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Friday, December 4, 1987
Agrahayana 13, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Ninth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXXIV contains Nos. 21 to 28)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 4, 1987/Agrahayana 13, 1969 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the house of the sad demise of Shri Jaswantraj Mehta who was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67 representing Pali constituency of Rajasthan. Earlier, he had been a member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during 1952-57 and 1957-62 respectively. He was elected to Jodhpur Legislative Assembly in 1947 and served as Minister there during 1947-48. An active Parliamentarian, he served on the Committee on Estimates and Committee on Government Assurances of Lok Sabha.

An able administrator, Shri Mehta served with distinction the State of Rajasthan as Chief Secretary for six years and Jagir Commissioner for twelve years. He served the State in various other capacities as Revenue Secretary, Famine Commissioner and Commissioner of Customs and Excise for several years. While in service of Jodhpur State he reorganised the State Secretariat and drew up schemes for the reorganisation of District Administration.

An eminent legal luminary, Shri Mehta rendered valuable service to the erstwhile

State of Jodhpur as acting Legal Adviser and Legal Remembrancer. A well known social worker, he worked for the promotion of communal harmony.

Shri Jaswantraj Mehta passed away at New Delhi on 26 November, 1987 at the age of 89 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Appeals Pending with CEGAT

[English]

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

(a) the number of Central Excise and Customs cases pending before the Customs, Excise & Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal (CEGAT) and its break up Bench-wise; and

(b) the steps contemplated by Government to ensure early disposal of Central Excise and Customs cases pending before the Tribunal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The number of cases pending as on 1.10.1987 is as follows :

Bench	Central Excise	Customs	Total
<i>I. Special Benches</i>			
'A'	4561	1782	6343
'B-1'	1579	—	1579
'B-2'	—	3369	3369
'C'	1622	790	2412
'D'	2681	741	3422
<i>II. Regional Benches</i>			
Delhi	215	345	560
Bombay	1123	3746	4869
Calcutta	787	1325	2112
Madras	224	349	573
Grand Total	12792	12447	25239

(b) As a result of special drive, disposal of appeals has gone up from 5850 during January to September, 1986 to 8083 during the corresponding period of January to September, 1987. The rate of disposal would get further accelerated when Members are appointed against existing vacancies. Groups of appeals involving common issues are being taken up together for decision. The Government has also initiated action to set up the Customs and Excise Revenues Appellate Tribunal soon, which will have a minimum of three benches. That Tribunal will be hearing appeals arising out of new tariff and valuation cases arising on or after 28.2.1986.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : 2,500 and odd number of cases are pending before the Tribunal and the number is by no means encouraging. It appears that the purpose of setting up of the Special Tribunal is not being fulfilled. Also, in most of the States there are no regional Benches. The regional Benches are set up only at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. In Sampat Kumar's case, the Supreme Court has insisted—and rightly too—that in every place where the High Court has a seat, there should also be a bench of the Administrative Tribunal. This analogy must apply to the

CEGAT also. The Baroda Appellate Tribunal is perhaps the second highest in India after Bombay. But unfortunately, one of the Appellate Commissioners of Bombay has exclusive jurisdiction over Gujarat also. There is no sitting of the Appellate Commissioner at Gujarat. May I, therefore, ask the hon. Minister whether the Government would consider setting up of Benches of this new tribunal CEGAT in each State with a view to disposing of the cases quickly ? I am not saying it merely from the litigants' point of view. But more importance is the fact that a lot of government revenue is bogged down on account of the interim relief given by the Tribunal. Early disposal of cases will help the Government in getting more revenue. Therefore more Benches should be set up and more energetic steps should be taken to see that the cases are disposed of speedily.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I know that cases are pending before the CEGAT. But looking at the disposal, the hon. member would appreciate that every month about one thousand cases are being disposed of by the CEGAT. Still there is pendency. With regard to setting up a Bench in the area mentioned by the hon. Member, I have noted down the suggestion. We are trying

to expedite the disposal of cases. We are very much concerned that cases should be expeditiously disposed of. For this purposes we are trying to fill up the existing vacancies on getting suitable men for the job.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Sir, the Parliament has passed the law for setting up of the Tribunal with exclusive jurisdiction. Even the High Court's jurisdiction is barred and that helps the Government, especially in excluding the High Courts injunction on revenue. Now, when does the Government propose to implement the law and set up the Tribunals ? Parliament is interested to knowing as to when the Government will implement the laws passed by Parliament. After all, Parliament is entitled to know from the executive as to why there should be any delay in bringing into force an Act passed by Parliament for setting of the Tribunals.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : The setting up of a Tribunal is under the active consideration of the Government.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : What is the exact date by which this Tribunal will be set up.

MR. SPEAKER : No third question please.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : With regard to gold control, smuggling and other things, the Government is thinking of every step to see that no gold smuggling takes place. Of course, I appreciate the Government's action. When a person is booked under the Gold (Control) Act, it takes years for the Government even to file the charges and the person is kept under custody for a long time. Personally, I know of cases where people are kept in custody for more than last seven months. The FIR has already been filed, but in spite of the repeated requests of the people concerned, the charges have not yet been filed. Also, even at the FIR stage itself, the very person is booked under COFEPOSA. Even though they make an appeal, cases are pending for years together even in the Special Benches. Cases are pending for more than two years even in the Special Benches as well as the Regional Benches. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any steps are being taken to dispose of the cases as

early as possible by fixing a certain time limit for the disposal of the cases.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I think the hon. Member has assumed a little incongruous assumption with regard to this question. Smuggling of gold and COFEPOSA proceedings are treated on a different footing and in different forums.

So far as COFEPOSA is concerned, the maximum limit of detention is to years. Normally, we detain for one year and then in the regular cases the Customs Act will be enforced.

CEGAT is a different matter. It is with regard to evaluation and other aspects. It has nothing to do with smuggling. Smuggling is dealt with by other agencies.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question; Shrimati Bhandari—absent; Shri Rao—absent: Shri Madhav Reddy.

Financial Assistance to SSI Units through National Equity Fund

***417. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small scale units benefited by the financial assistance provided by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) from the National Equity Fund; and

(b) the various schemes formulated by IDBI for extending financial assistance to the small scale units from the National Equity Fund ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

National Equity Fund (NEF) has been set up in the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) in August 1987 for providing assistance in the form of soft loans towards equity to eligible entrepreneurs for setting up of new projects and also for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units in the tiny and small scale sectors. The assistance under the Scheme would be channelised through nationalised banks.

IDBI has not yet received any application from banks for refinance. Under National Equity Fund Scheme, assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 75,000 per project at a service charge of 1% per annum would be available to tiny and small-scale industrial units located/coming up in a village/town having population not exceeding 5 lacs and with project cost not exceeding Rs. 5 lacs. The soft loan for equity will be repayable over a maximum period of 7 years including an initial moratorium upto 3 years. Minimum promoters' contribution is 10% of the project cost.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The Statement only mentiones about the debails of the scheme which had already been announced in August, in this House. Nothing more. I would like to know what is the response to this scheme—whether enough publicity has been given to this scheme and whether any application has been received by banks ? Because this is a scheme under which the soft loan is available to the small units to the extent of Rs. 75,000 per unit and on a very nominal rate of interest. Naturally we thought that this scheme is going to be very popular in view of the fact that a number of small scale industries which are viable and which had become sick and under this scheme all the viable sick units are also eligible for the financial assistance.

I would like to know whether this scheme has become popular; whether wide publicity has been given to this scheme; and whether there is any response to this scheme or not ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : This scheme was announced in the Parliament on 7.8.87. We are in the process of implementing this scheme. And steps have also been taken. I fully share the concern of the hon. Memer when he said that it is going to be a popular scheme. We have not yet received any application, I mean the IDBI, for refinance from any primary lending institution, namely the banks. So, whenever the applications are received I have already given them instructions for expeditious disposal of the applications.

Regarding the publicity, the instructions have already been given to give more publicity for this scheme. Already publicity is

there. I told them to have much more publicity so far as this scheme is concerned I am hopeful that this scheme will also be popular like other schemes.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Under this scheme, the IDBI has involved only commercial banks. I understand that there could be a widespread publicity of the scheme because the commercial banks have got a number of branches in the villages.

But I would like to know the reason why the Government has excluded the State Financial Corporations which are primarily lending to the small units ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The banks have got a number of branches throughout the country. Even in the case of rehabilitation also, the rehabilitation package is given by the banking institutions. It is a point to be kept in mind for the future which the hon. Member has suggested. We will that in mind.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : The Minister has stated in his reply :

“The assistance under the Scheme would be channelised through nationalised banks. IDBI has not yet received any application from banks for refinance.”

[Translation]

Sir, I would like to inform the hon'ble Minister that so far as I know, some sick units and newly started small projects applied to the commercial banks after launching of this scheme, but their applications have been pending for 3 to 4 months. Do the Government propose to change the procedure so that small entrepreneurs could contact directly to I.D.B.I. and the delay in nationalised banks could be avoided ? Would such procedure be formulated ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point raised by the hon'ble Member is related to procedure. It is the duty of the institutions concerned to simplify the procedure. The difficulty appears to be that the banks, perhaps, have not so far evolved any clear cut procedure to give full information to the small entrepreneurs

as to how they can get benefit from this fund. As my honourable colleague has just now stated that special efforts will be made in this regard that the banks take effective action and move the procedure more dynamic and realistic so that entrepreneurs and beneficiaries could get benefit from this scheme. If the hon'ble Member has any special information about a particular beneficiary or bank, I request him to pass it on to us so that we could take necessary action.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : I shall pass it on to you. But there should be a time limit for I.D.B.I. to dispose of the applications received by them.

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : If the applications are to be sent directly to I.D.B.I. their number will become large. If the applications from all over the country will be sent to Bombay, it will become unmanageable. So banks are to be told to simplify the procedure . . . (*Interruption*)

[*English*]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : In his answer, the Minister has said that the projects which will be benefited by this scheme, would not cost more than Rs. 5 lakhs. May I know who has fixed this cost for these projects, and also whether these costs will be considered, as at the time when these industries were set up, or at the present rate ?

In this connection, may I know from the hon. Minister whether, considering the present escalation, Government will consider enhancing this amount of Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs ? If so, when is Government going to take such a decision ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The projects are prepared by entrepreneurs, and whenever the projects are prepared, it is for them to give the cost of the projects also. Whenever the project's cost is not more than Rs. 5 lakhs, such a project will be eligible under this scheme, for consideration.

About increasing or enhancing the cost it is a suggestion. We take it in mind.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question—Mr. Bahadur Singh is not there. Now Shrimati Kishori Sinha—question No. 419.

Financing of Socially Oriented Scheme in Bihar

*419. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has financed any socially oriented schemes in Bihar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the manner in which this compares with investments in such schemes in other States; and
- (d) if it is inadequate, the reasons thereof ?

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

Statement

LIC has been advancing loans every year as per allocations made by the Planning Commission to the State Government of Bihar for social housing schemes and to the Bihar State Electricity Board for generation of electricity. In addition, loans are advanced by LIC to Bihar State Housing Co-operative Federation Limited for financing Primary Cooperative Housing Societies in the State as per Annual Budget of the LIC.

Till 31.3.87, LIC has advanced loans in all amounting to Rs. 175.28 crores for various socially oriented schemes in Bihar. This includes Rs. 32 crores advanced for housing schemes, Rs. 98.78 crores for State Electricity Board and Rs. 44.50 crores for State Co-operative Housing Federation in Bihar. This is not out of line with loans advanced by LIC to other State Governments for socially oriented schemes. Further LIC advances loans as per allocations made by the Planning Commission which finalises yearly allocations only after discussions with State Governments concerned.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : The Government have not replied to part (c) of my question about comparative allocations under the scheme, to other States. However I would like to know the amounts sanctioned for housing schemes for weaker sections,

and how many such houses have been constructed; and also, what percentage of the loan to housing cooperatives have been advanced to weaker sections.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far as the comparative figures are concerned, I may bring to the notice of the House that in the case of Bihar, we have provided Rs. 175.28 crores for socially-oriented schemes. This compares well with the total figure amounting to Rs. 201.20 crores advanced to Haryana, Rs. 237.65 crores advanced to Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 207 crores advanced to Punjab, Rs. 272.32 crores advanced to West Bengal and Rs. 167.26 crores advanced to Orissa. If some more details are required by the hon. Member, I am prepared to give them also. So far as construction of the houses is concerned, the figure which has been given includes housing schemes. We have given Rs. 98.70 crores for the State Electricity Board and Rs. 44.50 crores for the State Co-operative Housing Federation in Bihar.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Is there any proposal to advance loan for agricultural purposes in the flood hit and drought hit areas of Bihar?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We are dealing with LIC and also socially oriented schemes in Bihar. So far as facilities for agriculturists are concerned, loans are given by the banks. There is also a crop insurance scheme which is administered by the GIC, not by LIC. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The hon. Minister has said that this amount in respect of Bihar compares favourably with that of Haryana and Orissa. Is it true keeping in view the size of the population between Bihar, Orissa and Haryana? It compares most unfavourably. How does the Minister say this to us? What is the percentage of collection, deposit, in Bihar with reference to the investment in that State? Why is it so low compared to the all India figure? Is it because the Bihar Government does not submit any scheme for approval and all that or is it because there is someone in your hierarchy somewhere in the LIC that this is not being done? The Minister has given that figure. It compares most unfavourably with the

population of Orissa, Haryana and Bihar. Why is it so—this treatment? I have written—not to the present Minister—quite a few letters, but nothing comes out; they just do not care. Should we say that we should not have LIC in Bihar.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : This allocation is made by the Planning Commission at the time of formulating a plan every year. The State Government should come forward with a scheme. As per the allocation done at the time by the Planning Commission, the fund is provided by LIC. So far as Bihar is concerned, they have been asking for funds for housing. But I do not know what is the reason? I also tried to find out today. They have been asking funds for housing. There is the State Electricity Board. There are schemes for water supply, for sewerage for urban as well as rural areas. Even for road transport, there are also schemes; for development of industries in the State, there are also schemes. Unfortunately, I also do not know why the State Government has not come before the Planning Commission asking for assistance for these schemes? If they come forward, we will definitely release the fund, if the Planning Commission asks us to do it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I would draw the attention of the Prime Minister to this.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Why can't you have a word with the local government?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : If the State Government comes forward before the Planning Commission for allocation and if they are going to ask for that, and if the Planning Commission allocates some money for that, definitely LIC will come forward and give money for that.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : The question was related only to Bihar. Since this question has also been taken to Rajasthan, I am also thinking of asking a question.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why you are taking it to Assam.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : In Rajasthan LIC business is much more

than the business in other states. In spite of this no funds were provided through LIC to Rajasthan for any social scheme for irrigation and drinking water supply whereas Rajasthan is facing acute drinking water problem. In Jodhpur, Ajmer and Beawar there is acute shortage of drinking water. Will you please ask the LIC to give some money to Rajasthan for this purpose.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : The LIC system has been taken to the tea garden labourers, those who earn Rs. 5 per day. But they do not get the benefit out of their investment in time. Suppose a man dies, they do not get the benefit immediately. He cannot apply, because he is illiterate. What is your duty? Can you not render all help to the family immediately? The tea garden labourer is earning Rs. 10 or Rs. 5 per day. An illiterate man cannot apply or go to the authorities. It is your duty to see that help is rendered immediately. What is your comment? That is your duty.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far as the LIC is concerned, we have to get the policies.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Policies are there.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far as helping the agricultural labourers is concerned, we have got a scheme wherein we are giving even Rs. 1,000 on death, per agricultural labourer, and some State Governments have also got some schemes for agricultural labourers and also poor people. I do not want to name them. But the hon. Member coming from Assam can suggest to the Chief Minister of his State to look into the problem. Some other States also have come forward with a scheme for such people, to benefit them.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : What is your barometer on it. Does it cover agricultural labourers and tea garden labourers?

