development to those regions can be ensured.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had been to Garhwal last days in connection with electioneering. I found that all the contract works from Rishikesh to Badrinath are grabbed in Lucknow by the contractors and the people of those areas are denied the opportunity of earning money. The people of the area have to suffer loss and they lag behind in race of development I have observed that the road between Satpuri and Chamoli and like that many other roads date back to British time and they lack maintenance. The people of the area are still using the same roads, So what is required is to pay attention to all these points.

As was said by our colleagues, hill regions are largely populated by the persons who are in Military Services. Moreover, there are ex-military personnel who sacrificed all their lives for the sake of the country. This is quite true. These regions therefore require special attention.

I would further like to submit one more point

that 90 percent amount of the total expenditure of the plans made for the hilly States like Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir has been provided by the Union Government and we have been getting the rest 10 percent amount as loan. However, the Ninth Finance Commission that has been formed under the Chairmanship of Salve ji has reduced the limit of this amount. Here I would like to say it in strong terms that unless the development of States like Himachal Pradesh, Garhwal, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Manipur and Pondicherry is ensured, the limit of the amount should not be reduced. Those States need to be uplifted and more money is required for that. There is no agitation in those areas. Garhwal, Himachal Pradesh are such areas where the people still lead a traditional life. They never harass the Government to make provision of more money for them. Industries are opened in backward areas. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to catch train.

SHRI KRISHN DUTT SULTANPURI: You should allow me to speak. I will catch the train later. The outsiders set up industries in the hilly-regions. They avail subsidy for setting up industries and after that they go to other States without setting any industries and that why there is misuse of funds. An inquiry should be set up in this regard since our State does not get any benefit. There is no provision to purchase the items that are produced in those regions. Those who set up industries in the hilly-regions should get maximum encouragement. Moreover, I would like to add one more thing in regard to tourism. The Government should make the service of Vayudoot and 'Domier' available for Garhwal, Himachal, Pradesh, Meghalaya, Lakshdeep and Nicobar etc. so that the number of tourists going to those places may be increased. The Government should try to know the name of officers who have some dedication for the people and who can work for the people of those regions. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken seven minutes. There are other members also

to speak.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Apple and potato are grown in our hilly area on priority basis. The Government should therefore pay attention to the farming of those things. So far as the States are concerned, facilities should also be provided in Lakshdeep and Nicobar also. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs hails from Lakshdeep. He is aware of the lifestyle of the people of those area. I would like to submit that since there is at least one Member from those places each, so they should be provided statehood. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing about Uttaranchal and Vananchal.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: There is a demand in Bihar about formation of separate states of Santhal Pargana and Chhota Nagpur. No assistance is provided in tribal areas for development. Injustice is being done with them. Funds meant for these areas are siphoned and swindled. An agitation is going on the. We should inquire into the reasons behind this agitation. Every party gives assurances but nobody does anything.... (*Interruptions*) They are behaving like the General who claimed that everything was well so long he was at the helm of affairs and as soon as he retired the efficiency suffered. One should trace out the drawbacks in the developmental programmes in Bihar. I got a chance to visit a tribal area, which has a cooperative dairy farm and a bio-gas plant... (*Interruptions*) but its control is not in the hands of the local instead they are being exploited and injustice is meted out to them. I want that the Central Government or a State Government, should not allow lapses under their nose. Keeping this in view we must chalk out schemes for the development of hilly areas. We will welcome if locals participate in this process. An hon. Member told that according to its population, the Uttaranchal has less number of M.L.A's whereas, Himachal Pradesh which is much smaller than Uttaranchal has more M.L.A.'s I think, there are 18-19 M.L.A.'s who represent

Uttaranchal. The U.P. Legislature has 425 M.L.A.s and therefore the voice of the MLAs from Uttaranchal is not heard there.

For the development of hilly areas and its people, we must have separate States and therefore, I support this motion. Our Government will certainly do the needful in this regard therefore I request the hon. Member to withdraw his motion.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this resolution. I felt happy that our colleague from Congress also supported it, but sorry to say that later on he withdraw it. Uttaranchal has been neglected for years together. I think that if it is given the status of a State it will develop and make progress. This is not happening in U.P. alone. A demand for a separate Jharkhand State is also being raised in Bihar. The Government should also accede to it. Madhya Pradesh is also a big State. For the sake of proper development it can also be divided into two-three separate States. Even in Andhra Pradesh a demand regarding separate Telengana is long pending. This demand has become so intense that it has become difficult for the Government officers to live there. Therefore, the Government should accede to these demands and should opt for smaller States.

This is an absolute truth that the formation of a separate State will pave way for its development and presently, the amount which is spent on beautifying Lucknow will go to hilly areas and will provide for irrigation facilities and potable water and construction of roads in such areas where there are no roads at present. You provide money to poor under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, and Indira Awas Yojana but actually, this money does not reach them and it remain in Lucknow only but it will reach to the poor. Therefore, it requires the formation of a separate Uttaranchal State. Even after 45 years of Independence very few areas of U.P. have been developed and most of the areas have been left undeveloped. Therefore you must accede to the demand of the people for a separate

Uttarakhand. The demand regarding Jharkhand State in Bihar is also a genuine one. The State Government does not supply essential commodities in these areas. The area is reeling under drought. The people do not feel a semblance of Government there. The people from other States are ruling there but the local tribals are not getting any benefit.

16.00 hrs

Therefore, I support the formation of a Jharkhand State there. Our party colleagues have been supporting this proposal for so many years. I demand the Government to urgently take steps in this regard as further postponement of it would not be in the interest of the nation. Gone are the days when people used to remain silent against any injustice. We will wage a fight for the creation of Uttaranchal State as we have been doing for Jharkhand State. If you think, that we will not make demand for the next 2-3 years in this regard then you are mistaken irrespective of the party in power in centre we would raise this demand and if it does not accede to this demand then that Government cannot rule peacefully. It is quite possible that this agitation may take a violent turn, which may prove disastrous for the Government.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, therefore, I demand the Government to accept this resolution as early as possible and form Uttaranchal and Jharkhand States which may help in accelerating the pace of development there.

With these words I support this resolution and conclude.

SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA (Almora): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support this resolution. The demand in respect of Uttranchal and Vananchal should be fulfilled as it is the basic right of the people there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the question of agitation in respect of Uttranchal State is concerned it has been there since 1952 and there-

fore it is not a new demand. These eight hilly districts of U.P. are quite different from the districts situated in plains. The people from plains have always been at the helm of affairs and even the planning in all fields is based on the needs of plains which cannot be implemented in hills and which are not beneficial for hilly areas in any sense. Even after 45 years of independence, women have to fetch water from 4 to 5 kilometers. Children below the age of ten years do not go to schools as they have to tread 4-5 kilometers to reach the school.

Sir, whenever we visit a village, we do not find any youth, only women, children and old persons are there out of these eight districts, four districts are on the borders of China. Now, you can well imagine, how significant it is, from strategic point of view to have a separate State? The locals will get more employment opportunities there. So far as the question of the development of this area is concerned there has been no development since the Britishers left it. This can be seen in the cases of Mussorie and Nainital, which have not been developed thereafter. Although, this question was raised so many times but my friends from Congress asked about its viability? Well you can see, that they are ridiculing the idea and making fun of it. I would like to ask them whether the viability of the States which have been formed till date was questioned by anybody? For instance, you may take Jammu & Kashmir or the North-Eastern States. Was this question of viability raised at that time? I fail to understand, as to why is the issue of feasibility raised. I want to say that the state meets all the norms required for feasibility as there are a number of rivers there and if all these rivers are properly harnessed, then that may generate at least 30, 000 Mw of power. To my mind the development of tourist spots can leave behind even Jammu and Kashmir, famous in the world from tourism point of view, as there is enough potential for the development of tourism. It could become another Switzerland in India.

The economy of the area, if I say frankly is Money Order economy because the people

[Sh. Jeewan Sharma]

there survive just on the money remitted by the migrants. To remove the difficulties of the area it is absolutely essential that the State of Uttranchal is formed.