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Shri Azadji said that the list does not compare favourably in the case of Bihar. It is really unfortunate that the Bihar Government has not come forward with proposals. Can the Centre take the initiative and suggest some schemes to the Government of Bihar so

that the weaker sections of the unfortunate State may be benefited? Besides, I also want to know whether there is any monitoring system in the case of the loans being advanced by LIC to different States?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I have stated that I do not know why. There are schemes, like water supply schemes and sewerage schemes. But it is pertinent to note that if the State Governments from their own budget they provide for water supply and sewerage schemes, they need not come before the LIC for allocation. So, it is for the State Governments to give their proposal and we, from the Central Government's side, need not suggest to them. It is for them to say what is their genuine requirement, what is their scheme for their people and for that at the time of the formulation of the Plan they should be prepared for that and they should come before the Central Government.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It is for the Central Government to take the initiative and send their proposal to Bihar and then they should talk to the Ministry.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : That is why I have stated that if they have provided from their own budget for water supply scheme and sewerage schemes there is no need for them to come before the LIC.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Question Number four, two, zero but not '420'.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.K. GADHVI) : My answer to Question No. 420 tabled by the honourable lady member is . . .

Audited Accounts of Relief Assistance

***420. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal has been asked by Union Government to send audited accounts of

financial relief assistance spent by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) whether other State Governments have also been asked to send audited account of flood and drought relief expenses; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b). A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 69.50 crores has been sanctioned to the Government of West Bengal for floods relief works for the current year. The sanction order requires the rate to send certified figures of expenditure as booked by A.G. to enable this Minister to release Central assistance due against approved ceilings.

(c) and (d). All the State Governments who have been sanctioned relief assistance are required to send such certified figures.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I want to know whether the Central Government have received the accounts for Rs. 20 crores sent up to 31st October, 1987 that is, pending up to 31st October 1987 for flood relief and rehabilitation, despatched by the West Bengal State Government on the 19th November, 1987 ? If so, then out of the ceiling expenditure stipulated by the Central Government for West Bengal Flood Relief, of which the Central Government are to give more than Rs. 33 crores apart from the matching grant, why only Rs. 12.50 crores apart from the matching grant was sent by 29th November and by what time the Central Government would send the rest ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Sir, I regret to say that initially the West Bengal Government sent us a statement of expenditure which was incorrect and which was misleading. Initially they sent us the statement of expenditure as if they had spent Rs. 44.77 crores. But on our query, they said, 'No, the amount actually incurred was only Rs. 19.85 crores'. Therefore, what was due to them as per their correct statement of expenditure has already been paid to them and nothing is due to them now. We will be giving more assis-

tance to them on receipt of further statement of expenditure.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : By 19th, they have sent the statement of expenditure for Rs. 20 crores. I would like to know whether you follow the practice of giving only up to what the account has been sent.

Sir, in reply to my question (c) and (d) that 'whether other State Governments have been asked to send the accounts', the answer is interesting, it says : 'All the State Governments who have been sanctioned relief assistance are required to send such certified figures'. I want to know, whether they were asked to send and if so, what were the response ? Now I ask, how many State Governments, particularly ruled by Congress-I Government, were asked to send the required statement and which are those Governments responded to it ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : As a matter of fact, the hon. House would appreciate that although as per the rules, the figures certified by Accountant General are accepted, however because those figures are likely to come after the end of the year, in between also when the state Government furnishes the statement of expenditure on their own, which may not be strictly certified by Accountant General, even then if we find that the actual expenditure has been incurred, we release that much of amount. This procedure is uniform for all the States. There is no question of Congress-I and Non Congress-I States

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : My question is specific. How many State Governments have responded and at what time they have sent their accounts ? This was my question.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Sir, the question pertains only to West Bengal. I do not have the figures of other States.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Your answer is evasive. My question is specific about other State Governments.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : You may kindly go through part (c) of your question. The

question is : "whether other State Governments have also been asked to send audited account of flood and drought relief expenses; and if not, the reasons therefore ?". Our answer is : "All the State Governments who have been sanctioned relief assistance are required to send—not requested—such certified figures".

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : My supplementary was specific.

MR. SPEAKER : Madam, one minute. I can settle the question like this. Mr. Minister, you furnish the other part also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : If they have not sent, they should be asked to send.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, we will get the information. Mr. Azad, there is no excuse for West Bengal Government also not to send. Everybody has to.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is a matter of shame that when the Central Government is giving money for the Flood relief to the West Bengal people, it is not reaching them. This is not the campaign of Congress (I), but this is the campaign of CPI, RSP and Forward Block that the State Government is not properly utilising this money. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will review the situation as to how many persons have got the flood relief amount and how many have not. Has the Government any proposal to nationalise this incompetant State Government ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : At least the hon. Member is able to keep the hon. Members from West Bengal at bay which even you cannot. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Nationalise a State Government is a noval idea !

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I can appreciate the concern of the hon. Member that the relief which is being provided either for flood or drought or any other natural calamity must go to the people who are affected. It is the responsibility of every State Govern-

ment to see that whatever assistance is provided to that, it reaches the people who are affected. But we do not distrust the States that it is not reaching the really affected people. At the same time, with a view to have a little more monitoring we insis on a statement of expenditure so that diversion of funds can be prevented from taking place and the money is utilised for the very purpose for which it is sanctioned. That is why, as I said in my reply to the earlier supplementary, that initially the West Bengal Government gave us a statement of expenditure amounting to Rs. 44.77 crores. Later on, when we examined that, we found that out of this, Rs. 33.69 crores was the anticipated expenditure which they were likely to incur in future. Therefore, we did not release it. When our teams go, they do go to the areas which are affected, assess the needs of the people who are affected and then on that basis, after examination, the amount is released. I very much wish that the State Governments should try to see that there are no leakages, that there is no diversion and the amount reach the people for whom it is meant.

Fall in Value of Rupee Vis-a-Vis Pound Sterling

*422. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK† :**

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 30 October, 1987 wherin it has been stated that the rupee slumped to an all time record low against the pound sterling;

(b) if so, the causes thereof;

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the situation; and

(d) how much loss is expected to the exchequer due to the rupee slummes in the world market ?

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

Statement

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). The exchange rate of rupee is determined with reference to the value of a basket of currencies, mainly of countries which are India's major trading partners. Thus the exchange rate of rupee vis-a-vis other currencies including Pound Sterling moves upward or downward depending upon fluctuations in the value of the currencies constituting the basket. In a regime of floating exchange rates, frequent movements in exchange parity rates are a normal phenomenon.

It is not possible to isolate the impact of exchange rate movements on country's financial and other transactions, particularly when the level of such transactions is influenced by a large number of other factors.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has not replied to parts (c) and (d) of my question. I would like to read it out again, which is read like this :

[English]

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the situation; and

(d) how much loss is expected to the exchequer due to the rupee slumps in the world market ?

[Translation]

What is the reason for not replying to the said parts of my question. What measures are proposed to be taken to enhance the name of the rupee in the world market and how ?

I would also like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether it is not true that the value of our currency slumps down with the increase in our imports and the value of our currency increases with the increase in our exports ? I, therefore, would like to know whether the recent slump in the value of our currency has any bearing on our exports and imports ? If so, what is the value of our export and to which extent there is corresponding slump in the rupee value and what is the exact value of the

rupee in relation to pound-sterling and dollar currencies ?

[English]

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Sir, the value of rupee in terms of international rate of exchange is determined with regard to the basket of currencies with whom we are trading. It is true that when import comes down and export rises, it will be one of the favourable conditions for the country. But at the same time the linkage of value is related not only to one currency but with so many other currencies and therefore the rate fluctuates depending upon the rates of the other currencies which are in the basket. I know that presently the exchange rate of rupee has gone down a little because of some international phenomenon also, with regard to dollar and other currencies. But it is wrong to say that it has got an international bearing and it is not only linked with the rupee on the export and imports of the country, but with regard to other factors also which are existing in other countries. So far as dollar rate is concerned, presently in pound sterling rate in September 1987, it was Rs. 21.50, in US dollar, it was Rs. 13.2064, in Dutch mark it was Rs. 7.1762, in French franc it was Rs. 2.1576 and in Japanese Yen, it was Rs. 0.0904. This is the rate of exchange of rupee with regard to other countries' currencies.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : I want to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the value of our currency has any relation with the rise in prices of essential commodities ? If so, what steps are being taken by the Government in this regard and how far rise in the prices of essential commodities this year affected the value of the rupee ?

[English]

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Sir, it is true that when the prices are rising, the purchasing power of money declines. In other words, the purchasing real value of money, in currencies, declines and therefore with a view to contain and combat inflationary trend in the country, we are taking various measures on demand side as well as supply side. There is a long list and if the hon. Member wishes, I can provide the list as to what measures we are taking on the demand

side and what measures we are contemplating on the supply side.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA : Sir, these currency fluctuations have affected our rupee value as he has explained because it is linked with the basket of currencies and the value fluctuations. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is the opinion of the Government of India that if formal devaluation and official devaluation of the currency is carried out, as was done once previously and as is being recommended frequently by international finance institutions that if a country devalues its currency, it will help it to increase its exports and to improve its balance of trade and allow it to pay its debts also more scrupulously. This is the prescription of the World Bank and IMF and these people not only to us, but to many developing countries. So, I want to know what is the reaction of the Government to this advice which is frequently given gratis to us and whether there is any possibility of such devaluation of the rupee being carried out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In giving that advice no commission is also taken !

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : May I assure the hon. Member and the hon. House that there is no question of any general devaluation of the rupee ? Neither the World Bank nor the IMF have suggested any general devaluation. As our distinguished Member knows, in the fluid international monetary situation as we are, as we see, today in the world any revision of rates in the rupee is an integral part of the process of adjustment and it does not signify any intrinsic weakness or otherwise in the value of the rupee and for that matter, the economy as a whole. In the regime of floating exchange rates upward and downward adjustments have to be accepted as a normal phenomenon.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, despite what the hon. Minister has said; according to the statistics that have been published, the value of the rupee in relation to the Pound Sterling as compared to the last year has gone down by 30 per cent. This, in effect, is a devaluation. What else

is the devaluation ? Instead of announcing devaluation, when you attach a currency to a basket, it devalues automatically when the buying power or its exports go down. The hon. Minister has talked of the weakness of the international currency market. That has nothing to do with the rupee. It is the dollar that has gone down and we are going down with the dollar. What is the reason for the fall of the rupee ? That is not explained and this is the question that has been asked.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, I am fully aware of the knowledge and experience of the hon. Member, but I would humbly suggest that it is not a devaluation of the rupee as such, it is adjustment of rupee as a currency to different international currencies. As a matter of fact, if you say the rupee is devalued compared to many African currencies or many European currencies . . . (*Interruptions*). Dollar has been fluctuating, Pound has been fluctuating, the Yen has been appreciating with this.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Only the dollar is fluctuating and this is the thing. (*Interruptions*). My knowledge is not any more than that of the hon. Minister. He has been a Finance Minister in the State and here. I have never had the Finance portfolio, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He was External Affairs Minister. That is why he knows about the dollars !

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Well, I think what the general statement that I had made, reflects the situation correctly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, if the dollar dies, the rupee has to commit sati. That is what is happening today.

Recruitment in Army from Chambal Division

*423. **SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to recruit youths in the Army keeping in view unemployment among educated persons at present;

(b) the number of youths proposed to be recruited from Chambal Division; and

(c) the reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Recruitment of eligible youth from all parts of the country is made according to requirement from time to time and not on the basis of the unemployment situation.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Chambal Division is the poorest division in India. Hon'ble Speaker, Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Minister know it. Lakhs acres of land pertaining to the area has been rendered useless due to soil erosion caused by the rivers. Local youths do not have land to cultivate. Hundreds of youths hour round the M.L.As and M.P.s. round the clock. I shall be grateful if the Minister gives an assurance that the youths belonging to the division will be recruited.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Provision has been made for this and a new zone has been set up at Jabalpur to make recruitment and it has all along been our endeavour that fairs and big meetings are organised and wide publicity is given to for making recruitment of eligible youths. Government has been making all these efforts there also and it will continue to do so.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you know among 460 districts in our country Jhunjhunu is on the top in the matter of providing jawans to the army for the service of our motherland. Keeping this in view, whether any army recruitment fair is proposed to be organised in this district in the near future ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, fairs are organised and if need be, we may consider it.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : Sir, the Minister has stated about employing personnel for the Armed

Forces, when the need is necessary. We are aware of it. But I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that during the British regime, the Eastern U.P. and the North Western Bihar were ignored, because of the uprising against the British and, therefore, the British made sure that those areas did not have any recruitment facilities to the Armed Forces, Police etc. This is the reason why that area went unrepresented in the Armed Forces. In 1980, camps were organised in these areas for employment of people from those areas. Will the Minister see to it that for those areas which have ample youth fit for the Armed Forces, camps are again started so that people from those areas when necessary or when needed in the Armed Forces, get an opportunity to join the Armed Forces ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The policy of the Government is to recruit the soldiers from different States on the basis of the population of that State. There are recruitment offices at different places and we hold *melas* also. You can call them to camps also. If it is found necessary to do so, it can be considered.

Loans Educated Unemployed Persons by Chandni Chowk Branch of State Bank of Indore

*424. **SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of educated unemployed persons of the low income group whom loans have been sanctioned by the Chandni Chowk branch of the State Bank of Indore in the year 1985, 1986 and 1987;

(b) the year-wise, details thereof;

(c) if loans have not been sanctioned, the reasons for not complying with this policy; and

(d) the effective steps taken by the Government in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Scheme for providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY). This scheme, which was

started from 1983-84, is applicable to all parts of the country except metropolitan cities having population of ten lakhs and above. Delhi being a metropolitan city is not covered by the scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth and as such, the Chandni Chowk Branch of State Bank of Indore has not sanctioned any loans under the scheme during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Scheme for providing employment to educated youths was started by the Government but their number has not decreased in Delhi and other metropolitan cities in the country, rather their number is very large. So, why the Government is hesitating in starting this scheme in the metropolitan cities or what alternative steps have been taken by the Government to provide employment to them and arrest the increasing number of educated youths ?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : As the hon. Member has stated, the Government is conscious of the fact that the number of educated unemployed youth in the country is very large and we have to tackle the problem. In the first year, we were to cover the rural people and also the semi-urban people. Cities with a population of not more than 10 lakhs will be covered first and the banking institutions are not in a position to cover the entire bulk of the unemployed youth.

So far as the low-income group, the persons whose income is very low is concerned, in metropolitan cities, there is a separate scheme for them *i.e.*, the scheme for the urban poor. In this Branch, during 1986 for 25 poor unemployed youth, the loans have been granted and if the hon. Member requires their names and also their particulars, I am prepared to send it to him. An amount of Rs. 69,300 was distributed.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, through you, want to know from the Minister as to when the scheme for providing loan by the nationalised banks for employment is to be implemented in these metropolitan cities where number of

unemployed youths is very large ? So you have any such scheme, will you do it or not ?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There is no special scheme. But the unemployed youth could be given loans for their self-employment in general schemes and it is being given also to the people who are living in Delhi, at concessional rate of 12.5%. The educated unemployed people in Delhi are not entitled to get the loan under this scheme. But they are entitled to get loan under Urban Poor Scheme and also there is a general scheme under which they are given loan for their self employment schemes.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : The hon. Minister has said that the number of unemployed youth is pretty large and, therefore, the requirement of all of them cannot be met by banks. May I ask the hon. Minister as to what is the criterion for choosing amongst the unemployed educated people.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There is DIC in every State that is, in the districts and the beneficiaries would be identified by the DIC. It is a local administration. Through DIC, they identify the beneficiaries. Their applications are forwarded to the concerned banks and the banks after processing the applications, give loans to those beneficiaries.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, through you, want to know from the Minister as to how many educated youths have been given loan during the period from April, 1987 till today ? Does he have statewise date in this regard ? If not, will the Minister say a detailed information on the Table of the House for precise information ?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : In the year 1986-87 the number of cases sanctioned was 2.19 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 455 crores was sanctioned. So far as the break-up is concerned, I will submit to the hon. Member or I am prepared to lay it on the Table of the House.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Increase in Pensionary Benefits to Military Personnel

*415. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have enhanced pensionary benefits for military personnel retiring or dying in harness;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date from which these benefits will be provided; and

(c) total number of military personnel rank-wise to be benefited with this enhancement ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

In pursuance of the Government decisions on the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission, orders were issued on 30.10.1987 enhancing the various pensionary benefits of the Armed Forces personnel retiring or dying in harness on or after 1st January, 1986. The main benefits are given below :

1. *Retiring/Service Pension*

The retiring pension for 33 years qualifying service will now be admissible at the rate of 50% of reckonable emoluments, instead of at slab rate of 50% of first Rs. 1000 of the emoluments, 45% of the next Rs. 500 and 40% of the balance amount of the emoluments. For lesser qualifying service, it will be reduced proportionately. The pension so arrived at would be subject to a minimum of Rs. 375 P.M. and a maximum of Rs. 4500 P.M. For officers, reckonable emoluments will be the average of the last 10 months pay including rank pay and non-practising allowance, if any. For personnel below officer rank, the system of standard pension will continue on the basis of the maximum of the pay scale and 50% of the highest classification pay, if any, of the rank held and the group in which paid continuously for at least ten months at

the time of discharge. Existing provision of service weightage in years as compensation for early ages of retirement will continue.

2. *Retiring Gratuity*

The ceiling on retirement gratuity admissible at the time of retirement has been raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh and the ceiling on reckonable emoluments for this purpose has been removed. There will also be a weightage of 5 years in qualifying service for calculating retirement gratuity.

3. *Death Gratuity*

In case of death in harness after rendering 20 years or more service, the rate of death gratuity has been enhanced from the existing rate of 1/4 month's pay to 1/2 month's pay, for every completed six monthly period of service, subject to a minimum of 12 times and maximum of 33 times of reckonable emoluments provided that the amount of death gratuity in no case exceeds Rs. 1 lakh. For lesser service the revised rates would be :

- (i) less than 1 year 2 times of reckonable emoluments service
- (ii) One year or 6 times of reckonable emoluments more but less than 5 years service
- (iii) 5 years or more 12 times of reckonable emoluments. 20 years service.

There will be no ceiling on reckonable emoluments for this purpose. There will be a weightage of 5 years for persons who had put in an actual service of 5 years or more.

4. *Terminal Gratuity*

In the case of non-regular officers granted Emergency Commission or Short Service Commission, the rate of terminal gratuity has been increased from Rs. 1200 for every year of service, to 1/2 month's reckonable emoluments for every completed six monthly period of service.

5. *Invalid Pension*

In the case of officers who are invalidated out of service after putting in less than 20

years qualifying service but at least 10 years qualifying service with a disability neither attributable to nor aggravated by service, the invalid pension will now be admissible at a rate equal to service element of disability pension instead of existing rate of 3/4th of service element. In the case of personnel below officer rank with less than 15 years [20 years in the case of Non-Combatants (Enrolled)] but at least 10 years qualifying service, the invalid pension will

be at a rate equal to the service element of disability pension instead of proportionate to the minimum service pension.

6. *Disability Pension*

The rate of disability element of disability pension admissible in non-battle casualty cases for 100% disability have been increased as indicated below :

Rank	Existing Rs. P.M.	Revised Rs. P.M.
Commissioned Officers	200	750
Hony. Commissioned Officers	170	750
JCOs and equivalents	110	550
Havildars/Naiks and equivalents	60	450
Sepoys and equivalents	45	450
Non-Combatants (Enrolled)	40	450

In case an individual is retained in service despite service related disability which is assessed at 20% or more and is permanent, he would be paid a lump sum compensation, in lieu of the disability element, as the capitalised value of disability element. This was not admissible earlier and the disability element used to be sanctioned only at the time of invalidment.

7. *War Injury Pension in battle casualty cases*

War Injury Pension for 100% disability would now be equal to reckonable emoluments last drawn on the date of invalidment. For lesser disability it would be reduced proportionately but in no case it would be less than 60% of reckonable emoluments in the case of officers and 80% of reckonable emoluments in the case of personnel below officer rank. The War Injury Pension will also be admissible when the degree of disability is assessed at below 20% at the time of invalidment or at any subsequent reassessment stage. Earlier, War Injury Pension was known as War Injury Pay and consisted of the service element which was equal to the maximum retiring pension of the rank/pay group, and the disability element which for 100% disability was equal to the emoluments last drawn

minus the service element and the pension equivalent of the death-cum-retirement gratuity, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 500 (raised to Rs. 1000 with effect from 1.1.86 even for past pensioners).

8. *Constant Attendance Allowance*

Constant Attendance Allowance will be admissible at the enhanced rate of Rs. 300 p.m. irrespective of the rank both in battle and non-battle casualty cases. The existing rates were Rs. 200 in battle casualty cases and Rs. 150 in non-battle casualty cases.

9. *Ordinary Family Pension*

The rates of Ordinary Family Pension will now range from Rs. 375 p.m. to Rs. 1250 p.m. depending on the pay as against the existing rates ranging from Rs. 60 to Rs. 250 p.m.

10. *Special Family Pension (in non-battle casualty cases)*

The revised rates will now range from Rs. 375 to Rs. 2500 p.m. depending upon the pay of the deceased, if the widow is childless and in case the widow has a child or children it will be admissible at

the rate of 60% of last drawn reckonable emoluments subject to a minimum of Rs. 750 and a maximum of Rs. 2500 p.m. There will be no separate children allowance or children education allowance.

11. *Liberalise Special Family Pension in battle casualty cases*

It will now be admissible at a rate equal to the last drawn reckonable emoluments of the deceased both in the case of officers and personnel below officer rank. Earlier, in the case of officers it was admissible at the rate of 3/4th of basic pay for 7 years or the deemed date of retirement of the deceased, whichever is later, and thereafter at a rate equal to the maximum retiring pension of the rank.

12. *Dependant's Pension*

Dependant's Pension admissible to parents of officers in battle casualty cases will now be admissible at the rate of 3/4th of the reckonable emoluments of the deceased officer for both parents and at 3/4th of this rate for a single parent. Earlier, the rate was 2/3rd of liberalised special family pension for two parents and 2/3rd of this rate for a single parent. It is estimated that about 3000 commissioned officers and 1,25,000 personnel below officer rank, who retired on or after 1.1.86 and whose pensionary awards have been notified at old rates, would be eligible for increased benefits. About 400 families of commissioned officers and 10,000 families of personnel below officer rank who died on or after 1.1.86 in harness would be eligible for increased pensionary benefits. The enhancement would also benefit those retiring or dying in harness in future.

Fire in CCI Purchase Centres in Andhra Pradesh

***416. SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some instance of fire accidents took place during the last three years in the Cotton Corporation of India purchase centres in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether CBI was asked to investigate into these fire accidents;

(c) if so, the findings of CBI enquiry; and

(d) the action taken against the persons found guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Some instances of fire accidents took place in Guntur District during the cotton year 1985-86.

(b) and (c). The CBI was requested to investigate into the causes of the fires but they advised that the local police authorities should be approached for the purpose. According to the Inquiry Committee of the Cotton Corporation of India, the principal causes of the fires were electrical short circuits and the magnitude of damage due to fire was on account of lack of adequate fire fighting facilities.

(d) On the basis of Departmental action, Cotton Corporation of India reverted one Branch Manager to the post of Dy. Manager, reverted one Assistant Manager to the post of Office Manager and also removed from service one Cotton Purchase Officer.

Textile Modernisation Fund

***418. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total outlay of the Textile Modernisation Fund;

(b) the number of applications received during the year 1986 and 1987 (upto 31st October, 1987);

(c) the total number of applications approved and amount sanctioned; and

(d) the main reasons for under utilisation of the Textile Modernisation Fund ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The total outlay of the Textile Modernisation Fund is Rs. 750 crores.

(b) The number of applications received

for assistance from the Fund in 1986 and 1987 (upto 31.10.87) was 73 and 100 respectively.

(c) A total of 85 applications were sanctioned Rs. 412.61 crores upto 31.10.87.

(d) It cannot be said from the amount sanctioned so far that the Textile Modernisation Fund has been under-utilised. However, drawals from the Fund take some time as there is normally a time gap between sanction and disbursement.

Formulation of Long Term Strategy for Tea

*421. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJE-SWARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a committee to formulate a long-term strategy for tea;

(b) if so, the main aims and objectives set out by this Committee;

(c) whether any long-term strategy for tea has been prepared; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by what time these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). Government have constituted the following Committees to evolve a long-term and medium-term policy and strategy for tea and for making an assessment of the long term requirements of funds and physical facilities for tea research :

(1) Constitution of a Committee to formulate long term strategy and plan for tea.

(2) National Committee on Tea Research.

The terms of reference of the Committee to formulate long term strategy and plan for tea are as follows :

(i) to evolve a long term and medium term policy and strategy for tea and do the following :

(a) to suggest measures for substantially increasing production and productivity by the end of the century taking into account the domestic demand and export requirement, in terms of quantity, quality and type of manufacture of tea.

(b) to examine factors affecting yield in different regions and area and make necessary recommendation;

(c) to draw up a special programme for (i) small growers and (ii) medium growers holding upto 250 hectares after studing the special problems of these sectors; and

(d) to suggest ways and means of reducing costs and wastage in production and manufacture of tea.

(ii) to evolve a plan strategy for maximising exports with substantial increase in value added exports; and

(iii) to asses requirements of resources on a realistic basis and suggest alternative approaches for resources mobilisation.

The terms of reference of the National Committee on Tea Research are as follows :

(i) to effect coordination among the various agencies engaged in Tea Research;

(ii) to oversee and evaluate research in tea undertaken by tea agencies and give necessary guidance and directions to their work;

(iii) to review the application of research findings to the plantation of tea and introduction of innovative technology in tea production; and

(iv) to make an assessment of the long term requirements of funds and physical facilities for tea research.

The long term strategy and plan for tea relating to production and productivity would be prepared by the Committee on productivity, while the long term require-

ments of funds and physical facilities would be assessed by the National Committee on Tea Research.

Missile Test Range in Orissa

***425. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the latest position in regard to establishment of missile test range in Orissa; and

(b) whether the work has been started and by when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up the National Range Facility in Baliapal/Bhograi coastal area of Balasore district, Orissa. Work regarding resettlement and rehabilitation schemes for the families likely to be displaced from the range area is in progress. Government of Orissa has started work for establishing the first model village for rehabilitation of 400 families. Work on improvement of road, construction of a 50-bed hospital and industrial training institute are in progress. Construction of a Textile Complex at a cost of Rs. 19 crores has been started near Baliapal Town. The rehabilitation activities are administrated by an exclusive Additional District Magistrate with supporting staff. The overall work on National Range is expected to be completed in about 10 years.

Meeting with Managing Directors of State Handloom Development Corporations and Apex Co-operative Societies

***426. DR. V. VENKATESH :**
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently he had a meeting in Delhi with the Managing Directors of the State Handloom Development Corporations and Apex Co-operative Societies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). A meeting of Managing Directors of State Handloom Development Corporations and Apex Handloom Corporative Societies of certain States was held at New Delhi on 21.8.1987 to discuss, *inter alia*, steps to be taken to relieve the distress of handloom weavers affected by drought and certain other on-going programmes and schemes.

Talks with Guatemala for Price Fixation of Cardamom

***427. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had talks with Guatemala for fixing minimum price for cardamom;

(b) whether the cardamom growers, especially in Kerala, are not getting remunerative price for their yield; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to ensure better prices for Indian cardamom in the international market ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Average auction prices of cardamom in Kerala have marginally increased in 1987-88 as compared to that in 1986-87 as under :

	1986-87	1987-88
	Rs. 116.82/kg.	Rs. 120.40/kg.

(c) The steps taken by the Government include grant of cash compensatory support @10% on F.O.B. value of exports of cardamom in consumer packs of 2 kg. and below, air freight subsidy, various export promotion measures like publicity campaign etc.

Raising of Loans from NRIS by Companies

***428. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several companies in India

have raised loans from non-Resident Indians;

(b) whether the loan-raising companies have intimated to the Reserve Bank of India this fact under FERA and RBI directives;

(c) whether any company has been prosecuted under FERA and RBI directive in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Small Scale Industries by Ex-Servicemen

*429. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special scheme has been introduced to encourage the ex-servicemen to set up small scale industries;

(b) if so, the amount allocated in the current financial year for this scheme and the amount utilised so far out of it;

(c) whether a decision has been taken to give preference by Government in purchasing the goods manufactured by these ex-servicemen entrepreneurs under this scheme; and

(d) if so, whether consent of State Governments has also been obtained in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI

K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, a new Scheme called "Self-Employment for Ex-servicemen" (SEMFEX) has been launched w.e.f. 1st April, 1987, jointly by the Directorate General Resettlement and Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) for entrepreneurial training as well as provision of loan and Soft Seed Capital assistance to intending ex-servicemen entrepreneurs in order to encourage self-employment ventures by them.

(b) During the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 1 crore each has been contributed by the Directorate General Resettlement and the IDBI for giving soft seed capital assistance under the SEMFEX Scheme.

The details of the progress of the Scheme as available on 1.12.1987 are given in the Statement of below.

(c) Under the SEMFEX Scheme, no such decision has been taken. However, under the existing schemes small scale industrial units run by ex-servicemen will be entitled to a price subsidy of 10% subject to a maximum monetary limit of Rs. 50,000 in a year for a duration of 5 years on the value of any item manufactured by them and purchased by the Ministry of Defence or its Inter-Service Organisations. Items manufactured by units ancillary to Ordnance Factories set up by ex-servicemen would be given preference subject to the condition that their quality is at par with other manufacturers.

(d) Consent of the State Governments for giving any preferential treatment in this regard has not been sought. However, most State Governments give preference to Small Scale Industries established in their States in purchases made by them. Since industries established by ex-servicemen under the SEMFEX Scheme will be small scale industries, all benefits given by the State Governments for such industries would automatically accrue to them.

Statement

Information as on 1.12.1987

Name of the State/UT	No. of applications received under SEMFEX Scheme	No. of applications approved by State Financial Corporations under the Scheme
Andhra Pradesh	9	9
Delhi	184	17
Gujarat	10	—
Karnataka	40	2
Maharashtra	36	—
Uttar Pradesh	30	—

Information about the amount of seed capital assistance sanctioned is not available.

Delay in Disbursement of Bank Loans

*430. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the banks to reduce the time gap between the sanctioning of loan and the payment thereof to the poor;

(b) if so, whether Government have also issued any instructions to fix a time limit in order to avoid delay in the disbursement of loans under the 'Garibi Hatao' and other employment oriented programmes;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make the procedure of giving loans under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, smooth, easy and streamlined; and

(d) if so, the extent to which banks operating in Rajasthan have complied with the instructions issued by Government and the scheme-wise, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). It has been envisaged in the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to scheduled commercial banks that there should not be delay on their part in the disbursement of loans in the cases sanc-

tioned by them. With a view to avoid delays arising out of non-availability of subsidy under IRDP, instructions have been issued that full amount of loan and subsidy be disbursed by the bank and the subsidy amount may be recouped subsequently from District Rural Development Agency along with the interest for the intervening period.