Sir, I am associated with the movement for the creation of the separate state of Uttranchal for the last 5-6 years. Previously the Congress was in power in the state and after that the Janata Dal came to power. Even during the rule by the Congress, we met several Ministers in connection with the demand for a separate State but unfortunately no satisfactory reply could be solicited. Even when the Janata Dal was in power, we met several Minister but to no avail and now the hon. Members of the Janata Dal like Shri Paswan and George Fernandes also favour the creation of a separate state. However, I remember clearly that when we met Shri George Fernandes, when he was a Central Minister, he stated that we favour the creation of smaller States in the country and a resolution in this connection was passed way back in 1954 by the Socialist Party.

Then Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav became the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Exactly 15 days after assuming office by him, a statement was issued that separate state will be allowed to be created at no cost. However, now even the hon. Members of his very party favour creation of a separate State. I would like to know the reasons for changing stance of his party from time to time and why is the public being taken for a ride. Are they just aiming at building up the vote banks alone? Why did they not favour creation of a separate state when they were in power?

Sir, last time when there was Jharkhand blockade, every political party favoured creation of Jharkhand State. At that time the hon. Members did mention that until a resolution in this connection is passed by Bihar, Jharkhand state could not be created. However, the BJP Government of Uttar Pradesh did send a resolution for the creation of a separate state to the

centre, why then no decision has been taken so far? On the demand for Vananchal, it is said that till a resolution is not received by the state Government, no separate state could be created. So, when are solution in this connection has already been sent by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, what is the difficulty in creating the separate state. We fail to understand the double standards adopted by the centre in this regard.

During the last two years the issue of resolution sent by Uttar Pradesh was raised in the House on many occasions but every time the hon. Minister gave evasive replies. I recall, in December, 1992 an hon. Member desired to know the time by which action will be taken on the resolution sent by Uttar Pradesh? The hon. Minister replied that no time frame could be given. Therefore, when such sort of reply was given by a Minister of the Government of India, what sort of message would have been conveyed to the youth of the area. What kind of impression would have the youth of the area gathered by such sort of replies of a Union Minister, could very well be imagined. This sort of responsible statements should not be made.

MR. CHAIRMAN, Sir, since again and again you are pressing the bell, I am concluding my speech. I would only reiterate that both these states need be created immediately....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Surya Narayan Yadav.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV
(Saharsa) : Mr. Chairman, Sir.

Mr. chairman : Shri Surya Narayan Yadav, please sit down for a while. I have been informed that you had your chance. Therefore, let me check the facts. Shri Mrutyunjaya Nayak.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK
(Phulbani) : Mr. Chairman, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Surya Narayan

Yadav, on this issue a long debate had already been held in the House and you took part in the debate on 5th March, 1993. you gave an impressive speech lasting 14 minutes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
(Lucknow) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, how much more time is to be devoted to this resolution ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before you came to the House, the Chair on the advice of the House extended the discussion by 2 hours. Right now I have a list of 20 hon. Members. The House can reconsider its decision but the time which has been extended just now is two hours.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to seek a clarification on it whether the hon. Members who have already had a chance to speak will not be given another opportunity?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Is it so in the rules?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Time is extended to allow all the hon. Members to express their views. When all the hon. Members cannot speak even once, where does then the question of another opportunity arise. Although the hon. Ministers are often allowed this privilege.

[English]

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : Mr. Chairman, Sir, undoubtedly I support the very objective of this particular Resolution for the formation of some more new States, but I am sorry to say that this is not the right time to bring such a Resolution. The reasons are manifold and I hope this august House would appreciate my arguments.

Sir, it is very imperative to note as to what are the turmoils and what are the problems before the nation. As you are aware, there is a

threat to the country's unity and integrity both from inside and outside our country like the foreign agencies which are involved in the sabotage. So also, there are agencies inside the country which are similarly indulging in such a heinous practice to destabilise our unity Sir, since our country is under the situation of threat from both our neighbouring countries, it is necessary that there should be quite goodwill of understanding among ourselves to safeguard the unity of our country first.

Sir, the country now undergoes so many challenges from outside as well as from inside. The secular condition of our country is at stake. The country needs enough time to keep pace with the changing circumstances in the world economy. Ours is sub-continent with vast population and with our very limited resources, naturally we have to first of all strengthen our economy. At a given point of time, when super-power country like U.S.S.R. could not avoid disintegration at least we should survive to protect our national integrity despite facing so many challenges.

Everywhere in the country, there is a demand for creation of new States, demands of Jharkhand, demand of new State for Vidarbha, demands for Telengana State, demand for Bodoland etc. As my friends has said, in Tamil Nadu also, there is problem. Therefore, it is necessary that we should balance our economic conditions and the development that is needed at this hour. Even from my State, Orissa, there is such a demand. Everywhere, there is similar demand.

What are the turmoils which the country is undergoing at the moment. As you know, everywhere there is turmoil because of communal riots, agitations that are going on in the country is facing a big challenge at least to safeguard our integrity. When there is so much pressure from the foreign agency to weaken the country's unity, at this point of juncture, we should all be intact and united. This is not the right time for such a demand or movement

[Sh. Mrutyunjaya Nayak]

[Translation]

because first of all, there should be common understanding among all political parities. Secondly, the existing situation must develop towards a peaceful atmosphere. Thirdly, the country needs enough time to survive our economy and to have a lot of developments in the country so as to keep pace with the new changes that are taking place in the world arena.

We also agree that the movement for Jharkhand is no doubt justified in order to improve the economy of that particular region, and for the smooth functioning of administration there and to ensure justice to the people. The demand for the creation of Jharkhand is no doubt genuine.

But we should be above all partisan and partial resolutions and whims. There should be understanding and harmony among all the Parties. Then only initiatives like the creation of Uttaranchal can be taken up for consideration.

But now I have to say that this is not the right time to bring such a resolution in the House for the setting up of Jharkhand and Uttaranchal and I urge that it should be withdrawn in the larger interest of the unity and integrity of our country.

I, therefore, request the hon. Members who have moved this Resolution carefully to understand the pulse of the people of the country.

I am very sorry to say that I am unable to support the Bill

I hope that first of all my BJP friends must understand that their demand for the construction of Ram Mandir is going to create chaos and crisis in the country. They must solve that problem first and then bring normalcy and congenial atmosphere in the country. After that we can sit together and hold consultations amongst ourselves. Then any such Resolution would be welcome and it can then be taken up for consideration.

SHRI LALIT ORAON (Lohardaga) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the resolution moved for the creation of Uttranchal in Uttar Pradesh and Vananchal in Bihar.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hail from Chota Nagpur-Santhal Pargana region in Bihar. I have the first hand experience of the sufferings and neglect of the area and I am still experiencing such sufferings. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the actual position of Chota Nagpur-Santhal Pargana region. Chota Nagpur-Santhal Pargana is richly endowed with natural resources. The area is rich in costly mineral wealth. Land is quite fertile. Chota Nagpur-Santhal Pargana region meets 50 per cent demand for coal of the country, 95 per cent mica requirement, 95 per cent copper requirement and 40 percent bauxite requirement. In addition, iron and chinaclay are also found in abundance. Even then 3 crore people of this neglected area migrate to tea gardens of Assam and Bengal and to rural areas in Haryana and Punjab and to brick kilns for livelihood for 6 months in a year. What are the reasons for this state of affairs in the region, richly endowed with natural resources, where the sons of the soil run helter-skelter in search of livelihood. There are some reasons for this neglect due to which the people of the region are facing great hardships.

One of the main political reasons for this is the continuous neglect by the Bihar Government of the region in the matter of political representation. Since independence 25 Governments came to power in Bihar and in no cabinet proportional representation was given to the region. Even in the present Cabinet of Shri Laloo Yadav, the advocate of social justice, there are just 5 Ministers representing three crore people of there in his cabinet of 72 Ministers. Even out of the 33 Ministers of Cabinet rank there is only one Minister of Cabinet rank from the area. This is not anything new. From the very beginning this is going on. People of the area are continuously feeling the pinch of neglect.