With a view to overcome the delay in the acquisition of assets, direct disbursement of cash and subsidy under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is being done on an experimental basis in 22 selected blocks. The banks operating in all States and Union Territories including the State of Rajasthan follow the instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

Hindi Officers and Hindi Translators in Bank

[English]

*431. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Hindi officers and Hindi translators who have so far been recruited in various nationalised banks including the State Bank of India;

(b) whether officers for various other important Indian languages are also propo-

sed to be recruited for discharging duties in those respective States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) As reported by Reserve Bank of India, the number of Hindi Officers and Hindi Translators/Clerks/Hindi Assistant working in all the public sector banks including State Bank of India is 741 and 372 respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Wages to the Workers of Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur

*432. **SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers of the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur are not earning full wages due to shortage of material and orders;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the strength of workers is depleting every day because the vacancies arising out of retirement/deaths are not being filled ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) It is not a fact that workers in Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur are not earning full wages due to shortage of material and orders.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Vacancies arising out of retirement/deaths are not being filled except on compassionate grounds, because of the ban on recruitment pending review of norms and zero-based review of the staff strength in Ordnance Factories Organisation as a whole and identification of surplus manpower.

Strike Call by Workers of Nationalised Jute Mills for Interim Relief

*433. **SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central trade unions have given a call for an indefinite strike in nationalised jute mills in support of the demand of workers for interim relief;

(b) if so, the likely impact of such a strike on the jute growers and consumers of jute goods both within and outside the country; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to counter the effect of impending strike by the workers of nationalised jute mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the proposed strike is likely to adversely affect the interests of jute growers as well as consumers of jute goods including exports, Government have made all efforts to avert the same. The strike now stands deferred.

Funds to M.Ps

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

(a) whether Government are aware that in Maharashtra and other States MLAs and Municipal Commissioners are given certain amounts out of Budget for the work suggested by them;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make available to M.Ps certain amount out of budget for the work suggested by them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Government are not aware whether separate allocations for MLAs and Municipal Commissioners are shown as such in State Budgets.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal at the Centre to make allocations in the Budget for works suggested by the Members of Parliament.

Registration of Tobacco Farmers

4167. SARIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many poor tobacco farmers have been deprived of Tobacco Board registration by the local staff in tribal area of Polavaram, West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of tobacco farmers who were registered during last financial year in that area;

(c) the number of farmers registered in 1987; and

(d) the steps being taken to review such action by the Tobacco Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A representation about denial of registration to a tobacco grower of the area has been received.

(b) 422 farmers of the area were registered last year.

(c) 285 farmers of the area were registered in 1987-88 as per production regulation measures adopted by the Tobacco Board taking into account the export demand etc.

(d) The representation has been got investigated by the Tobacco Board. There has been no denial of registration of tobacco growers fulfilling the required conditions taking into account the prospect of production of quality tobacco and need to balance production with the likely demand in the wake of prevailing depressed market conditions.

Research at NPOL

4168. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the details of discoveries made during research at the Naval Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory (NPOL),

Cochin during the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : A statement is given below.

Statement

During the course of last three years Naval Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory (NPOL) has achieved significant breakthrough in the Sonar and Sonobuoy technology. They have developed simulators and other training devices. The laboratory also has carried out studies in ocean sciences relevant to the Navy. Some of the important equipment/systems which have been productionised and introduced into the Navy are :

- (a) Advanced Panoramic Hull Mounted Sonar (APSOH). This is an active-cum-passive sonar and incorporates an advanced microprocessor-based signal processing display technique and selectable transmission mode.
- (b) Towed Torpedo Decoy. This is an acoustic counter measure device against enemy sonars and torpedoes. It is towed behind a naval ship.
- (c) APSOH Programmable Simulation and Instructional Machine. This is used for training sonar operators.
- (d) APSOH Training Console. This is used for training maintenance staff of the Navy.

2. The following equipment/system are in various stages of development and trials :

- (a) Hull Mounted Variable Depth Sonar. This system will overcome some of the limitations of APSOH by using a dual array; one hull mounted and the other fitted in a fish towed astern of the ship.
- (b) High Frequency Transducer Array for Sonars. This consists of multiple staves, each stave having a number of elements. The active material used in is PZT-4, a piezo-

ceramic. This is cylindrical in shape and weighs nearly 2 tonnes.

(c) Advanced Sonobuoy System for Anti Submarine Warfare aircrafts. This is a passive omnidirectional sonobuoy that can be deployed from an aircraft. On entry into water the hydrophone attached to the buoy picks up underwater sound which modulates a carrier and is transmitted to an aircraft.

(d) Indigenous Sonobuoy Processing and Control System. This is an air-borne sonobuoy receiver processing unit. The system is built around multiprocessors and multi-programmable devices.

(e) Modular Data Bus System. This is a general purpose data transfer system. It uses Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI) communication and controller and a Local area network with two hit survivable fibre-optic bus.

Prosecution of Persons for Defrauding State Bank of Saurashtra

4169. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether persons involved in defrauding the State Bank of Saurashtra of Rs. 4.77 lakh are being prosecuted; and

(b) if so, the stage of the prosecution proceedings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). As the Honourable Member has not indicated the particulars of the case, name of the branch of the bank, etc. it is not possible to furnish the details sought. However, State Bank of Saurashtra has reported that no case of fraud involving Rs. 4.77 lakhs has been detected at any of its branches.

Confiscated Boats in A & N Islands

4170. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of poaching in the territorial water of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been apprehended upto November, 1987; and

(b) the number of foreign boats confiscated stating the utilisation of those boats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) 32.

(b) 32 foreign boats were confiscated upto November, 1987. Most of them have been allotted for utilisation by different Departments of Andaman and Nicobar Administration, Coast Guard and the Consumer Cooperative Stores, and some have been sold through public auction.

Gold Ornaments and Diamonds Export

4171. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : SHRI AMARSINH RATHWA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) value of gold ornaments and diamonds exports during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the value and quantity of gold imported against the export of ornaments during the said period;

(c) whether the price of gold in the country is increasing steadily due to export of gold ornaments; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to review its policy in regard to export of gold ornaments to check the rising trend of gold price in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). A State- is given below.

(c) The entire quantity of gold used in jewellery exported from the country is either imported for replenishment or gold is sent in advance by the foreign buyer. Gold jewellery exports do not thus affect the availability of gold in the country, and

therefore, will have no direct bearing on price of gold in the country.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Value of gold ornaments and diamonds exports during the last three years in terms of data compiled by Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council

(Rs. crores)

	1986-87	1985-86	1984-85
Gold ornaments	89.20	101.67	86.10
Diamonds	1959.73	1344.25	1172.08

Value and quantity of gold imported against the export of ornaments during the last three years

Under the Gold Jewellery Export Promotion and Replenishment Scheme

	1986-87	1985-86	1984-85
Value (Rs.)	20,03,93,834	9,67,84,167	5,29,06,458
Quantity (Kgs.)	1268.869	687.791	415.950

(The price of gold purchased in US \$ has been converted into Rupees at the rate of Rs. 100=\$ 7.615 for all the three years).

Under the Scheme for Export of Gold Jewellery Against Gold supplied by the Foreign buyer

	1986-87	1985-86	1984-85
Value (Rs.)	51,35,59,792	70,69,71,890	53,66,78,477
Quantity (Kgs.)	2741.245	4287.013	3949.069

(Value is calculated at the monthly notified price for gold)

Area Managers in Regional Rural Banks

4172. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development instructed all the Regional Rural Banks to create posts of 'Area Manager' for every twenty five branches of the concerned regional rural bank and to open area offices accordingly as per policy fixed by Government;

(b) whether the Kelkar Committee welcomed this decision;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India is refusing to grant licences for area office for twenty five branches and asking the regional rural banks to open area office for every forty branches; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA ROOJARY) : (a) to (d). It has been reported by the Reserve Bank of India that although NABARD's guidelines issued in December, 1984 envisaged creation of post of Area Manager in the

ratio of one post for every 25 branches in the case of Regional Rural Banks having more than 50 branches, but the Steering Committee on RRBs was of the view that the above norm was too liberal and the same should be revised to 40 branches.

The instructions issued by Government also provide for creation of regional offices for every 40 branches of banks and the Reserve Bank of India, therefore, considers requests from RRBs for creation of area offices in the light of this decision.

The Kelkar Committee welcomed the creation of posts of 'Area Managers' for better supervision of the branches and also in the context of reasonable promotional opportunities for the staff of RRBs.

Sick NTC Mills in West Bengal

4173. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) the number and names of textile mills in West Bengal under the N.T.C.;
- (b) the names of mills which are sick; and
- (c) the steps taken/to be taken to remove their sickness ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

Names of the textile mills situated in West Bengal under NTC (WBAPO) Ltd. Calcutta.

Nationalised Units

- 1. Bengal Textile Mills
- 2. Manindra Mills
- 3. Central Cotton Mills
- 4. Bengal Fine Spinning and Weaving Mills No. 1
- 5. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills
- 6. Sh. Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills
- 7. Rampooria Cotton Mills
- 8. Luxminarayan Cotton Mills

9. Arti Cotton Mills

10. Bangasri Cotton Mills

11. Bengal Fine Spg. and Wvg. Mills No. 2

12. Jyoti Wvg. Factory

13. Kanoria Industries

14. Sodepur Cotton Mills

Managed Mills

15. Mohini Mills

(b) During the year 1986-87, all the 15 mills in West Bengal, under NTC (WBAPO), incurred losses.

(c) Some of the important steps taken/being taken to improve the performance of mills under NTC (WBAPO) are as under :

- (i) Selective modernisation according to priorities to achieve optimum gains within available resources;
- (ii) Strict review of the performance of managers with reference to definite action plans;
- (iii) Greater enforcement of accountability of top managers;
- (iv) Review and strict control of various cost elements;
- (v) Infusing better management at all levels;
- (vi) Improvement in product-mix and greater marketing efforts to achieve better sales realisation rates;
- (vii) Strengthening of management information system for timely flow of information, effective review and decision-making;
- (viii) Speedy implementation of labour rationalisation;
- (ix) Effective implementation of workers participation in management so as to increase productivity;
- (x) Strict control and supervision on the filling up vacant posts; and
- (xi) Identifying the mills as profit centres and delegation of power and authority to the General

Managers of the mills, with responsibility for performance.

Jute Production

4174. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of jute produced in the country (State-wise) during the last three years i.e. 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the prospects for the year 1987-88;

(b) the quantity purchased by the Jute Corporation of India and other Government/Semi Government agencies (State-wise); and

(c) the quantity exported/imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The total quantity of jute and mesta produced in the country, State-wise during the last three years i.e. 1984-85 to 1986-87 and the prospects for the current year 1987-88 is as under :

(in lakh bales of 188 Kgs. each)

Sl. No.	State	Production of Jute and Mesta			
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1. Assam		8.82	12.32	9.95	7.50
2. Bihar		10.39	19.18	12.32	7.00
3. Meghalaya		0.69	0.72	0.72	0.50
4. Orissa		5.60	7.24	4.92	2.50
5. Tripura		0.75	1.02	0.71	0.50
6. Uttar Pradesh		0.60	0.82	0.68	1.00
7. West Bengal		44.65	76.25	50.24	35.00
8. Andhra Pradesh		4.90	7.37	5.35	3.00
9. Other States		1.46	1.54	1.41	1.00
Total :		77.86	126.46	86.38	58.00

Note : Figures for 1984-85 to 1986-87 are final estimates and that for 1987-88 are JCI estimates.

(b) The total quantity of raw jute and mesta produced by Jute Corporation of India and Cooperatives during the last three

years i.e. 1984-85 to 1986-87 and during the current year 1987-88 (upto 2.12.87) is as under :

(In '000 bales of 180 Kgs. each)

Sl. No.	State	1984-85			1985-86		
		JCI	COOP	Total	JCI	COOP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. West Bengal		508.9	173.2	682.1	1046.2	694.8	1741.8
2. Assam		133.2	22.0	155.2	269.0	65.1	334.1
3. Meghalaya		5.2	1.2	6.4	8.9	9.8	18.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	96.0	2.7	98.7	240.3	142.9	383.2
5.	Uttar Pradesh	4.1	—	4.1	8.7	—	8.7
6.	Orissa	23.4	0.4	23.8	67.6	35.3	102.9
7.	Andhra Pradesh	15.6	—	15.6	77.7	11.0	88.7
8.	Tripura	22.9	5.2	28.1	48.3	99.1	147.4
Total :		809.3	204.7	1014.0	1766.7	1058.0	2824.7
1986-87							
1.	West Bengal	885.5	559.3	1444.8	185.5	108.9	294.4
2.	Assam	249.1	43.1	292.2	41.6	4.8	46.4
3.	Meghalaya	6.9	11.2	18.1	8.3	0.2	0.5
4.	Bihar	153.8	127.0	280.0	14.4	9.0	23.4
5.	Uttar Pradesh	9.3	2.0	11.3	0.7	—	0.7
6.	Orissa	41.6	23.0	64.6	0.4	NEG	0.4
7.	Andhra Pradesh	32.0	5.5	37.5	0.9	NEG	0.9
8.	Tripura	21.1	52.1	73.2	3.3	1.7	5.0
Total :		1398.5	823.2	2221.7	247.1	124.6	371.7
1987-88							

(c) Details of import and export of raw jute from 1984-85 to 1987-88 (upto 30.11.87) are as under :

Year	Qty. Exported		Qty. Imported	
	(In bales)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)	(In bales)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)
(July-June)				
1984-85	NIL	NIL	1,59,524	1867.40
1985-86	58,080	488.47	—	—
1986-87	59,064	526.86	—	—
1987-88	2,339	22.56	—	—
(Upto 30.11.87)				

Amount Written off in Banks

hard, bank-wise, separately, during the last three years;

4175. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount advanced by the different nationalised banks which have been written off or classified as sticky and

(b) whether the banks keep any record of which officer is responsible for how much of the funds written off or sticky and hard advances;

(c) if so, whether any action is taken against such officers; and

(d) if so, the details regarding such cases in which action was taken by Government during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). All commercial banks including the public sector banks make provision every year out of their annual income for meeting their liability towards bad and doubtful debts to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors and write off the debts which are considered by their management as ultimately unrecoverable from out of the provisions so made. According to the forms of Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, which all banks are required to follow strictly, and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers, the banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the quantum of bad and doubtful debts for which the provision is made to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors as well as the amount of bad debts written off.

Banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India to take strict action against the officials wherever advances are found to have become stricky due to their negligence, inefficiency or suspected collusion on their part with unscrupulous borrowers. Whenever write offs are sanctioned, the authority sanctioning the write offs are also required to look into the lapses, if any, on the part of staff in the matter of credit appraisal as also monitoring of the advances and suitable action is taken against the officials who are found to be responsible for the

lapses. Criminal complaints are also filed against persons suspected to have committed criminal offence. Whenever lapses are noticed on the part of bank officials, appropriate disciplinary action is initiated against such officials. Banks also refer cases to the Central Bureau of Investigation or local police for criminal investigation if a criminal involvement is suspected. The present data reporting system does not indicate information relating to action taken against officials who are found to be responsible for write-offs.

Foreign Exchange Violation at Madras Airport

4176. SHRI N. DENNTS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) the number of cases for foreign exchange violations detected by the Madras Customs at the Madras Airport during the year 1986-87;

(b) the number of persons involved; and

(c) the total amount involved in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c). The number of cases of Foreign Exchange violations detected by the Customs authorities at Madras airport, the number of persons found involved and the amount of foreign and Indian currency seized in these cases during the years 1986-87 is given below :

(Value : Rs. in lakhs)

Number of cases	Number of persons involved	Amount of foreign currency seized	Amount of Indian currency seized
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247

247

39.50

5.40

Recognition to Marine Products Industry

4177. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken note of the need to give adequate recognition to all constituents of the marine products industry as is being given to plantation industry;

(b) the reasons for ignoring the primary producers; and

(c) the steps being taken to protect the primary producers of marine products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The Marine Products Export Development Authority set up in 1972 under an Act of Parliament for the development of the marine products industry, with special reference to exports, gives adequate recognition to all constituents of the industry including primary producers.