I would like to raise two-three issues more in this connection. In 1908, during the reign of the Britishers for Chota Nagpur a law was enacted called 'Chota Nagpur' Tenancy Act', under which no outsider was allowed to purchase the land of the tribals and nor the land could be transferred. Similar legislation was enacted in 1949 for Santhal Pargana. However, despite both these legislations, land grabbing is going on in full swing and the people are very perturbed because of all this. Even today the Mafia are getting the land transferred by their muscle power and in connivance with top officials in the name of the cooperatives or in any other name. The Government is unable to check this tendency even after enacting a law. Not only the officials and the land mafia, but the State Government as well as the Central Government is also involved in this activity and are acquiring land from the tribals and the poor there in the name of industrial units, irrigation and other projects. The Government had prepared a report in 1989, according to which there were 90847 cases of eviction in Chota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana. The land of the tribals was occupied by the others. An investigation was started in this regard. A total of 43,775 cases were filed, out of which 34,477 cases were rejected. At present 13,595 cases are lying pending and 2993 cases have been disposed of. The tribals have been given back their lands, but in several cases, the land given back on papers only and actually it was not done. The Government has made another provision also. The land owner, whose land will be acquired, will be given compensation. There is another provision also according to which the land owner or one of his family members will be provided Government job, if two acres of land is acquired from him. If the acquired land is more than 2 acres, two family members of the land owner will be provided with Government jobs. Besides these, the persons who will be displaced due to acquiring of land, will be rehabilitated and they will be provided Rs. 750 for shifting. But the Central as well as the State Government is neither interested in providing employment nor rehabilitating them. Nothing is being done to remove the resentment

prevailing among the people there. The State Government had prepared a new scheme for generating 700 megawatts of electricity. Today that scheme is hanging in balance. The people are agitated as they have lost faith in the Government and are doubtful about the provisions made by it.

I would like to make another submission. In 1976-77, 112 blocks of Vananchal area were covered under the Subplan area. A Secretariat was up at Ranchi in this regard and an official of Chief Secretary level was posted there. But he is not able to work due to the pressures from the State Government. Due to the existing discrepancies in the rules and laws, not a single work regarding subplan area can be done.

Sir, I will end by submitting only one point. The members, who rise here to speak, never conclude their speeches, until they have shed some crocodile tears for the tribals, backwards and harijans. It is the duty of the House to pass the resolution presented here in regard to providing statehood to the Chhota Nagpur-Santhal Pargana area of Bihar, which is dominated by tribals and backward classes. Today, it will become clear from the voting who are the true protectors of interests of the tribals and have real sympathy for the backward classes. This will be proved today.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this resolution regarding the Uttrakhand State. Sir, the concept of smaller states is not a new one. I remember that in 1955, when a movement was going on in Maharashtra to form smaller states, the world famous philosopher and socialist leader Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was holding a conference at the time of launching socialist party at Hyderabad and had passed a resolution that the area should be developed by forming smaller states and the administration should be made effective. So, the concept of smaller states is not a new one.

[Sh. Manjay Lal]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in view of geography, culture and systems, the demand of Uttarakhand State in Uttar Pradesh is totally justified. This separate Uttarakhand State for which demand has been raised includes 8 districts of Garhwal and Kumaon division - - Garhwal, Tehri-Garhwal, Almora, Nainital, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithouragrah and Haridwar. According to the census of 1981, these areas except Haridwar have a population of 48,36,912 and they have been exploited a lot. According to the present data, 46 per cent population of our country lives below the poverty line. In Uttar Pradesh, 50 per cent population lives below the poverty line, whereas in Uttarakhand, more than 70 percent of the population is living below the poverty line. They have been exploited and there is no industry in 7 districts. I therefore, would like to submit that the BJP Government there had passed a resolution in the State assembly and had sent it to the Centre that a new Uttarakhand State should be formed. While replying to the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Home Minister had said yesterday that whenever there will be an issue of forming any new State, the views of both the state Government as well as the people agitating there, will be considered. (*Interruptions*) So, when the Uttar Pradesh Government had sent a resolution after passing it in the State Assembly and the people there are agitating for Uttarakhand State for years, the Central Government should not neglect this issue any more and should form an Uttarakhand State at the earliest.

Sir, our hon. Member Shri Oraon was speaking about Jharkhand State also. (*Interruptions*) He had stated about Vananchal. It should be formed. Not only Bihar, but Orissa, Bengal and Madhya Pradesh are also covered under Vananchal. So, the issue of Vananchal is not concerned with one state only. (*Interruptions*) A State Re Organisation Commission had to be set up in this regard and every aspect will have to be considered. Recently, the Bihar Government

had sent a resolution regarding Chhota-Nagpur, Santhal Pargana autonomous development Council and the Central Government should implement it at the earliest. The demands made by the residents of those areas should be considered an accepted. I would like to submit that smaller states should be formed, so that they can develop, prosper and progress and can have an efficient administration. So I support this resolution.

[English]

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Chairman Sir, Not recorded

SHRIJAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA (Kanpur) : He has already spoken and supported my Resolution Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry, I have checked up the records. The hon. Member has already spoken on this Resolution. Therefore his remarks may be removed from the records because he also may not like to have his remarks on the same Resolution for a second time come on record.

SHRI INDER JIT : I accept it Sir.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would like to request all the hon. Members to recall their memory as it has already been discussed on 5th and 19th March. Nineteen hon. Members have already spoken on the subject. It will take time if I mention their names.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur) : You may kindly mention the remaining names.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The number of remaining names is large

Shri Kirip Chaliha.

[English]

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Mr. Chairman Sir, I think Shri Jagat Vir Singh Drone for moving this Resolution for the creation of the States of Uttaranchal and Vananchal, carving out of different States for U.P., Chotanagpur, Sandthal Paraganas regions of Bihar. I must say that in principle it has been the desire of the majority population of the entire India that specially these two or three States have become unwieldy and big for correct governance. That has been the general impression. In principle nobody can object to the creation of new States for better administration.

I think that when we consider this Resolution we have to look into the entire gamut of reorganisation of States, the very basis on which States in India was created. There are many aspects to be given due consideration and one should not go in for a hapazard conclusion in this regard. Sir I come from a State which has been reorganised time and again. One of the reasons of anger for many of our younger generation is, they feel that the rulers sitting in Delhi, including we the Members of parliament, have been little over enthusiastic in granting favours and concessions to the tribals of the North-Eastern regions whereas we have not been equally impartial in our approach towards the tribal population in the Hindi heart land. There have been numerous complaints about under-development, about regional exploitation and about discrimination in resource distribution in different areas in those States. The point to ponder is whether creation of State is the ultimate answer, the ultimate panacea for all these problems. Under-development, regional discrimination and disparity cannot be the phenomenon which can be solved only by creation of States. This is one aspect which must be given due consideration. Moreover, a feeling has grown that under the present Parliamentary system of Democracy, under the present system of Union and State Governments, creation of States means immediate development. This is wrong feeling. It does not mean that there can be development only by

creation of States, otherwise you cannot develop.

It is also debatable whether giving autonomy to a particular section alone will lead to prosperity of that particular group. Sir, as you know our States were reorganised on the basis of language. But in many cases like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh Bihar and Haryana the language spoken was Hindi. So, when you say that the reorganisation was done only on the basis of language, that becomes the point to be debated. In the North-east we have Assam as a State which has a number of languages. I understand that even in States like Andhra Pradesh in South and in Maharashtra and Karnataka on the linguistic basis people are still demanding separate States. We hear about the Telengana agitation and about the Konkan agitation. There is also an agitation for a separate Vidharbha State. There are numerous examples of this type. The point is that we have to come to a particular, definite and an Indian conclusion with regard to what should be the basis of reorganisation of States.