Spelling Mistakes in Rs. 500/- Denomination Notes

4178. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India have issued currency notes of the denomination of Rs. 500;

(b) whether after the issue of these

notes, the RBI found a number of spelling mistakes in the notes;

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

(d) what steps were taken by Government to rectify the mistakes and fix the responsibility for the lapse and action taken in this regard ?

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

(b) to (d). The RBI have not come across any spelling mistake in the Rs. 500 denomination notes. However, the Government are getting the entire language panel scrutinised again in order to find out mistakes if any.

I.T. Raids in Tamil Nadu

4179. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids carried out by the Income-tax Department during the last three years in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the amount of cash and kind so far recovered during the raids; and

(c) the number of persons/companies involved in the raids ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c). The Income-tax Department in Tamil Nadu has conducted searches as under :

Year	No. of Searches	Value of seizures (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of persons/companies involved
1984-85	272	473.96	82
1985-86	681	280.58	353
1986-87	518	318.47	229

Loans to Educated Unemployed Youth

4180 SHRI H.B. PATIL
 SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
 RAWAT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans given by the nationalised banks to the educated unemployed youth so far since the announcement of the scheme in each State :

(b) the number of educated unemployed youth benefitted in each State by these loans;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately among them; and

(d) the follow-up action being taken to see that small industries and small business establishments are covered under these

loans?

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

A statement showing State-wise number of beneficiaries and the amount sanctioned to them under the scheme for providing Self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) since its introduction in 1983-84 is given below.

A minimum of 30% of the number of sanctions under SEEUY has been reserved for SC/ST beneficiaries from 1986-87. The loans sanctioned to them during 1986-87 is also shown in the above statement.

(d) Under the scheme, the proportion of industrial ventures to be sanctioned out of the total target set for each state, except certain hilly regions, is not to be less than 50% and that of business ventures not more than 30% of the cases sanctioned.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		Out of which for sanctioned		(Amount in lakhs of Rs.) SC/ST
		Name of the	Loan sanctioned	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andhra Pradesh	14781	2936.00	13084	2733.92	16518	3474.22	14919	3225.60	2006			
2. Assam	8021	1540.44	7642	1629.91	4629	1026.55	5837	1494.87	1100			
3. Bihar	14230	2278.64	14806	2674.97	26376	5055.03	22256	5401.56	N.A.			
4. Gujarat	10497	1538.88	4072	665.96	6522	989.42	4924	696.45	433			
5. Haryana	6189	998.99	5478	957.45	4782	908.68	4808	939.85	595			
6. Himachal Pradesh	2465	449.69	2156	448.49	1591	353.25	1406	285.92	242			
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1416	287.95	1119	244.10	1095	254.52	708	157.16	N.A.			
8. Karnataka	12307	1960.00	12810	2379.00	12837	2506.40	12100	2395.00	85			
9. Kerala	13091	2110.00	11907	2129.70	13033	2452.37	19015	3805.65	1067			
10. Madhya Pradesh	18786	2857.80	18065	3404.38	17224	3368.20	16679	3540.52	1060			
11. Maharashtra	24579	4024.28	18667	3109.28	13848	2631.12	13466	2428.63	982			
12. Manipur	991	179.82	994	227.50	1491	363.10	1493	378.41	478			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13. Meghalaya	353	75.09	313	62.92	111	13.58	80	18.79	N.A.	
14. Nagaland	189	39.25	269	58.60	166	33.40	129	28.43	N.A.	
15. Orissa	6823	1368.62	7599	1703.65	8757	2039.64	8620	2145.11	1015	
16. Punjab	9047	1689.60	12212	2443.00	11677	2373.65	15037	3428.80	747	
17. Rajasthan	15054	2365.30	15382	2898.57	10986	2162.46	10736	2399.48	1295	
18. Sikkim	15	3.65	49	10.30	49	12.17	33	8.10	9	
19. Tamil Nadu	21247	3316.00	22500	4248.86	18722	3744.64	18362	3787.38	964	
20. Tripura	696	97.33	707	131.72	912	175.12	909	179.84	N.A.	
21. Uttar Pradesh	36857	5382.85	34400	5981.21	26264	4569.05	23197	5002.38	1609	
22. West Bengal	23680	4481.92	23101	4533.21	21885	4349.14	23124	3426.60	69	
23. Andman & Nicobar Islands	66	15.22	101	23.68	101	24.56	80	17.57	6	
24. Arunachal Pradesh	36	6.91	60	12.50	61	15.31	22	5.30	22	
25. Chandigarh	325	56.50	300	62.00	394	82.74	416	94.20	16	
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	54	10.71	68	13.42	40	7.76	19	4.46	3	
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	DIC not in operation	337	81.62	84	16.22		220	80.20	4	
28. Mizoram	196	42.61	202	32.12	104	14.86	233	45.16	233	
29. Pondicherry	414	40.00	639	100.00	465	73.06	480	91.26	119	

Banks in Goa

4181. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the names of the banks operating in the State of Goa;
- (b) the total number of branches of each of these banks;
- (c) the loans advanced by each of the banks for the weaker sections in Goa;
- (d) the schemes under which these advances have been made;
- (e) whether the bankers in Goa have come to conclusion that people in Goa do not come forward to obtain loan; and
- (f) if so, efforts made by the banks to encourage people to obtain loans for their betterment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Details of banks operating in Goa and number of branches of each of these banks as on 10.6.1987 are set out in the statement below.

(c) and (d). As per the latest available information, outstanding advances of the Scheduled Commercial Banks in the erstwhile Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, as at the end of June, 1986 were Rs. 11.41 Crores. The weaker section advances have been made under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, Differential Rate of Interest Scheme and under normal lending programmes of the banks in respect of small and marginal farmers; artisans, village and cottage industries and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of branches
1	2	3
1.	State Bank of India	47
2.	State Bank of Hyderabad	—
3.	State Bank of Mysore	2
4.	Allahabad Bank	1
5.	Bank of Baroda	26
6.	Bank of India	27
7.	Bank of Maharashtra	7
8.	Canara Bank	20
9.	Central Bank of India	21
10.	Corporation Bank	22
11.	Dena Bank	15
12.	Indian Bank	3
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	11
14.	New Bank of India	1
15.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1
16.	Punjab National Bank	2

1	2	3
17. Syndicate Bank		17
18. Union Bank of India		9
19. UCO Bank		5
20. United Bank of India		1
21. Vijaya Bank		2
22. Standard Chartered Bank		1
23. Federal Bank Ltd.		1
24. Karnataka Bank Ltd.		4
25. Sangli Bank Ltd.		1
26. South Indian Bank Ltd.		1
27. United Western Bank		1
28. Vysya Bank Ltd.		1
Total		251

Additioal Land under Coffee Plantation

4182. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to bring additional land under coffee plantation particularly in the non-traditional States;

(b) if so, the additional land in Orissa proposed to be brought under the coffee plantation during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the steps taken by Coffee Board in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Central Government does not undertake any planting programme. The planting activity or programme for bringing additional land under cultivation of a particular crop in the Non-traditional Areas is undertaken by the concerned State Governments, their agencies or individuals.

(b) The VII Plan target for coffee cultivation in Orissa is 1250 hectares,

(c) The Coffee Board is providing the necessary infrastrutural facilities in the matter. Besides of Coffee Demonstration Farm has been established in Koraput and a Junior Liasion Officer of the Board has been posted at Berhampur for rendering technical and extension service.

[Translation]

Amount Recovered by Increase in Taxes

4183. SHRIMATI MANORMA SINGH : Will the Minister of FNANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have effected some increase in the taxes, to deal with the drought situation prevailing in the country and the details of items on which the tax/duty has been increased and since when;

(b) the date on which the decision was taken to increase the tax and the reasons; and

(c) the total income likely to accrue as a result of the increase in taxes and the total expenditure incurred on drought relief ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b). Yes, sir, the Government has effected increase in the taxes as per the following details :

Items	Date of Decision
I. Auxiliary duty of Customs where-ever leviable has been raised by 5% except on crude petroleum w.e.f. 20.5.87.	20.9.87
II. A surcharge @5% of the Income Tax was levied on all income Tax payers whose total income during the current year exceeds Re. 50,000.	19.9.87
III. A surcharge of 10% on Wealth Tax will be levied for the assessment year 1988-89.	19.9.87

(c) The total Income likely to accrue as a result of the increase in Taxes in Rs. 470 crore and a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 1095.07 crores have been approved for drought relief during 1987-88.

[English]

Assessment of Chapter XXC of Income Tax Act

4184. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made on the new chapter added to the Income Tax (I.T.) Act governing the sale or transfer of immoveable property, if it has served the purpose for which it was enacted; and

(b) if not, what effective measures are proposed to be taken to check malpractices aimed at cheating the public exchequer and ready utilisation of black-money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

The Appropriate Authorities have so far passed 133 orders for purchase of immovable properties under section 269 UD(1) of the Income Tax Act., 1961, and it has served the purpose for which it was enacted.

(b) Does not arise.

Income Tax from Salaried Classes

4185. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts of income tax realised from salaried classes during last two years, year-wise;

(b) what percentage this collection comes to the total tax collections during last two years; year-wise;

(c) whether some economic experts suggested the doing away with income tax collection from salaried classes in view of the heavy expenditure incurred in the tax administration and the small percentage of tax collected from salaried classes; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b).

(In crores of Rupees)

Financial year	Total collection of Income tax and Corporation tax	Amount of Income tax realized from salaries from Government employees (Including State Government employees)	Percentage of column (3) to column (2)
1	2	3	4
1985-86	5374.30 (Provisional)	118.57	2.21
1986-87	6038.01 (Provisional)	115.36	1.91

(c) No, Sir.

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

Export of Man-made Fibre and Textile

4186. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries that are interested to import man-made fibres and Textiles from India;

(b) the prospects for the export of man-made fibres and textiles from India during current financial year; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to promote export of these items ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) United Kingdom Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates are the major markets for India's man-made textiles.

(b) During the current financial year, the export target for man-made textiles has been fixed at Rs. 75 crores.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

The following steps have been taken to boost the export of textile goods including synthetic and blended textiles.

(i) The Government permits import of 4 types of sophisticated textile machines at a concessional rate of import duty of 25% provided the importer exports 5 times the value of machinery over and above the average exports of the exporter during the preceding 3 years. In addition to the existing scheme, the modified export obligation scheme permits imports with an export obligation for exporting 75% of the production for 5 years. The importer is allowed to choose any one of the two obligations.

(ii) A textile modernisation fund of Rs. 750 crores has been created for facilitation of modernisation of

Textile Industry.

(iii) The number of days of pre-shipment credit has been increased from 90 days to 180 days. The rate of interest has also been reduced by 2.5%.

(iv) Many items of raw material/ fabrics are permitted to be imported under Duty Free REP Scheme and the Import-Export Pass Book Scheme.

(v) The scope of Advance Licensing and Pass Book Scheme has been winded and procedures simplified.

(vi) Under 100% Export Oriented Units and Free Trade Zones Scheme, facilities for liberal import of capital goods and raw materials alongwith many other concessions are given.

(vii) Government has been giving liberal assistance for sponsoring and funding promotional activities such as market studies, buyer-seller-meets, participation in international fairs and exhibitions.

(viii) The agency commission has been increased and rules for blanket permission for foreign exchange have been substantially liberalised.

[Translation]

Encroachment in Sagar Cantonment Area

4187. SHRI NANDLAL CHOURDHARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the case of encroachments in cantonment area in Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) in which action has been taken during 1986-87 to remove these encroachments;

(b) the number and names of the persons who have so far been found having made encroachment on the cantonment land; and

(c) the time by which the encroachments will be removed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). 447 encroachments including 5 fresh encroachments of 1987 have been removed during 1986-87. 62 fresh encroachments were detected in 1986-87. The names of these encroachers are given in the Statement below.

(c) Action is taken by the Defence Estates Officer or the Cantonment Executive Officer, as the case may be, under the PPE (Public Premises Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act to remove the encroachments. Removal of encroachments depends upon a number of factors *i.e.* availability of police force, magisterial assistance etc. Sometimes, the encroachers resort to litigation and then the removal of encroachments becomes a long time consuming process. In view of this, it is not possible to indicate any specific time for removal of these encroachments.

Statement

Sl. Name of Encroachers

No.

1. Sh. Omchand s/o Jamna Pd.
2. Smt. Inder Sood r/o 17/43
3. Sh. Dayachand Mukhariya r/o 2/46
4. Sh. Dilipsingh s/o Sundarsingh
5. Sh. K.L. Yadav
6. Smt. Julsa Bai r/o 3/61
7. Sh. Imrat
8. Sh. Narayan
9. Sh. Sukhlal Bhawai
10. Sh. Ramesh Vishwakarma s/o Bhaiyalal
11. Sh. Madan/Satya Narayan
12. Sh. Satya Narayan
13. Smt. Dulari w/o Pooram Kumar r/o 12/2

14. Sh. Munnalal s/o Nanheylal
15. Sh. Kanchan Lata/Gulab Singh
16. Sh. Sooraj r/o H.No. OCL/51
17. Sh. Chunnilal s/o Moolchand r/o 11/46
18. Sh. Zanulaludin
19. Sh. Jamil Qureshi
20. Sh. Ashok s/o Chhoteylal
21. Sh. Gandalal
22. Sh. Shivram s/o Nanhey
23. Sh. Mohanlal s/o Chhokheylal
24. Sh. Devendra/Kishorilal
25. Sh. Bhagwandas
26. Sh. Heeralal s/o Laxman
27. Sh. Keshav Pd./Babulal
28. Sh. Nathuram Mishra
29. Sh. Inder Singh s/o Dewan Chand
30. Sh. Komal Chand s/o Rajjan
31. Smt. Shantibai Jamna Pd.
32. Sh. Radha Kishan s/o Soorajdeen
33. Sh. Rakesh Tiwari/B.R. Tiwari
34. Smt. Punia bai w/o Bhawani Pd. r/o 1/62
35. Sh. Seetaram/Kanhayalal
36. Sh. Veersingh Rathore r/o 4/186
37. Sh. Mihilal r/o 2/31
38. Sh. Kaloh s/o Jumman, r/o 9/41
39. Smt. Chanda bai w/o Premlal, OCL/7
40. Sh. KA Reddi
41. Smt. Daya Bai, 5/7
42. Sh. Rajendra Mandle
43. Smt. Sarojini Verma, 4/39-40
44. Sh. Prabhu Dayal, 3/6
45. Owner/Occupier, 4/76
46. Owner/Occupier, 5/56

47. Ramdayal/ Munnalal
48. Smt. Ramkalibai
49. Sh. Abdul Choudhry
50. Sh. Biharilal Chouskesy
51. Sh. Bhagwat Charan Morya
52. Sh. Dilliram Yadav
53. Mohd. Nazir Khan, 2/49
54. Smt. Vidyawati
55. Sh. Tarwar
56. Sh. Bhagwandas Gupta
57. Sh. Thakur Pd. 4/67
58. Owner/Occupier, 6/73
59. Owner/Occupier, 8/2
60. Owner/Occupier, 5/4
61. Syed Mohsiddin Kazi
62. Abdul Aziz s/o Abdul Latif

[English]

Reservation Policy in Nationalised Banks

4188. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had issued the instructions to various banks to accord reservation upto scale-III in officers cadre where promotions are based on seniority-cum-fitness;

(b) whether the banks where promotion were based on selection basis were deprived from the above benefits.

(c) if so, the reasons for discrimination in implementation of reservation policy in various banks; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to accord reservation upto scale-III in all nationalised banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). The Policy regarding reservations in promotions is laid down in Chapter 9 of the Brochure on Reservations for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in Services (7th

Edition) issued by the Ministry of Personnel Public Grievances and Pensions which has also been extended to the public sector banks with suitable modifications. According to para 9.3 of the Brouchrs, ibid, reservations for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe are applicable if the promotions within the officers cadre are based on seniority subject to fitness. However, in respect of promotions based on selection, reservations to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe are not available but in terms of para 9.2 (a) of the Brouchre, ibid, certain concessions are available to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in promotions upto Middle Management Grade Scale-III. All banks are expected to follow these instructions.