Our experience in the North-East has been that we have gone for reorganisation not merely on the basis of language alone but we have even given concessions on ethnic basis. For example a State like Nagaland has been reorganised on what basis, I am yet to understand. Earlier it was a district of Assam. Was it reorganised because of ethnicity or because of caste, I do not know. Nagas themselves are divided into many tribes and sub-tribes. They speak different dialects and they have different languages. Then difference between a dialect and language is just a matter of degree. Similarly, we have created Meghalaya, which is comprising of the districts of Khasi hill, Jayantia hill and Garo hill. There languages, that is Khasi, Jayantia and Garo, are spoken there, and in addition they have other sub-dialects also.

The point I am trying to make is that there was something wrong in the process of reorganisation of States right from the begin-

[Sh. Kirip Chaliha]

ning. That is why I say that under the present circumstances, the whole principle of reorganisation of States should be reviewed. Is it proper to reorganise the States on the basis of language alone? Is it pertinent to talk about the reorganisation of States only on the basis of ethnicity? Above all, whether the States are administrative units meant for collective and proper administration or the

State is a group of people enjoying either common culture, a common religion or caste. So, first the basis of reorganisation has to be determined before reaching to certain conclusion. I have a feeling that we made a mistake right from the beginning when we considered language as the basis of reorganisation of States. Both in Madhya Pradesh as well as in Uttar Pradesh Hindi is spoken and considering language as the basis, both of them should have been one State rather than two different States. So, we have to take into consideration all these things.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA : Sir, I have just started and you are ringing the bell. I am raising certain basic issues. I am not making political speeches like BJP Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think you will appreciate that such remarks should not be made to the Chair.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA : I entirely apologise for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken 8 minutes and there are so many other persons who want to speak.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA : Sir, we hardly get time to speak. I am coming from Assam and I should be given a chance to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You try to be fried.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA : Sir, the point that has to be considered is on what basis we are going to reorganise the States. Should we reorganise the States as an administrative unit; as a linguistic unit, as an ethnic unit or as a religious unit? We have to come to a certain conclusion with regard to that.

If it has to be an administrative unit, I understand that there are some States like for example Uttar Pradesh which is so big that I have been told that in one turn the Chief Minister of that State cannot cover all the districts of the State. It is almost as big as India. There is also a feeling that Uttar Pradesh is kept big because of certain Political consideration and not because of any other consideration. So, you cannot straightaway denounce the claim for a different State like Uttaranchal specially because the tribals living in the hills have their legitimate aspirations.

Day before yesterday, when a Member was mentioning about the plight of the Jharkhand people he literally broke down. Unfortunately, our Janata Dal friends who have achieved so much of brilliance without any conscience, have been very unfair to their demand. I do not understand why Bihar Chief Minister has taken such rigid stand on this issue. He does not want to give any autonomy whatsoever. I have all respect for the Chief Minister of Bihar. As a leader he has shown certain remarkable qualities in fighting the communal forces. Why cannot he show some consideration for the poor tribal people who are demanding certain amount of autonomy? They are not asking for a State straightaway; they want to negotiate. My points is if we do not give a certain amount of autonomy to the tribal people living in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa but give autonomy only to the tribals living in the North-East part of the country and then say that we are the lovers of tribal people, how can we accept this proposition? That is why I congratulate Shri Drona, although he belongs to a party with which it is very difficult to agree many times. I must say that he has brought out certain basic principles

in this resolution.

The resolution raises some fundamental questions and you will agree with me that we must rise above party considerations. We must have an outlook; some amount of patriotism on certain matters; a national outlook on certain matters on. It is lacking very badly because of Mandir-Masjid and similar other issues. We see even in the case of bomb blasts., party lines are taken. The incident of bomb blast which is affecting the country and killing of innocent lives, it is also being attempted to be politicised. Sir, we must rise above party considerations on certain matters.

I feel that in principle, we must concede to the demand of Uttaranchal. We must give them a State. You cannot silence the genuine claims of the Jharkhandis. Today, the Janata Party Chief Minister of the BJP Chief Minister or for that matter the Congress Chief Minister can silence a particular agitation for some time, but genuine aspirations of the people cannot be silenced. When they weep; when they are exploited; then they rise and then wake up and when they wake up you will have to concede to their demands. People have to listen to them. But the point is that when you politicise it or if you raise the demand for a separate State only to embarrass somebody, only to create more difficulties for somebody, how can anyone tolerate it? If you want to support the cause for a separate State only to create a law and order problem, only to get some electoral benefits, how can anyone support it? You must be able to convince people also for the demand that you are making that it does not have political connotation, it does not have any political aspiration. You must be unbiased. In that case, there must be full unanimity. This is a very vital matter. It is concerning re-organisation of the States. I would like to suggest one thing here. Why are you leaving out Konkan region? Why are you leaving out Telengana region? Why are you leaving out the claims of Vidarbha region? My honest request is this. I must say Mr. Drona has got considerable foresightedness for raising this very vital matter. Why does he not change

this Resolution and ask for a total re-organisation of States, for administrative efficiency, for greater autonomy to the ethnic groups and linguistic groups? If that can be done, then, there will be total unanimity. Even Mr. Hari Kishoreji who is here, will also agree with me. He will be able to convince his Chief Minister-although, I doubt very much in this case.

Sc, Sir, my only humble request is that-we are all for creation of a separate State-let there be a unanimity. I must say a few words about Assam. Assam had been separated so many times. We, younger generation of Assam, are being accused that we are in the Congress Party.

[Translation]

You congress people also do noting. what have you done for the last so many years? Nobody what even touch the UP.

[English]

Such kinds of talks are taking place. When we try to explain it, they become secessionists and they attack us. You will be surprised to know this. I am not joking it is a genuine sentiment. These are spoken in private. Hence, we must have a comprehensive view. I must say, even the bigger States of bigger administrative units must be made smaller in order to make them more efficient and all parties are unanimous on this. But the only point is that we should not take a biased stand. We should not raise the demand of Jharkhand only to embarrass Laloo Yadav because it suits the BJP.

Similar is the case regarding Uttaranchal. We should not raise it only during elections just to embarrass some one. That is why my honest appeal to Mr. Drona is, let him kindly change his Resolution and seek unanimity. Let him not go in for a voting on this Resolution. Let us complete it. Let us all sit together. Then, we have a full-fledged Resolution. Then, there need not be any Resolution because, we will all go out for it.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udapi): Sir, I have a point. This is a major issue. A Large number of Members may like to take opportunity in this. So, we may kindly extend the time.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Sir, we are not ready for it.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Let us take the sense of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The sense of the House was already taken and time has been extended upto 4.40 p.m.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: We are not in favour of extending the time further.

MR. CHAIRMAN: By 4.40 p.m. we will complete the debate.

[Translation]

17.00 hrs

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Private Member's Resolution presented by Dronad saheb. I had myself presented a Private Member's Bill of this nature in U.P. Legislative Assembly in 1986. I had also pleaded for the bifurcation of U.P. in five parts in 1986. When a Commission on Reorganisation of States was set up in 1956, Shri Fazal Ail, Dr. Hridaya Nath Kunzaru and Shri K.M. Panikar were the Members of this Commission. Registering their dissents the Member of the Commission had opined that U.P. should be divided into two parts. It is a very big state from administration point of view. There should not be one administrative unit for it. At that time they had suggested that one State should be formed by margining some districts of Western Uttar Pradesh, some districts of Rajasthan and one or two districts of M.P. Since it was minority oponing the Commission refused to accept their suggestion.

With the passage of time, after this Com-

mission only linguistic base was considered for the reorganisation of States. But, afterwards, the country had to face many problems. The Government of India had to accept the proposal of reorganisation of new States ones after another under the pressure of different areas. Particularly after Chinese aggression in 1962, the Government of India had had to reorganise new States in the areas which were adjoining to China's border from administrative point of view and from the point of view of the security of our borders with China. In the process many states had to be formed in Assam only. As far as the question of the security of the borders is concerned the areas of Uttar Pradesh which touches the borders of China after the annexation of Tibbet by China is more than that of North India. The route to Kailash and Mansarwar passes through Uttrakhand. The people of both the countries had good commercial relations and they used to do business in each other's areas. But when the relations between two countries became strained, it was felt very much necessary to recognise that area as a separate state for the security of our borders.

Secondly, I would like to mention that U.P. is such a big State from administrative point of view that it takes three days for a person who wants to visit its capital from Badrinath or Kedarnath. To facilitate him, that area should be given a status of a separate state. There should not be any objection in acceding to this proposal.

The High Court of U.P. is in Allahabad. The people of Western U.P. have been fighting to have a separate Bench of High Court in Western U.P. for a long time. When this movement became intensive in 1982, the Jaswant Singh Commission was set up. That commission had also recommended that a separate Bench of High Court should be set up for the areas of Western U.P. and Uttrakhand keeping in view the inconvenience that is being experienced by these people. But the persons who are ruling the State and running the Administration do not agree to it. The Government of U.P. has been evasive on one to other pretext to accept this

recommendation.

Have been fighting to have a separate Bench of High Court in Western U.P. for a long time. When this movement became intensive in 1982, the Jaswa, and Uttrakhand keeping in view the inconvenience that is being experienced by these people. But the persons who are ruling the State and running the Administration do not agree to it. The Government of U.P has been evasive on one of other pretext to accept this recommendation

I feel happy as there is no dispute among the major political parties of U.P. in reorganizing at least Uttrakhand as a separate State.

The political parties whom I know best are in favour of reorganising Uttrakhand as a separate State. In the last Legislative Assembly elections of U.P. almost all the political parties had supported the cause of reorganisation of Uttrakhand as a separate State in their manifestoes issued in U.P. With this object, the legislative Assembly of U.P. has recommended unanimously to the Central Government to give Uttrakhand statutes of separate State.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask whether the Central Government understands the language of Feruman. Has the Central Government become habitual of it. The Central Government does not pay any heed until and unless a man like Ramble sacrifices his life after having 60-70 days fast unto death and inspires the people of the State the intimate struggle for the purpose. It is an unfortunate situation. That is why I would like to request the Central Government to modify its policy keeping in view the unanimous demand of all the political parties and sentiments of the people of Uttrakhand and present a proposal in the House in regard to reorganise it. The Government should give right to the people of that area before they resort to methods of violence. In brief, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support and conclude keeping in view the sentiments of the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please keep it in mind that this debate will be over at 5.40 p.m. But some hon. Members are sending the slips of their names. If you cooperate, I would like to give chance to those Member first whose names appear in the list. It is a big list. It would be difficult to include new names at this stage. Normally, the members belonging to different parties have already spoken. Only one hon. Member belonging to Kerala Congress remains to speak. Even though, I will try to accommodate others.

[English]

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: The convention of Private Members 'Bill is not according to party basis, it is entirely individual members 'business. So at least you should accommodate all the members who desire to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why if you send chats now then that is not possible. There has to be some scheduling.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: It has always happened. Even at the last minute when a Minister rises to speak, it is allowed.

(Interruptions)

(SHRI P.M.SAYEED): When I was presiding, once on Ayodhya Bill, my esteemed friend Shri Dikshit spoke almost for 15-20 minutes on this very issue and a discussion was there on the same. The ruling was given that the Chair cannot restrict the Private Member's time. Therefore, the hon. Member is perfectly right in raising that convention. I just want to remind you that the House has already established such convention.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am very much thankful for the information given by the hon. Minister but the Private Member's right is limited to other Private Members right to speak. So he cannot have unlimited time. Time has to be regulated.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the time of 7 hours allotted to this Bill for the discussion will be over at 5.40 in the evening today. It has been discussed for a sufficient time and a number of hon. Members have expressed their view on it. I understand that the hon. Ministers should reply to it at appropriate time and the introduction of this Resolution should be given opportunity to speak on it at 5.39 p.m.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Mr. Chairman, Sir, how can it be preconceived. We will do as per the opinion of this august House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time has been extended to 5.40 p.m. and in view of the time factor we should proceed further.

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me speak first. If you want to extend the time thereafter you can.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes all right, please do speak.

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Resolution introduced by Shri Jagat Vir Singh Drona because Kumaun and Garhwal regions in Uttar Pradesh have made significant contribution in our freedom struggle and after the Independence the region did a lot in the nation building.

But I am distressed to state that no proper attention has been paid to this region after the Independence. The region went on growing more and more backward. I can very well understand the Britishers' policy because of their vested interest in keeping them backward. Due to the backwardness of the region they found good and brave soldiers from this region. The rulers of the princely state also kept these areas backward and neglected in respect of education and other points of view. This too was understandable. But after the Independence these areas could not be developed unto the expectation. Barring Kash-

mir it is the greatest State in the entire Himalayan region. If we could have created a State like Himachal Pradesh, why we cannot create the Uttrakhand State. Despite having 4 Chief Ministers and several other Ministers and more than Five Hill-development Ministers, there the region is still backward. We find that more than 75 per cent citizens of the region are dependent on agriculture. The per capita land is 0.56 hectare there. Only 13 per cent land all over the region is fit for cultivation. Out of it only 3 per cent land is irrigated. Thus the region remains neglected.

Not only this, 46 percent people live outside the region due to unemployment there. At least one person of about 59 per cent families, lives outside the region. Only Money order economy runs there. The citizens of the region depend only on the amount received through the money-orders to meet their demands.

The forest estate of the area has been handed over to industrialists and traders. They are exploiting it for their own benefit. Many trees are found in abundance in Uttrakhand. That too has been transferred to states. That area was exploited from every point of view. The land worthy of cultivation in the Tehri region belongs to the administrative officers and the high rank officers of army.

Owing to these very circumstances the citizens of the area have been demanding peacefully for Uttrakhand State for a long time. There is so much awakening in this regard among the people that even the major opposition parties in Utter Pradesh are unanimously supporting it. The C.P.I. is not only supporting it, but it has constituted a separate Uttrakhand State Council also in its organisational pattern. Last year the general Secretary of the C.P.I. Comrade Indrajit Gupta has inaugurated that State Council. The result is that every one supports it in Uttar Pradesh without having any reservation. Nobody thinks in that them that the B.J.P. Government has sent this proposal, so we do not agree to it. Taking into account the specific condition

of Uttarakhand, all the people in Uttar Pradesh are unanimous that the region cannot be properly developed unless there a separate "State is created. Therefore, the unanimous proposal was sent to the Central Government. I would like to demand the Government not to turn this area into a turbulent one and the peaceful agitation should not be allowed to take a violent shape due to the delaying policy of the Government as it has already done in several places. I, therefore, would like to urge the Government to create a new State of Uttrakhand by acceptance the desire of the people of Uttar Pradesh. The eight districts should be given the status of an independent State; the autonomous Council won't serve the purpose. It should be provided the status of an Independent

State as has been given to Himachal Pradesh and other States. It has a larger area and has its own language also. There are two universities and many other things. It fulfills all the criteria and no section of society is opposing this demand. I, therefore, would like that Uttarakhand State should be set up as the earliest. I strongly support this demand of theirs. If it is delayed by the Government, I apprehend the the agitation may turn hot. The people will cultivate this impression that unless they expedite their movement resort to violence and sabotage, their voice would not be heard. Therefore, it would be for better if the Government accepts their demand during the course of their peaceful agitation.

Similarly, the Jharkhand agitation is going on in Bihar. All of you know it very well as to waste extent the agitation has gone. I support the Jharkhand agitation too. First it was proposed to create the Jharkhand region encompassing the parts of Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh. Latter on, it was demanded to create a Jharkhand State consisting of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana. A Separate State should be created there. Similarly, the Andaman & Nicobar Islands also should be given the same status. For the sake of their development, the Government should give a free hand to the

people.

With these words I support this Resolution.

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution introduced by Shri Drona. Uttrakhand and ?Vananchal are being discussed for several days. It is my firm opinion that the Uttrakhand region should be given a status of a separate State.....