Non-Fulfilment of Export Obligations

4189. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many companies with export obligation have had their export obligations altered after getting projects approved;

(b) how many companies have not met their export obligation during 1986-87 and the action taken against them; and

(c) the value of export obligations not met with ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Circulation of Soiled Currency Notes

4190. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether circulation of soiled currency notes in the country is increasing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation; and

(c) the reasons for the scarcity of smaller denomination currency notes of one rupee and two rupee denominations and whether they are being issued in lesser numbers by the Reserve Bank of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Whether a note is soiled or not is a matter of individual opinion which may vary from person to person. The Reserve Bank of India have issued instructions to all banks maintaining Currency Chest to sort out notes available with them into reissuable and non-issuable and issue to public and other banks only reissuable notes which are not soiled/torn/mutilated alongwith fresh notes. Facilities for exchange of soiled notes have been made available at all branches of public sector banks for the benefit of public.

(c) There is no scarcity of Rs. 2 denomination notes. The psychology of scarcity is on account of the preference for fresh crisp notes and reluctance to accept reissuable notes. Supplies of Rupee 1 notes and coins taken together are adequate to meet the normal demands. However there is a marked preference for fresh notes. Perhaps this is the reason for the psychology of scarcity.

Mulberry Cultivation

4191. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) the names of States growing mulberry silk;
- (b) whether some States where mulberry silk was not grown earlier, are now taking interest in growing such silk;
- (c) if so, the names of these States and the total acres of land brought under mulberry silk cultivation in those States in 1986-87;
- (d) the central assistance extended by Government to those States for promoting mulberry silk cultivation; and
- (e) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The names of States growing mulberry silk are—Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam, Manipur, Madhya

Pradesh and Meghalaya.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details are as under :—

S No.	Name of the State	Area under Mulberry in 1986-87 (in acres)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	70
2.	Bihar	962
3.	Himachal Pradesh	375
4.	Mizoram	307
5.	Nagaland	62
6.	Orissa	850
7.	Punjab	165
8.	Tripura	562
9.	Rajasthan	47
10.	Gujarat	640
11.	Kerala	201

(d) and (e). In order to supplement the efforts of these State Govts. the CSB has established a network of 27 R & D units in these States for extending R & D support for development of mulberry sericulture. Besides this, the Board is arranging study tours of farmers to traditional silk growing States, particularly Karnataka and is supplying mulberry cuttings, disease free layings, rearing equipments and disinfectants at subsidised rates to promote sericulture in new areas.

Indian Investment in Foreign Companies

4192. SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4064 on 21-8-87 regarding the Indian investment in foreign companies and state :

(a) the repatriation of dividends on investment of Indian Companies in foreign companies in the last two years, company-wise;

(b) what per cent of investment does this dividends amount; and

(c) what is the amount due to be

repatriated and reasons why it has not been repatriated ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND
MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI
NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c).
A Statement is given below :

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Co.	Country of Location of Venture/Date of approval	Amount Invested (Ind. equity Rs. in lakhs)	Dividend repatriated (Rs. in lacs)	% age of Dividends due to the Investment	Reasons for non-repatriation of Dividends/not declaring dividends		
							1	2
							3	4
							5	6
							7	8
							9	
1.	India Hotels Co. Ltd. Bombay	Sri Lanka (12.8.80)	55.60	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Loss
2.	Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd. Bombay	Singapore (29.9.77)	173.72	Nil	Infra. awaited	—	Nil	-do-
3.	Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay	Malaysia (5.8.75)	56.95	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Under receivership.
4.	Volta International Ltd. Bombay	Sultanate of Oman (5.3.82)	8.20	5.90	5.92	71%		Being repatriated.
5.	Volta International Ltd. Bombay	Singapore (31.3.82)	4.48	Nil	Infra. awaited.	—	Nil	Loss
6.	Volta International Ltd. Bombay	Sri Lanka (16.3.82)	5.80	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	-do-
7.	Indian Hotels Co. Ltd., Bombay	U.S.A. (9.7.81)	5.08	Nil	0.70	13.7%	—	Being repatriated.
8.	Tata Sons Limited, Bombay	U.S.A. (17.8.77)	1.00	Nil	1.37	137%	—	Being repatriated.
9.	Tata Sons Limited, Bombay	U.K. (17.8.77)	0.98	1.93	2.69	471%	—	-do-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. Tata Sons Limited, Bombay,		Switzerland (17.8.77)	43.50	7.38	10.77	41%	—	-do-
11. Voltas International Ltd., Bombay	U.A.E. (29.4.77)	5.00	Nil	Nil	—	6.16	SBI Bahrain stipula- ted subordination of dividend repatriations till the extinguishment of their liability.	
12. Tata Exports Ltd., Bombay	Zambia (7.5.85)	56.00	Nil	17.64	31.5%	—	Being repatriated.	

Demonstration by Employees of Scheduled Banks

4193. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees of scheduled banks held demonstration on 10 November, 1987 all over the country in front of their work places;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether they also struck work subsequently during the month November, 1987; and

(d) if so, the demands of the employees and reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). The Bank Employees Federation of India (BEFI) has been agitating in support of their demands for inviting the Federation for the wage negotiations with Indian Banks' Association. The Federation gave a call for a nation-wide strike on 27th November, 1987. It is learnt from some public sector banks that some of their employees belonging to the Federation held demonstrations in some branches/offices on 10th November, 1987 as a part of the programme preparatory to their call for strike on 27th November, 1987.

Central Cottage Industries Corporation Employees Strength

4194. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in Groups A, B, C and D and number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in these categories as on 31st March 1985 to 1987 in the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India;

(b) the number of vacancies, reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, which lapsed/de-reserved in various groups in last three years and the position of current backlog; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that these vacancies do not lapse ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

Information on total number of employees in groups A, B, C and D in the CCIC of India Ltd. and number of SC and ST employees in these categories as on 31st March, 1985 to 31st March, 1987 is as under :

Group	March 1985	SC		ST		March 1986	SC		ST		March 1987
		SC	ST	SC	ST		SC	ST	SC	ST	
A	16	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
B	63	1	—	63	1	—	92	1	—	—	—
C	414	17	—	410	17	2	393	18	2	—	—
D	141	73	—	154	78	—	153	79	—	—	—
Total	634	91	—	650	96	2	655	98	2	—	—

2. During the last three years, 74 vacancies occurred in various groups in the CCIC, out of which 17 vacancies were reserved for SC/ST as per the regulations. However, only 14 vacancies could be filled up leaving a backlog of 3 vacancies,

because of the fact that suitable candidates were not available for the posts from among the SC/ST candidates.

3. Special efforts have been initiated by the Corporation to clear the backlog.

Compensation to the Deceased Personnel of IPKF

4195. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian soldiers as component of Indian Peace Keeping Force will be paid the same compensation as those killed in a war;

(b) if so, the amount that they will be getting;

(c) the reasons for this variation; and

(d) whether the benefits of family pension will be given to the deceased and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Indian soldiers, as component of IPKF, killed are entitled to liberalised pensionary awards as appli-

cable to war/battle casualties.

(b) to (d). The families of those killed are entitled for liberalised family pensionary benefits, the details of which are given in the statement attached.

Statement

The widows of the IPKF personnel killed while deployed in Sri Lanka are entitled to the following liberalised pensionary awards :

(i) Liberalised Special Family Pension

Liberalised Special Family Pension equal to the reckonable emoluments last drawn both for the officers and the personnel below officer's rank shall be admissible to the widow in the case of officers and to the nominated heirs in the case of personnel below officer's rank until death or disqualification.

(ii) Death Gratuity

Death gratuity is paid at the following rates :

Length of qualifying service	Rate of Gratuity
(i) Less than one year	2 times
(ii) One year or more but less than 5 years	6 times
(iii) Five years or more but less than 20 years	12 times
(iv) 20 years or more	Half of reckonable emoluments for each completed six monthly period of qualifying service subject to a minimum of 12 times and a maximum of 33 times of reckonable emoluments provided that the amount of death gratuity shall in no case exceed Rs. 1 lakh.

(iii) Family Gratuity

Family gratuity will be payable in cases of death, in addition to the death gratuity admissible under the Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity Scheme at specified rates depending on rank.

Dependent Pension

Where an officer dies as a bachelor, or, as a widower without children, dependent pension will be admissible to parents without reference to their pecuniary circumstances at 3/4th of the reckonable emoluments last drawn by the deceased officer,

for both parents and 3/4th of this rate for a single parent. On the death of one parent, dependent pension at the latter rate will be admissible to the surviving parent.

Other Financial Assistance

Financial assistance is admissible to the nominee(s) of the deceased IPKF personnel killed while deployed in Sri Lanka from Insurance Scheme in accordance with the rules of the scheme as follows :

	Death cover (Rs.)
Army Group Insurance Scheme	
Officers	2,00,000
JCOs/Ors	75,000
Naval Group Insurance Scheme	
Officers	1,00,000
Sailors	37,000
Air Force Employees Group Insurance Scheme	
Officers in receipt of Flying Pay	4,33,400
Other Officers	1,50,000
Airmen Aircrew	2,16,500
Airmen	75,000
NCs (E)	30,000

(Translation)

Indo-Phillipines Textile Industry

4196. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great scope for making Indian Investment in textile industry of Phillipines;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard after January, 1986 and the details of the action proposed to be taken during the current year; and

(c) the details of textile export to Phillipines during the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Export of textile items to Phillipines during the year 1986-87 is as under :

Items	Value in Rs. in lakhs
1. Handloom goods	8.16
2. Mill made/Powerloom cotton piece goods	1.00
3. Knitted fabrics (Man-made)	2.82

[English]

Implementation of Arbitration Award in DRDO

4197. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding implementation of arbitration award (JCM) on Senior Scientific Assistants in the D.R.D.O.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some additional information having bearing on the implications of the award is being collected.

Export Obligations of Companies

4198. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the list of companies who have given export commitments and value of the exports and the exports actually made by them;

(b) the steps taken against erring companies who have not stuck to their commitments; and

(c) whether Government have a monitoring cell to monitor export commitments ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI

NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : (a) Export obligation is imposed on all the Duty free licences, Imprest licences details of which are available in weekly Bulletin of Import licences/export licences and Industrial licences, copies of which are available in Parliament Library. Besides, export obligations are being imposed by administrative Ministries/Sponsoring Authorities at the time of grant of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences/Foreign Collaboration approvals, etc. and also in certain cases on Capital Goods licences. Aggregate data regarding export commitments of Industrial Units on various counts and exports actually achieved is not maintained.

(b) The penalties for non-fulfilment of export obligation imposed on the above licences are as under :

- (i) Handing over goods produced by the firm to MMTC/STC/PEC or any other agency nominated by Government for export.
- (ii) Recovery of liquidated damages @ 5% of annual export obligation subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Besides, in the case of Capital Goods and raw material imports action for debarment and imposition of penalty against the firms can be initiated in terms of Import Export (Control) Act. 1947 and orders issued thereunder.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Salary to Honorary Commissioned Officers of Air Force

4199. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether salary to Defence Honorary Commissioned Officers of Air Force who retired in 1985 on superannuation (after attaining the age of 55 years) and re-employed in the Air Force in 1985 is not being paid to them since May, 1986 and only Dearness Allowance at old rates is being paid to them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The initial pay fixed plus gross amount of pension/or pension equivalent of gratuity on re-employment of retired Honorary Commissioned Officers/ Master Warrant Officers/Warrant Officers against the vacancies of Sergeants/Corporals is not to exceed the last pay drawn under the prevailing rules. While fixing the pay of these personnel after revision of pension on the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, it was found that their gross pension plus pension equivalent of gratuity in almost all cases exceeded their pre-retirement pay. This situation has arisen because Dearness Allowance/Additional Dearness Allowance sanctioned upto 568 points and two instalments of Interim Relief was merged with the pay while calculating the pension of retirees between the 31st March, 1985 and the 31st December, 1985. The Honorary Commissioned Officers are, therefore, being paid only Dearness Allowance on their pre-retirement pay or the maximum of the scale of the post, whichever is less.

(c) The matter is under consideration by the Department of Personnel and Training and Ministry of Finance.

Pension Scheme for Employees of R.B.I

4200. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme for pension benefits for the employees of the Reserve Bank of India is under-consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether employees of the Reserve Bank of India have represented to the management in this regard a number of times; if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India has reported that the

employees of the Bank have represented to the Management for introduction of pension scheme. No proposal of Reserve Bank of India in this regard is currently under consideration of the Government.

Repatriation List of Officers of State Bank of India

4201. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI :
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI GANGA RAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of officers of Delhi/New Delhi Circle of State Bank of India placed on repatriation list in 1986 and 1987, module-wise;

(b) whether all these officers placed on repatriation list have since been repatriated to Delhi, especially from Jaipur module; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore and the action taken to repatriate them back to Delhi and when they will be repatriated to Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Information on the total number of officers of Delhi/New Delhi circle of State Bank of India placed on the repatriation list in 1986/87 is as follows :

Name of the Module	Total No. of transfer orders of Officers issued as per repatriation exercise for the year	1986	1987 (Issued in May, 1987)	3
1	2	3		
Delhi/New Delhi	105	134		
Meerut	7	9		
Agra	2	40		

1	2	3
Dehradun	84	37
Jaipur	16	46

(b) and (c). State Bank of India has advised that some officers placed in the repatriation list are yet to be relieved from all modules, including Jaipur module. They could not be relieved because of administrative exigencies/resistence by the officers to their postings/midacademic session in schools of the children of the officers etc. The Bank has also advised that the repatriation exercise will be completed within the next few months.

Setting up of Mint in West Bengal

4202. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Mint at West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the selection of place has been finalised;

(d) if so, what is the exact place;

(e) whether land acquisition has been initiated and completed; and

(f) the financial implications of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (f). There is no proposal to set up a Mint to West Bengal. It is, however, proposed to set up a new Note Press at Salboni. Necessary pre-investment activities including land acquisition, soil testing, preparation of detailed feasibility report, etc. for setting up the New Press have been authorised. The detailed feasibility report is expected to be got ready by the end of this calendar year.

Recruitment of Jawans from Uttar Pradesh

4203. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Jawans recruited from Uttar Pradesh in 1987;

(b) the location of permanent offices in U.P.; and

(c) the names of other place in U.P. visited by Recruitment Teams during the last three years together with the number of persons who applied and were recruited in each such place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information.

(b) The permanent offices for recruitment in Uttar Pradesh are located in the following places :

(i) Lucknow

(ii) Varanasi

(iii) Meerut

(iv) Agra

(v) Bareilly

(vi) Almora

(vii) Lansdowne

(viii) Amethi

(ix) Pithoragarh

(c) A statement giving the names of the places visited by the Recruiting teams during the last three years is given below.

It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information relating to the number of persons recruited.

Statement

Recruitment made on tour in Uttar Pradesh during the recruitment years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is as under

Name of the BRO	Place of tour	Month	No. of candidates reported
1	2	3	4
1984-85			
Lucknow	Fatehpur	April, 84	2250
	Ghazipur	April, 84	2500
	Allahabad	September, 84	2115
Varanasi	Mirzapur	October, 84	1950
	Allahabad	December, 84	1800
	Azamgarh	January, 85	2500
Meerut	Muzaffarnagar	April, 84	723
	Aligarh	April, 84	500
	Jalaun	May, 84	350
	Etawah	August, 84	2000
Agra	Lalitpur	September, 84	557
	Fategarh	November, 84	610
	Jhansi	December, 84	921
	Mainpuri	January, 85	1500

1	2	3	4
Bareilly	Sitapur	May, 84	350
	Shahjanpur	August, 84	1560
	Pilibhit	December, 84	502
Almora	Pithoragarh	April, 84	935
	Pithoragarh	May, 84	1670
	Dwarahat/Almora	June, 84	367
	Didihat/Pithoragarh	August, 84	1335
	Bageshwar/Almora	November, 84	1528
Landsdowne	Banbasa/Nainital	February, 85	2306
	Kotwara	April, 84	225
	Badrinath/Chamoli	May, 84	638
Almora	Devikhal/Paurigarhwal	August, 84	195
	Dehradun	September, 84	759
	Rishikesh/Dehradun	December, 84	483
Almora	Lohaghat/Pithoragarh	December, 84	1666
1985-86			
Lucknow	Behraich	June, 85	930
	Basti	July, 85	3857
	Hamirpur	Aug., 85	2000
	Banda	September, 85	3000
	Kanpur	Oct., 85	2000
	Gonda	Oct., 85	1900
	Unnao	Nov., 85	2000
	Fatepur	Nov., 85	2400
	Faizabad	Dec., 85	2000
	Raebareilly	Dec., 85	2700
Varanasi	Barabanki	Jan., 86	1500
	Basti	Feb., 86	2000
	Allahabad	Jul., 85	3100
	Deoria	Aug., 85	6000
	Ballia	Sept., 85	7000
	Jaunpur	Oct., 85	2000
	Mirzapur	Nov., 85	1000

1	2	3	4
	Gorakhpur	Dec., 85	3000
	Sultanpur and Pratapgarh	Jan., 86	17000
	Ghazipur and Ballia	Feb., 86	12000
	Deoband/Saharanpur	May, 85	550
	Ghaziabad	July, 85	739
	Bulandshahar	Aug., 85	650
Meerut	Sharanpur	Sept., 85	829
	Moradabad	Oct., 85	1000
	Muzaffarnagar	Dec., 85	698
	Bijnor	Jan., 86	542
	Orai/Jalaun	May, 85	735
Agra	Jhansi	Oct., 85	1554
	Lalitpur	Feb., 86	1239
	Lakhimpur Kheri	May, 85	968
	Hardoi	June, 85	1418
	Sahjanpur	July, 85	1178
	Sitapur	Aug., 85	1109
	Badaun	Sept., 85	997
Bareilly	Rampur	Oct., 85	638
	Pilibhit	Nov., 85	590
	Lakhimpurkheri	Dec., 85	765
	Hardoi	Jan., 85	986
	Shahajanpur	Feb., 86	816
	Kausani/Almora	May, 85	2224
	Rita Sahib/Pithoragarh	July, 85	919
	Ramnagar/Nainital	Aug., 85	3579
	Chaukhatiya/Almora	Sept., 85	638
Almora	Dharchula/Pithoragarh	Oct., 85	1986
	Gwaldan/Almora	Nov., 85	736
	Rudrapur/Nainital	Dec., 85	3730
	Bageshwar/Almora	Jan., 86	1100
	Champawat/Pithoragarh	Jan., 86	2700
	Manila/Almora	Feb., 86	1700

1	2	3	4
Lansdowne	Chamoli	May, 85	948
	Narindernagar/Tehrigarhwal	Oct., 85	650
	Srinagar/Paurigarhwal	Nov., 85	820
	Rishikesh/Dehradun	Jan., 86	1200
1986-87			
Lucknow	Banda	April, 86	1200
	Bahraich	Aug., 86	1100
	Fetehpur	Sept., 86	10000
	Unnao	Oct., 86	9000
	Barabanki	Nov., 86	2000
	Banda	Jan., 87	10000
	Amethi/Sultanpur	April, 86	3000
	Jaunpur	May, 86	1000
	Basti	July, 86	1500
	Azamgarh	Aug., 86	7000
Varanasi	Depria	Sept., 86	10000
	Mirzapur	Oct., 86	3000
	Gorakhpur	Nov., 86	3000
	Ghazipur	Dec., 86	10000
	Jaunpur	Jan., 87	5000
Meerut	Basti	Feb., 87	8000
	Ghaziabad	April, 86	587
	Bulandshahar	May, 86	187
	Bulandshahar	July, 86	896
	Saharanpur	Oct., 86	4810
	Muzaffarnagar	Nov., 86	9650
	Moradabad	Dec., 86	10,000
	Bijnor	Jan., 87	6,000
	Ghaziabad	Feb., 87	4,000
	Orai/Jalaun	May, 86	9432
Agra	Jhansi	Aug., 86	3500
	Lalitpur	Nov., 86	8600
	Jhansi	Feb., 87	3000

1	2	3	4
Bareilly	Sitapur	April, 86	6500
	Badaun	May, 86	7843
	Rampur	July, 86	4300
	Pilibhit	Aug., 86	5250
	Lakhimpur Kheri	Sept., 86	8600
	Hardoi	Oct., 86	2000
	Shahajahanpur	Nov., 86	2500
	Sitapur	Dec., 86	3000
	Badaun	Jan., 87	1500
	Pilibhit	Feb., 87	2000
Almora	Pithoragarh	April, 86	5300
	Kusali/Almora	March, 86	997
	Almora	July, 86	2060
	Bageshwar/Almora	Aug., 86	2000
	Bhimtal/Nainital	Sept., 86	1000
	Almora	Oct., 86	2000
	Garur/Almora	Nov., 86	1500
	Haldwani/Nainital	Dec., 86	2000
	Bhikiyasan/Almora	Jan., 87	1500
	Banbasa/Nainital	Feb., 87	2000
Lansdowne	Almora	March, 87	5000
	Dehrudun	April, 86	200
	Kotawara/Paurigarhwal	July, 86	600
	Uttarkashi	Oct., 86	769
	Dev Prayag/Tehri Garhwal	Nov., 86	659
Amethi	Tehri Garhwal	Jan., 87	2500
	Amethi/Sultanpur	May, 86	5000
	Faizabad	July, 86	2600
	Raebareilly	Aug., 86	6000
	Amethi/Sultanpur	Aug., 86	5000
	Allahabad	Sept., 86	6000
	Raybareilly	Oct., 86	2500
	Faizabad	Nov., 86	5000
	Pratapgarh	Dec., 86	3500
	Amethi/Sultanpur	Jan., 87	8500
Allahabad		Feb., 87	4000
Faizabad		March, 87	5000

1	2	3	4
	Dharchula/Pithoragarh	July, 86	500
	Jhulaghat/Pithoragarh	Aug., 86	600
	Champawat/Pithoragarh	Sept., 86	527
Pithoragarh	Didihat/Pithoragarh	Oct., 86	495
	Pithoragarh	Nov., 86	651
	Jhulaghat/Pithoragarh	Jan., 87	558
	Champawat/Pithoragarh	Feb., 87	715

Indian Investment Abroad

4204. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment abroad by Indian partners in joint ventures as on 31 March, 1986;

(b) the form of the investment and the break-up between cash, equipment and services;

(c) the quantum of divinded, royalties etc. repatriated during the year 1986-87; and

(d) the names of countries of major investment say, above rupees one crore ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The total Indian Investment abroad in joint ventures in operation as on 31st March, 1987 is Rs. 91.92 crores. The form and break-up of Indian equity is as under :

1	2	3
(i) Cash remittance	26.80	
(ii) Through export of machinery and equipment etc.	40.99	
(iii) Through capitalisation of Services	9.86	

1	2	3
	like technical know-how fee, management fee, royalty etc.	
(iv) By Bonus shares		14.27

(c) Figures relating to repatriation of divdiend, royalties etc. are being maintained on calendar year basis and not on financial year basis. The following is the quantum of dividend, royalties etc. repatriated from from 1st January 1986 to 31st December 1986 :

(i) Dividends : Rs. 2.26 crores.

(ii) Royalties : Rs. 5.15 crores.

(d) Countries having equity investment of more than Rs. 1 crore in Joint Ventures abroad in operation are : Thailand, Indonesia, Senegal, Kenya, Nigeria, Malaysia, Singapore, Yugoslavia, Sri Lanka, Nepal and UAE.

Production of Janata Cloth by N.T.C.

4205. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation is not able to produce sufficient quantity of cheaper cloth as required by weaker sections and rural people;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the details of different varieties of cloth produced by the National Textile Corporation mills during last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since NTC mills manufacture a large range of cloth, it is difficult to give production figures of different varieties. However, the total production of cloth by NTC mills during the last 3 years was as follows :

Year	Total cloth production (in million mtrs.)
1984-85	920.0
1985-86	994.7
1986-87	864.5 (approx.)

Price Fixation of Spices by Producing Countries

4206. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are trying to bring together the major spices producing countries for an agreed price of export so as not be eliminated out of the international spices market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Loans under DRI Scheme

4207. SHRI U.H. PATEL : SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of functions and activities of lead banks.

(b) whether a number of lead banks in Gujarat and in the country are disbursing loans to weaker sections under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme;

(c) if so, the names and other details of lead banks working at present in Rajkot and other districts of Gujarat;

(d) the amount disbursed during the last three years and upto 31 October, 1987 by each such banks in Rajkot and other districts of Gujarat; and

(e) the number of lead banks newly opened in Rajkot and other districts of Gujarat during 1 January, 1985 to 31 October, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Banks are required to take steps to prepare the District Credit Plans and Annual Action Plans and act as leaders for coordinating the efforts of all credit institutions for meeting the credit needs in the district; convene meeting of the District Consultative Committee to monitor, periodically, the flow of credit and other banking activities in the district; constitute Land Bank Groups for identifying eligible rural and semi-urban centres for opening branches in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Branch Licensing Policy for 1985-90 etc.

(b) and (c). The details of Lead Banks in the districts, including Rajkot District, in Gujarat are set out in the statement below.

(d) The present data reporting system does not generate bank-wise/district-wise information relating to disbursements under the various programmes/schemes. However, as per the latest information available with Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the outstand-

ing advances of the public sector banks in the State of Gujarat during the last 3 years was as under :

Period ended	(Rs. in lakhs)
December, 1984	4651.42
December, 1985	4732.62
June, 1986	4991.49
(Latest available)	

(e) As per the information available with RBI, 37 branches were opened by the Lead Banks in the State of Gujarat during the period 1.1.1985 to 31.8.1987. However, as the lead responsibility had already been assigned in respect of all the districts in Gujarat, the question of assigning lead responsibility afresh during this period to any bank in respect of any of the districts in Gujarat did not arise.

Statement

Name of the Lead Bank	Districts allotted
1. Bank of Baroda	1. Baroda 2. Broach 3. Bulsar 4. Dangs 5. Kaira 6. Panchmahals 7. Surat
2. Dena Bank	1. Ahmedabad 2. Banaskantha 3. Gandhi Nagar 4. Kutch 5. Mehsana 6. Sabarkantha
3. State Bank of Saurashtra	1. Amreli 2. Bhavnagar 3. Jamnagar 4. Junagadh 5. Rajkot 6. Surendranagar

Permission to Tata Group to Start Companies Outside India

4208. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted Forbes, Forbes Campbell, a company of Tata Group, to start several companies outside India;

(b) whether their applications have been routed through Reserve Bank of India;

(c) whether these companies violated the Foreign Exchange Regulations :

(d) whether the Enforcement Branch has investigated into the matter; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : No such permission was accorded to Tata Company in question as per the records available with the Government.

(b) No such application has been received by R.B.I.

(c) to (e). Search action was taken by the Enforcement Directorate on 16.3.83 and on the basis of investigations made, no contravention of the provisions of FERA was noticed.

Foreign visits of Officials of Handloom Export Promotion Council

4209. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Code activities like advertisements and publicity abroad and the foreign visits of officials (category-wise) of Handloom Export Promotion Council for participation in Buyers-sellers meets, Sales-cum-Study tours abroad during 1985, 1986 and 1987 (till date);

(b) the expenditure incurred in foreign exchange for the above purpose during the years under reference (year-wise details),

and whether full accounts have been rendered by the officials of H.E.P.C. on their foreign tours;

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Handloom Export Promotion Council during the years 1985-87 and whether Government have replenished the Council's funds with grants later on and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) to what extent the Exporter-Members of the Council were benefited by these activities of the Council during these years, particularly in their export performance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). According to the Handloom Export Promotion Council, its expenditure on code activities like advertisements, publicity, participation in Buyer-Sellers Meets, Sales-cum-study tours abroad from 1984-85 till 1985-86, the year upto which the accounts have been finalised by the Council, was as follows :

Year	Expenditure
1984-85	Rs. 7.05 lakhs
1985-86	Rs. 16 91 lakhs

Full accounts have been rendered to the council.

(c) The Council has reported a total expenditure of Rs. 28.75 lakhs for 1984-85 and Rs 41.58 lakhs for 1985-86. The Council had not received Government grant-in-aid for these years on account of non-finalization of its accounts and Annual Reports because of Courts Injunctions.

(d) Advertisements, publicity and foreign visits are the recognized export promotion activities which benefit the trade in increasing their exports.

Indo-Us Deal for Air Combat Manoeuvre System

4210. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have made efforts to purchase of \$ 20-30

million air combat manoeuvring system last year from the U.S. Government; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the deal as well as use alongwith its programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Air Combat Manoeuvring System is a modern training aid, which can provide realistic, safe and cost effective air-to-air combat training. The acquisition of such a system is under consideration. However, it would not be in the public interest to disclose further details in this regard.

Security Threat to Naval Establishment in Visakhapatnam

4211. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any security threat to Naval Establishment in Visakhapatnam port in view of the commissioning of an Ammonia Storage Plant by Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether every aspect in this regard has been considered before granting permission to the said Ammonia Storage Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board has cleared the project, after due consideration and the provision of necessary safeguards has also been assured. However, the Naval Headquarters are reviewing the matter in consultation with the concerned authorities, to ensure that the safety/security aspects are fully met.

Mining of Rough Diamonds in Africa

4212. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :
SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a move for India to enter into joint exploration and mining of rough diamonds in African countries;

(b) whether MMTC has been entrusted to undertake this task; if to, details thereof;

(c) number of the countries with whom agreement is to be made;

(d) the terms and conditions of the agreement; and

(e) when this agreement is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (e). MMTC is entrusted with the responsibility of procuring rough diamonds. In pursuance of this, MMTC has been exploring possibilities of entering into joint ventures for exploration and mining of diamonds in countries like Ghana, Sierra Leone, Botswana etc. However, no agreement has been signed so far.

Reconstitution of Coffee Board

4213. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have reconstituted the Coffee Board;

(b) if so, the names of the members; and

(c) whether there is any representation from Andhra Pradesh on the Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below :

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides Chairman, Coffee Board the other members of the Coffee Board constituted w.e.f. 28th August, 1987 include :

1. Shri V. Ramanathan, MP.
2. Director of Horticulture, Government of Karnataka.
3. Agriculture Production Commissioner, Kerala.
4. Commissioner and Secretary, Agricultural Department, Government of Tamil Nadu.
5. Shri M. Muthuswamy, Kerala.
6. Shri D. Venkatesh, General Secretary, INTUC, Bangalore.
7. Shri M.K. Kareem, Working President, NDEWU, Coonoor.
8. Shri M.C. Narasimhan, President, ATTUC, Bangalore.
9. Joint Director Soil Conservation (Cash Crops), Meghalaya.
10. Managing Director, Arunachal Pradeh Forest Corp., Deomali.
11. Shri H.D. Rame Gowda, Karnataka.
12. Shri P.R.K. Auguestine, Tamil Nadu.
13. Shri K.S. Devaiah, Karnataka.
14. Shri B.P. Ramesh, Karnataka.
15. Shri A.C. Shive Gowda, Karnataka.
16. Shri S. Shantaraju, Karnataka.
17. Shri N. Thillai Govindan, Tamil Nadu.
18. Shri M.R. Ganesh, Kalpetta, Kerala.
19. Shri M.B. Appaiah, Karnataka.
20. Shri A.P. Keshavan Nair, Kerala.
21. Shri Ramesh Rajah, Bangalore.
22. Shri K.V. Gopinath, Bangalore.
23. Shri R.P. Sarathy, Tamil Nadu.
24. Shri A.J.F.X. Saldanha, Karnataka.
25. Shri B. Shivaram, Karnataka.
26. Shri Mukimrrahaman Khan, Moradabad, U.P.
27. Prof. Nityamanda Dey, West Bengal.
28. Shri U.K. Lakshman Gowda, Karnataka.
29. Shri M. Balan, New Delhi.
30. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Ex-officio Secretary, Deptt. of Energy, Forests, Environment, Science and Technology, Govt. of A.P., Hyderabad.
31. Shri R. Anna Namhi, M.P.
32. Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan, M.P.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Ex-officio Secretary, Deptt. of Energy, Forests, Environment, Science & Technology, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad is ex-officio member of the Coffee Board.