May things have talked on Uttarakhand I would like to confine my speech to Vananchal only. We have been demanding to create separate state comprising of 16 district in Bihar of the last several years. Bichar has been divided into two parts. the one is plain area and the other is hill-area. There are lot of rivers in the plain area of Bihar and plenty of water is also there. The area covered by mountains is full of forests and minerals. The composition of the land of both the areas is such as the identical scheme cannot be launched in both the areas. The soil on the one side is hard, and the soil on the other side is soft. So, it is not possible to launch similar kind of schemes on both the sides.

So far as population is concerned, the population of Vananchal is nearly 3 crore. It has sufficient population for giving it the status of state.

For economic point of view this area is prosperous as it contributes 42 per cent of the total mineral production of the country. Gold, Silver, Iron, mica, granite, uranium, bauxite manganese, copper and many other minerals are found here. Country and the State get a big share of royalty from the minerals of this area, but not even 25 per cent of the royalty is spent on this Vananchal Pradesh. Similarly this area has been neglected by the Government in respect of economic and industrial development. It is a great injustice to its people.

So far as the political scenario is concerned, approximately 81 M.L.As and 14 M.Ps are elected from this area. But in regard to the

[Sh. Kariya Munda]

representation in the Bihar Government, there is only one cannot Minister from this area and others are just State Minister or Deputy Ministers. On the basis of the proportional representation for every ten MLAs there should be at least one cabinet Minister from this area. In this way at least 8 MLAs from this area should get cabinet level has been totally neglected for the last 42 years. Whatsoever party has come to power in the State. Similarly on the basis of population, there should be 100 MLAs and 15-16 MPs to represent this area instead of 82 and 14 respectively. thus politically also this region has been ignored and exploited.

In regard to the development all the irrigation projects of the area lying incomplete whether it is lift irrigation, check dam, boring of wells for irrigation. Billions of rupees have been spent there and in Government's official record these projects have been completed but actually not even an acre of land is being irrigated through these schemes. You can find the all the concerned officers have constructed big bungalows in Raanchi. It shows that the money meant for development has been swallowed by the officials. In such a situation anyone can be agitated but people of this area are so submissive that they had not launched any agitation in this connection. Anyone can get annoyed if you have money in your pocket an someone extorts that money from you. If you do not fire at him, it is certain that you would at least give him a now. Now the Government says that it will not provide anything. why? This agitation has been peaceful till date.

So far as the education is concerned, even after fifty years of getting independence. You will find that of there are schools, these do not have any building. You will find children studying in some cottage or under the tree. Bihar gets the whole earning of the region but its children do not have any place to study. In primary schools where the requirement is for five teachers only two are available and those are also not working.

In middle schools is place of nine, only five teachers are working and in high schools teachers of few subjects are not available for the last several years. How long this trend can be tolerated. Therefore we decided that we ourselves will develop our area and demanded a separate State. The government is saying that Jharkhand will be made an autonomous territory, but what it will do actually, God knows, what privilege this region get. The main objective of demanding a separate State is increase the administrative efficiency and to expedite the development of the region. It is for this Chhota Nagpur and Santhal pargana should be give the status of a separate State. It is my submission to the Government that this matter should be decided at the earliest. The genuine demand of the people should be accepted. I would like to tell one more thing that Jharkhand movement is not as tribal' movement. The demand for a separate State is the demand of all the 3 crore people living in the area. For the last fifty years this area has not been developed in any sphere whether it is field of employment, economic development, planning or education. Therefore the demand for a separate State is not from only tribals but from every section of the society. So, I urge upon the government to respect the feelings of the people and accord it the status of separate State so that this area can be developed. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution moved by hon. Member Shri Jagt Veer Singh Drona is a commendable one in the sense that the has - by this Resolution- brought to light a very important need of starting some consultations with regard to formation of States and the demarcation of the present States. Though the Resolution is with regard to the formation of two particular states, I would think that the idea which has been put forth has given an opportunity for discussion of the real formation and re-organisation of States and the issues connected thereto.

I think that there are demands of this nature, not only from these particular areas, but also from other areas including the East, the West and the South of India. I would think that the Centre should take immediate measures to call conference of all concerned to have a discussion with regard to the reorganisation and the changes to be made with regard to the boundaries of the States.

When this Resolution has come, I would think that there is also a more important aspect which is involved in this resolution. The basis of this demand the Resolution as such- is that the areas which are under- developed should be given more developmental facilities so that the formation of new States, according to the geographical conditions, will be helpful.

I think at this stage we have to think of the very important principle of making the Center stronger and stronger and also to give more satisfaction to the States. The Principle of strong Center and satisfied states is not given due weight at least in practice. I think that this principle, which has been formulated and which has been discussed for long and which has been accepted and approved by everybody, is yet to be given more practical impetus.

I feel that the present States are not given adequate economic powers and adequate satisfaction with regard to the economic and financial powers which have been given to them. I think that the Centre should also start a discussion with regard to the States and the inter-state relationship and also the relationship between the Centre and the states. Though the Constitution provides for a Council and though it has been provided that the Council should discuss disputes between the States and between the States and the Centre, I do not think that effective steps have come forth even now.

I think that this is a Resolution which has come at a time when we can even think of formulating some very important aspects with

regard to the relationships between the Centre and the States. I think that the Center should take immediate steps and the Home Ministry- the hon. Minister steps is here- will take very serious note of this Resolution and the purpose of this Resolution.

I do not think that the demand for more States should be considered and granted in piecemeal. If that is done, then the demand which are going to come will be numerous and the Center as well as the authorities will find it very difficult to come to a conclusion with regard to the demands. I am also sure that with regard to the geographical boundaries and also with regard to the ways in which the States are to be divided, there will be very many difficulties and there will be very many divisions. Though it may not be political, of course, politics will also will come into it. There will be so many objections as to how and in which manner the division should be made. So, it is not possible and it may not be viable also to grant more states in piece-meal. I feel that the demands of this nature must be put together and it must be taken together when the whole re-organisation of states and the re-organisation or the changes in the boundaries of States are considered.

As far as the language is concerned, though we are told that the division was once made on the basis of languages, we find that there are so many anomalies and so many difficulties are there with regard to the division which was based on the languages. Now, the linguistic minorities are facing every serious problems in so many respects. I can quote me example where the linguistic minorities face difficulties in a country like India. When our hon. Minister for Public Distribution is here, I may point out a very difficult problem faced by the linguistic minorities in Delhi. The linguistic minorities from all over India who have come to Delhi, they find it very difficult to get a very basic document, that is, the ration card. This kind of problem cannot be solved by the formation of more States; some important steps have to be taken to solve this kind of problem.

MR. SPEAKER: let us take the opinion of the House.

Sir, I would commend the principle on which this Resolution has been brought, but I would think that this must not be a basis on which the House should be divided. As has been mentioned by some of the friends, we must keep it pending. I think this should be taken as a wider aspect on which further discussions should ensue. We should all sit together, all parties from all regions should sit together and start a dialogue on this and we should also take it to the extent of a dialogue with regard to the re-organisation of States and for consideration of all the demands which have come from various parts of the country. (Interruption)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Chairman, Sir, time of the House was extended for two hours when this discussion started. Extended time is about to end, you please direct the Minister to give a reply on this discussion. This issue had been discussed for seven hours. (Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): We also want to participate in this discussion. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete first.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, the committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions had allotted two hours for it, later on, three hours time was extended for discussion and keeping in view that more Member are interested to participate in the discussion time was again extended for two hours. I think the issue has been discussed at length. What is the use of repetition. Now please direct the hon. Minister to reply and have the opinion of the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that it is a very important and basic issue connected with country's administrative system. Therefore more time should be allocated for it. I am very much surprised that being an experienced and generous member, why Vajpayeeji is persisting on this issue. He even did not allow discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. If he had shown such activeness in the matter pertaining to Delhi, our joint candidate Shri Khurana had become the Chief Minister of Delhi.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir this question is not related to one party only but it is related to the whole country. Although this Resolution has been presented by one Member but now this proposal belongs to the whole House. This is a serious matter and several member want to speak on it. This is not an ordinary question but the future of the country is connected with it. So it should be discussed at length. More time should be allotted for it as House is capable of doing so. I would like to suggest to allot more time for this issue.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Manadsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission is that this issue has been discussed in detail, so there is no need to extend the time. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let me have to to opinion of the eminent persons of the party.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is an important issue and all the members wish to participate in discussion as the issue is related to all the States. So I would like to request Mr. Vajpayeeji and you that all the hon. Members should be allowed to speak. So time should be extended.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly has sent a proposal in this regard and this matter is pending with the Government since long. Today people are agitated on this issue and thousands of people have organised demonstration outside Lok Sabha demanding for a separate Uttaranchal Pradesh. I would say that the Government should tell its views in this regard as public want to know whether the Government intend to give statehood to Uttaranchal region.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please tell your opinion whether the discussion on this issue should continue or not.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: My opinion is that discussion on this issue should be discontinued and the Minister should reply.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hold Shri Vajpayeeji in high esteem. He is a senior member. He know that this matter is not related only to Uttar Pradesh but to the whole country. So it should be discussed seriously and maximum number of Members should be allowed to express their views on it so I urge to extend the time. (*Interruptions*)

I am not saying this to instigate anyone, there is nothing to be agitated on this issue.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Many members have voiced their views on this. There are quite a number of Members on all sides who want to speak. It is an extremely important resolution. It is not one of the normal

type of resolutions. There is no question of cutting short this discussion because it would look as if we are trying to shut out the views of some hon. Members on such an important matter.

I would, therefore, request you to consider this. You have list before you. I do not have to mention the number. We may extend the time at least by an hour so that those who want to speak get a chance to voice their views of such an important matter.

It is unfair and unfortunate and it would be out against normal democratic principles, if we try to stop them. I think, each Member may be given at least five to ten minutes to express his views.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Mover of the Resolution, Mr. Jagat Vir Singh Drona, do you want to say anything?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly sit down. he is speaking. He is on his legs.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is the mover of the Resolution. So, I am asking for his opinion.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YAMNAM (Inner Manipur): When Sharimati Malini Bhattacharya was presiding the House was extended by two hours. Why is it taken again? why should it be extended now?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why, it was decided to extend it up to 5.40 PM. Now we are reaching 5.40 PM. That is why the issue has come up whether the time is to be extended or not. Important Members of the House have already given their opinions. I am asking for the opinion of the mover of the Resolution. What does he want to say?

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I am on a point of order. There is noting like referring it to the mover of the resolution for taking a decision. This Resolution is the property of the House. The mover of the Resolution has no say on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point of order is ruled out because that Member has a right to say about his resolution. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I agree with you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As the mover of the Resolution, he has total responsibility. There is no question of agreeing or disagreeing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is my Resolution. It was put before is that this the House on the 5th March and since then discussion on it has started. It was also discussed on 19th March. Originally the Government has allocated two hours time which was extended for three hours and again for two hours. The main purpose of extending time was to allow maximum members to express their views on it. Thirty hon. Members have expressed their views which include eminent leaders of various political parties. In my speech I had requested the Minister of State of Home Affairs. (*Interruptions*)

That several members had participated in this discussion and expressed their views rising above the party lines. my apprehension was right that the treasury benches would try to delay it. It has been discussed for seven hours and thirty hon. Members have participated in the discussions held on this issue. Now the Minister should make a statement on it and then accept the opinion of the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

DE. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Do you agree for extension or not?

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Several hon. Members have expressed their views. There should be consensus for extension of time. There is no consensus in the House on this issue. So time will not be extended. Therefore Minister would give a reply.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MANY HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): You have to take the opinion of the House. How can you take that decision?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: I am sorry.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It is the property of the House, The House has to decide it. You cannot give a ruling on this. Your ruling is not relevant to this. The House has to decide it. You put it to the House.

you have to put it to the vote of the House. Kindly put it to the vote of the House.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I had expressed my opinion that the consent of the House is necessary to extend any discussion, but I think that is not there.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It is for the House to decides not the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not imposing any decision., Generally these matters are not decided by vote.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It is the responsibility of either the House or the BAC to decide it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You can

put it to the vote of the House; but I would like to submit that your attitude is totally wrong.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: This is totally wrong. his issue concerns with the nation and not with the party.

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMAR MANGALAM: Let them go down on record that the main Opposition Party do not want the views of every Member to be heard and they want a Division on that. If they want it, let them go on record on that. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am on my legs. Please sit down. The consent of the House is not there to extend the debate.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the issue is this whether there should be a division or not If Shri Buta Singh, Shri Kumaramanglam and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee wants, we can go for a division.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: If you want to extend the debate, a division should be held.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, we are going for it.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Mr. Chairman, Sir I think this august House has established conventions that the Private Member's Business has never taken such a voting pattern That is according to my knowledge.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are right.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED. There are Members who want to participate in this important measure. The Member who has moved the Resolution and almost every section of the House are supporting this Resolution. (Interruptions) In

order to uphold the dignity conventions established in this House, it would be proper if you extend the time and then continue the discussion. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA(South Delhi): Your intention is to avoid it.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV(Jhanjharpur): Whatever has been said here, I do not want to challenge it but the consent of the House should be sought in order to avoid such a precedence in the democratic system of our country. If the will of the majority is there. (Interruptions) The resolution is before the House that the House may consider it whether the time should be extended or not. A division should be held to find out the factual position.

[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): Sir, it is going to be very unfortunate if we are going to divide the House only on the issue whether the discussion should be extended or it should be curtailed. It is really unfortunate that when an important resolution like this is before the House, when all sections of the House and several Members want to participate and express their views on such a Resolution, there are efforts to prevent Members from getting an opportunity to speak on this Resolution.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr., Chairman, Sir, I have no intention of making any allegation against any body but the way the discussion period has been extended and an emphasis is being laid to extend it further shows that you want to prolong the matter.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is Parliament. The whole country known that the Railway budget is passed after having oneday discussion, a five hour long debate is enough for the Ministry of Defence, and four hour for the Ministry of External affairs. Now seven hours have passed with the House....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: It is a question of reorganisation of States. Is it just a casual matter? Is it an every body matter? (Interruptions)

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, the former Home Minister of the country wants to participate in the dissuasion. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should interrupt a Member, an ordinary Member like me?

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is not correct if the hon. Minister says with sincerity that the Government has not yet formed its opinion and it wants some more time to form its opinion then the matter can be considered. (Interruptions) I am not being allowed to complete my expression These who have already spoken want to speak again. The representatives of all the parties have kept their views. If would not be of any use of repeat the same. In spite of all this if the Government says that the matter is very important and requires more time then the opposition being responsible is prepared to consider it. But if you are bent upon for evading the important issue, we are equally bent upon finalise it today itself.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a deep regard for Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The stand of the 'Government on this issue is

very clear. While replying to it, I would enumerate the policy of the Government. But this is not an issue. But this is that senior leaders like shri Buta Singh and others want to participate in the discussion. Since he has been a former Home Ministers he knows fully the areas from where the demands for new States are arising the knows each and everything about the facts as to what has been happening in various areas. That is why all the Members want to put their views in the connection and it is the intention of the government. To have a doubt on the intention of the Government is not proper on the part of a very dignified member like shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. (Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I suggest that this House should sit upto 7 p.m. this evening.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not necessary. I have heard just now as to what is the intention of the House and the House has the capacity to decide it because now I feel that you are not in favor of extending the time for discussion on this resolution. You do not want to extend the time while the treasury benches want to extend it. So we have to take a decision on basis of voting whether the time should be extended or not. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir I would once again like to make an appeal that on this issue whether to extend the time or not to extend the time please do not set as precedent like this and divide the House on an issue like this. It is going to be an unfortunate precedent in this House.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Would you like to waste the time like this till 6 p.m. You want that as soon as it is 6 O'clock in the evening and the time may be over. (Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move the motion that

discussion on this resolution should finished by extending the time till 7 p.m. I move the motion that the House should sit by 7 p.m. it should sit by one hour late and the debate on the motion be concluded by then the House should sit by 7 p.m. (Interruptions)

SHRIBUTA SINGH (Jallora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel very anguished that the leader of BJP, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has called this question a very simple question. It is a question of reorganisation of the country. (Interruptions) This is not an ordinary question. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee knows that if this question is said to be the question of reorganisation of the country than this question can not be resolved under the constitution. Even Lok Sabha cannot decide it because it is for the people of the country to decide.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order.

SHRIBUTA SINGH: I would like to submit that it is not proper form him to compare this question to the railway budget and the defense budget. These are the day-to-day activities of the Government; this is the normal procedure of the Parliament of passing the budgets but this question is connected eight the lives of the people.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I propose that the debate of the House should be extended upto 7 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not point of order, what would you like to submit?

SHRIBUTA SINGH: I would like to submit the this is going to affect the lives of the whole of the nation such questions are posing difficult situation to the country. It is not a question pertaining to some villages in Harayana and Punjab.

Thousands of people have lost their lives but you want to put up this serious matter in such a manner as if it is an ordinary question. Just now

the issue so Nelgam in Karnataka has been raised here....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have understood your point as to what you want to say.

SHRIBUTA SINGH: Mr Chairman, Sir you could also not decide that you can not intake any decision on such an explosive issue of Belgaum in a few minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order. there is no point of order in it.

SHRIBUTA SINGH: Just now Shri Vajpayee ji has said that his party is bent upon it. The BJP has to give up this rigid policy of its. No issue can be resolved by following this type of rigid policy.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. Kindly sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. Now, kindly sit down. There is no point of order, kindly sit down.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Sir, the time is over.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am putting this issue as to whether to extend the time or not to extend the time may say "Ayes"

MANY HON. MEMBER: Ayes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who do not want to extend the time may say 'Noes'

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Noes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'Ayes' have it. The time is being extended.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want a Division you can ask for it.

*(Interruptions)***18.00 hrs**

MR. CHAIRMAN: (Shri Ram Naik) Nothing that is spoken by Members without my permission is going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know my responsibility. This is not the way. Do not challenge the Chair like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing of those Members who speak without my permission goes on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: There cannot be a vague Resolution with no specific extension of time. A vague Resolution cannot be put to the vote of the House. *(Interruptions)*

MOHAN DEV: Sir, I will make a last appeal to you not to take a decision whereby the message will go that we are doing something unconventional. Kindly be reasonable and be a good Chairman. You are in the judgment seat of Vikramaditya and nothing less. You will understand this. Please decide like that. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there is as little vagueness in the motion which was given for voting. That little vagueness is about the timer by which it is to be extended. Since that is not done, I would like to know from the Treasury Benches first as to by what time the

time of the debate is to be extended. This discussion or taking consensus will complete and then we will adjourn the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: We would like to get a ruling from you. After 6 O'clock when the time of the House is not extended, first the Chair has to ask and task the sense of the House. Kindly give a ruling on that. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is not adjourned.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: But, you have not extended the time of the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, the House is not adjourned.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: First you have to know the sense of the House whether you can extend it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what I am doing now.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: First, you have to ask the question, whether we can extend the time of the house. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA MANGALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir may I make a request, I think, in the best interest of the House? As rightly pointed out earlier normally on matters of extension of time, that too, on Private members Business, we do not really divide the House and have a difference of opinion because Private Members Resolutions are Resolutions. Which it is always felt that every individual- it is not a party affair- must have a right to speak on. You also must have noticed, Mr. Chairman, Sir,

that views cut across party lines for ands against There is no real party borders on this matter. We have really reached a stage where we are confronting with each other on a matter which I think, is quite serious. ,

It has implications of real reorganisation of States in many ways. Strong view are there; not necessarily on political lines. Many of the view are on other considerations. Many people represent various views of their respective areas.

Normally, the House should have risen at 6.00 o'clock. If the Chair could consider, we can take it up next time when the private Members' Business comes up and at that time if the feeling is still so strong on both sides, then it can be decided. But today at this stage to press it for a division on extension of time, I feel would not be fair. Moreover, this would also give an opportunity to some people to voice their views I repeat again, cutting across party lines there have been views and since it is a private members Business, I would plead with the Chair that let us not create a precedent which would be unfair in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How such extension do you want?

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): Sir, I have a submission to make.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister complete first.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA MANGALAM: Sir, considering the list of the speakers is over if really one has to do justice to the subject, then I think minimum three hours time would be required.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Atalji may speak. I have no objection on it. I would like to listen the ideas of the Leader of Opposition of this issue...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget Session is going on and several times we have set late here after 6 O' clock. Today also we can sit beyond 6 O' clock. But now 6 O' clock is being made a time limit (Laxman Rekha). This time limit (Laxman Rekha) was appropriate in Surajkund.....*(Interruptions)*—Mr. Chairman, Sir, if there is a proposal to sit one hour or half an hour more, then I could agree that a number of Member are interested in the dissuasion. Now, the proposal presented—pardon me—somebody may object that I have doubts about their intentions, We have no doubts in this regard. Your intentions is clear and we can see it clearly. If it requires 3-4 hours for discussion it means discussion will take place continuously on it on Friday and voting will not be allowed on it and then the session will be programe and as a result this resolution will be lapsed. You have the right to form your opinion in this regard and to accept or reject this resolution. You have strength of number but we have only strength of logic and argument. Though it is being said that the they do not like to divide the House. We are also not in favor of dividing the House. But the resolution presented by us is in the interest of the nation and your please accept it without dividing the House and if you can't do so, reject it. This issue is not being extended for the discussion but for nullifying the discussion. Mr., Chairman, Sir, now you have to decide it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir , I submit to you that shri Vajpayee ji is presenting his patry's stand time and again in the House. He has the right to do so but this house is much above any party and the matter presented before the House is a comprehensive one. This is a matter os reorganising the country....*(Interruptions)* This matter is not concerned only with the reorganisation of states but of the country, also, so I am fully confident that....*(Interruptions)* Why you talk of U.P. only. It is not a matter of U.P. only, we would like to raise other things, how can you stop us. Along with it we would talk to the whole country. This House is competent to examine the reorganisation of the country done earlier

[Sh. Buta Singh]

and whether it is right or not. Has it created the feeling of unity in the country or not. (Interruptions) Who else will be concerned about it except this House? The reorganisation done earlier has benefited the country or not, has to increase the feeling of unity or not? These all issues are related to this matter. It is a comprehensive matter.

We know the view point of the Bharatiya Janata party. This House and the Country know it very well. It is not a new thing, so to say that.....(Interruptions)....we don't want to interrupt this discussion and it should not be confined to this house only. It will also be discussed outside the House and the people of country should also participate in it. It is a comprehensive matter so the House can decide on it only after getting full time to discuss it. It will not be resolved merely through the policy the Government.

It is a decision of the House related to the constitution. This decision is not related only to the government but also to the very foundation of the Constitution to my little knowledge, I think that even this House is not competent enough to change that decision, because of the reorganisation of the country creates danger to its unity and integrity, we can't take such decisions. therefore, I humbly request to Shri Vajpayee ji not to take this matter from the point of view if his party but take it keeping in view the

interests of the country. It is believed that there is only one leader in the BJP who regards country above his party. I would like to appeal to Vajpayee ji to give a chance to this House to discuss this issue keeping the interest of the country above the party's interests. It should be discussed in detail, it does not matter if it may take time of 10 sessions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Several hon. Members have expressed their views about this matter. I also heard views of Shri Kumaramangalm, Shri Vajpayee ji and Shri Buta Singh and can guess their mood from their faces that the discussion should be completed to day itself. I think that this matter will be given 2 hours time when it comes for discussion next time. Now two and half hours allotted for the private Member's Business is over.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Therefore, with the consent of the House two more hours are allotted for the discussion on this matter. This discussion will take place next time.

Now the House is adjourned till eleven of the clock on Monday, 3rd May 1993.

18.20 hrs

The lok sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 3, 1993/ Vaisakha 13, 1915 (Saka)