Supply of Imported Inputs to Exporting Units

4214. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are considering supply of imported inputs at international prices to all exporting units;
- (b) whether items like diesel are already being supplied at international prices to such units; and
- (c) whether any generalised scheme for reducing raw material costs to international level is also under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Advance licensing and Pass Book Schemes are being operated to enable exporters to obtain imported inputs at international prices.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Seizure of Hashish and Other Drugs

4215. **SHRI. V. TULSIKRAM** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether incidence of hauling of hashish and other drugs are on the increase;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last six months and the value of drugs seized;

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide the vigilance authorities with the latest equipments in order to enable them to check those cases which go undetected; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of cases and the quantities of drugs involved during the last six months (May to October, 1987) are as under :

Name of drug	No. of cases	Quantity seized (kgs) (provisional)
1. Hashish (Charas)	132	12,020
2. Heroin	163	1,464
3. Opium	141	1,650
4. Ganja	223	16,700

(Figures rounded off to the nearest kilogram)

No precise value of the drugs seized can be determined as the illicit market price varies from place to place, depending upon the purity, place of origin, local demand and supply, etc.

(c) and (d). Various Central drug law enforcement agencies, engaged in the detection of drug offence cases, are provided with fast moving vehicles and other necessary equipment including X-ray baggage machines, night vision binoculars, etc. Besides, sniffer dog-squads have also been deployed in the detection of drugs at important international airports.

Compensatory Allowance to Employees Working in Tribal Areas

4216. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Eighth Finance Commission have awarded Rs. 30 crores for grant of compensatory allowance to employees working in tribal areas;

(b) the guidelines to grant compensatory allowance to those employees, if any, to upgrade the administration of tribal areas; and

(c) whether the States implemented it properly ?

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

Statement

The Eighth Finance Commission recommended grant of Rs. 24.09 crores for the five year period 1984-85 to 1988-89 to 12 States (Viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) for payment of compensatory allowance to the staff working in tribal areas of those States. This grant was scaled down to Rs. 19.27 crores consequent on the decision of the Government of India to implement the recommendations of the Commission for four years only from 1985-86 to 1988-89. Ministry of Finance has issued guidelines for formulation of action plans in respect of upgradation grants and release of grants. In the guidelines, attention has been invited to para 12.26 of the report of the Eighth Finance Commission regarding sanction of compensatory allowance which reads *inter alia* as under :

“.....we wish to make it clear that this amount should be utilised by the State Governments for the benefit of the transferable Government employees who could not be granted compensatory allowances earlier due to the paucity of the resources. The scale of compensatory allowances will, c

course, be according to the local norms prevalent in the concerned State."

Out of the 12 States mentioned above, only seven States viz., Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have sent plans of action in this regard. These Plans have been approved by the Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee (IMEC) for an outlay totalling Rs. 11.73 crores. Of the remaining States, Government of Bihar yet to send the plan of action and they have been reminded to expedite the same and four States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Rajasthan have proposed diversion of the grant recommended by the Commission for payment of compensatory allowance, to the scheme for construction of quarters for the staff posted in tribal areas. The Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee had agreed with the proposals of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala for diversion because of the justifications given by them. The Committee did not agree with the proposal of the Rajasthan Government for such diversion and the State Government has been asked to recast the plan. The Government of Rajasthan have informed the Ministry of Welfare that the matter is under consideration.

As per the guidelines mentioned above, grants are to be released to the States to implement the scheme on the basis of the progress reports. Only the Government of Orissa have so far sent the progress report and a sum of Rs. 22.12 lakhs was released to the State Government in 1986-87.

Institutional Finance for Minor Irrigation Programmes

4217. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there are wide differences in provision of institutional finance for minor irrigation programme of different states;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the criteria for provision of institutional finance and how it is related to plan outlays of different States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The latest available details of outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks for minor irrigation schemes as at the end of June 1986 are set out in the statement below. Various factors such as availability of ground water, level of utilisation of available ground water, hydrogeographical condition of the area, size of the State, type of economic activities in the State, the potential for irrigated agriculture, etc. determine the quantum of institutional credit for minor irrigation programmes. Banks provide credit assistance for all bankable minor irrigation schemes in accordance with national priorities and their own resources availability. Credit deployment by banks under the priority sector, including minor irrigation schemes, is generally done in accordance with the Annual Action Plans (AAPs) prepared for each district. In preparing the AAPs, banks take into account the plan targets and strategies for various credit based programmes and other rural development programmes of the concerned State Governments.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State/Union Territory	(Amount outstanding)
1	2
<i>I. Northern Region</i>	30747.89
Haryana	3067.44
Himachal Pradesh	40.60
Jammu & Kashmir	9.37
Punjab	7684.49
Rajasthan	8798.12

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Chandigarh	11078.09
Delhi	69.78
<i>II. North Eastern Region</i>	452.13
Assam	407.29
Maniaur	3.89
Meghalaya	--
Nagaland	0.27
Tripura	38.38
Arunachal Pradesh	--
Mizoram	2.30
Sikkim	--
<i>III. Eastern Region</i>	14383.21
Bihar	8679.32
Orissa	1533.06
West Bengal	3870.01
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.82
<i>IV. Central Region</i>	27546.41
Madhya Pradesh	14782.31
Uttar Pradesh	12764.10
<i>V. Western Region</i>	29516.96
Gujarat	11982.80
Maharashtra	17437.21
Goa, Daman & Diu	95.47
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.48
<i>VI. Southern Region</i>	23007.22
Andhra Pradesh	6988.32
Karnataka	7364.51
Kerala	2625.22
Tamil Nadu	5941.73
Pondicherry	87.46
Lakshadweep	--
All India	125353.82

Iron Ore Export

4218. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of iron ore exported in 1985-86, 1986-87 and the targets set for 1987-88 and the value thereof year-wise; and

(b) the ports through which major portion of iron-ore is exported, quantity-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The quantity and value of iron ore (including Kudremuch Ore/pallets) exported during 1985-86, 1986-87 and the projections for export during 1987-88 are as under :

(Quantity in Million tonnes)

(Value in Rupees Crores)

1985-86		1986-87 (provisional)		1987-88 (Projections)	
Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
30.0	555.2	32.6	589.9	34.4	626.0

(b) Major portion of iron ore exports in 1986-87 were made through the following ports :

Quantity in Million Tonnes

Ports	1986-87 (Provisional)
Mormugao	14.1
Vizag	6.0
Madras	5.4
New Mangalore	3.5
Paradeep	2.0

Losses in Scindia Steam Navigation Company

4219. SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

[SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Scindia Steam Navigation Company has gone into huge losses and if so the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether the company has decided to auction more of its ships;

(c) if so, the number of employees who become unemployed due to auction; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide any alternative jobs to employees rendered unemployed due to it and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Scindia Steam Navigation Company has been incurring losses since 1981-82. The adverse working of the company is reportedly attributable amongst other things to the general recession in the industry, structural changes in liner shipping and inadequate management.

(b) to (d). The Receiver appointed by Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited in Scindias had notified sale by auction on "as is where is" basis of 17 ships mortgaged to erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee. Following filing of writ petition by Scindias Employees Union in the Bombay High Court, auction of 9 ships only was permitted by the Court. Of these, 5 were put up for auction on 19.10.1987 but no bids were received and as such the ships remain unsold.

Foreign Vessels Seized on Indian Waters

4220. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign vessels seized at Andaman and Nicobar islands for entering Indian waters illegally during 1986;

(b) how many foreigners have been arrested;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that large number of foreign vessels are entering Indian waters for fishing and going back without any fear; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to stop the illegal entry of foreign vessels by strengthening the Coast Guard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) 16.

(b) 251.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Coast Guard ships and aircrafts are being regularly deployed for patrolling our Maritime Zones around the Northern and Southern group of the Andaman and Nicobar islands. The Coast Guard is also being progressively strengthened in keeping with its responsibilities.

Value of Rupee in Major Cities

4221. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of Rupee in Paise (based 1960-100) in major cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Ahmedabad in August, 1986 and August, 1987; and

(b) the reasons for the fall in rupee valued during the year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) The Centre-wise details relating to the purchasing power of rupee measured as the reciprocal of the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (base 1967=100) is given in statement below.

(b) The value of rupee is inversely proportional to the rise and fall in the Consumer Price Index. The rise in the Consumer Price Index during the current year is largely due to decline in production of agricultural commodities affected by the severe drought.

Statement

Centre-wise value of Rupee for the Month of August 1986 and August 1987

Centre/City	Consumer Price Index		Value of rupee*	
	(Base 1960=100)		Aug. 1986	Aug. 1987
	Aug. 86	Aug. 87		
Bombay	709	787	14.10 paise	12.71 paise
Calcutta	672	716	14.88 „	13.97 „
Madras	676	747	14.79 „	13.39 „
Delhi	707	806	14.14 „	12.41 „
Ahmedabad	648	735	15.43 „	13.61 „
All India	672	736	14.88 „	13.59 „

*Measured as the reciprocal of the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers.

Assessment of Income/Earnings not Falling within Purview of Income-Tax

4222. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made as to how much income/earnings in the country is escaping from the purview of income tax payment;

(b) if so, the outcome of such assessment; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to bring them within the purview of payment of tax ?

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

Statement

There is no official estimate of the amount of income in the country which has escaped assessment to income-tax. The National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, in their report on 'Aspects of Black Economy in India', have estimated the black income for the year 1983-84 between Rs. 31,584 to Rs. 36,786 crores. The authors have, however, admitted that their estimate is based on numerous assumptions and approximations, each of which can be challenged. The suggestions of the report were reflected in the Long Term Fiscal Policy of the Department. While framing the policy, the reactions of the Members of Parliament to the suggestions, were also taken into consideration. The suggestion on which action has already been taken include, *inter alia*, liberalisation of summary assessment scheme and stepping up of searches, prosecutions and surveys.

The Government is fully committed to unearth black money and arrest accumulation of unaccounted wealth. Measures by way of systematic survey operations, search and seizure operations, deep scrutiny at the time of assessments and launching of prosecutions have been intensified to detect and deter tax evasion.

[Translation]

Scheme to Develop Handicraft in Barmer and Jaisalmer

4223. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Handicraft Board proposes to formulate any scheme to develop handicraft in Barmer and Jaisalmer, the worst drought affected districts of West Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the time by which the aforesaid scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) is in contact with the Districts authorities of Rajasthan to develop handicrafts particularly in Barmer District. On receipt of the proposals, the scheme would be considered for implementation.

Assistance to Reopen Sick Jute Mills

4224. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether assistance has been given to State Governments to reopen the sick jute mills;

(b) if so, the amount given to each State; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c). Government of India do not provide financial assistance to State Governments to reopen the sick jute mills. However, Government of India has released to Government of Assam a sum of Rs. 1.50 crores as loan during 1986-87, Rs. 71 lakhs as grant and Rs. 19.60 lakhs as loan during 1987-88 for liquidating pressing old liabilities and commissioning as well as reopening the Assam Cooperative Jute Mills, Silghat as per Assam Accord.

[English]

Steps to Meet the Defence Needs Indigenously

4225. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to encourage our scientists and technocrats to meet the defence needs of our country indigenously; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). It is always the endeavour of the Government to encourage Defence Scientists and Technologists with a view to meet the Defence requirements of the country. A number of measures which include provision of Flexible Complimenting, in situ promotion, better pay scales, awards etc., have been taken.

Rates of Excise Duty on Mechanised Fishing Boats

4226. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the mechanised fishing boats with engines of power higher than 150 H.P. are given concessions while those with lower horse power are not given such concessions;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether his Ministry will remove this discrimination about the concessions on excise duty on diesel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c). Concessional rates of excise duty are available to diesel oil for use in deep sea fishing vessels of not less than 150 B.H.P. and of length not less than 13.7 metres. Similar concession is not available for fishing vessels of lower horse power. The question of extending the concession to smaller fishing vessels was examined in the past, but it was not found feasible, because of serious administrative

difficulties and risks to revenue.

Proposal to open Banks on Sundays

4227. KUMARI D.K. THARA DEVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open banks at least for one hour on Sundays, and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Bank Loans under 20-Point Programme

4228. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons granted loans from the banks under the 20-point programme during the last one year;

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

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

(d) the amount spent during the first quarter of the current financial year and on how many families ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). Details of credit assistance provided by the public sector banks for activities/purposes identified under the Twenty point programme (TPP) as at the end of December 1986 and March 1987 are indicated below :

As at the end of	Number of accounts (in lakhs)	Balance outstanding (Rs. in crores)
December 1986	151.73	7896.90
March 1987	161.91	8458.29

As different points of the TPP are not mutually exclusive and are multi-dimensional, specific targets for bank lending have not been assigned. As regards subsidy allocation and disbursement, information readily available relating to the Integrated Rural Development programme is as under :

(i) Subsidy disbursed during 1986-87	Rs. 613.38 crores
(ii) Subsidy allocation for the current financial year	Rs. 613.64 crores
(iii) Subsidy disbursed during the first quarter of the current financial year (upto July 1987)	Rs. 88.54 crores
(iv) Number of persons assisted during the first quarter of the current financial year (upto July 1987)	Rs. 5.38 lakhs

Visit of US Delegation

4229. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a high-level US trade delegation visited India on 6 November, 1987;
- (b) if so, the points discussed;
- (c) whether any trade agreement has been reached; and
- (d) its impact on bilateral trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). A high level trade delegation from the office of the United States Trade Representative visited India between 4th and 6th Nov., 1987. The two sides exchanged views on multi-lateral trade issues being discussed under the Uruguay Round at Geneva as well as bilateral trade issues of interest to both countries.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Rate of Interest on Loans under Self Employment Scheme

4230. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether banks are charging high rate of interest and security for loans above Rs. 25000 sanctioned under the self employment scheme as per guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India;
- (b) whether this is creating difficulties to unemployed youths; and
- (c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Under the Self-Employment Scheme for Unemployed Youth (SEEUY), initially a composite loan not exceeding Rs. 25,000 per borrower was available for undertaking self employment ventures in industry, service and business sectors. The rate of interest was fixed at 10% for backward areas and 12% in other areas. While continuing the scheme for 1986-87, the ceiling per unit of loan for industrial sector was increased to Rs. 35,000 and for business sector was reduced to Rs. 15,000. It was also then decided that loan exceeding Rs. 25,000 for industrial ventures would carry interest at the rate of 12.5% for loans in backward areas and 13.5% in other areas. Banks had also the discretion to take collateral security/third party guarantee if considered necessary for loans exceeding Rs. 25,000 as per Reserve Bank of India guidelines for loans under small scale industries sector. In June 1987, the position was reviewed and banks were advised not to demand collateral security/third party guarantee for loans sanctioned under SEEUY scheme including loans exceeding Rs. 25,000 and upto Rs. 35,000 for industrial ventures. The original rate of interest viz. 10% p.a. for specified backward areas and 12% p.a. for other areas for loans upto Rs. 35,000 for industrial ventures were also restored.

Enemy Property Claims

4231. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of compensation given as ex-gratia payment to displaced persons from Pakistan by the Custodian of Enemy Property for India upto now;

(b) the break-up of the total payments made to the claimants separately from Pakistan and Bangladesh;

(c) the number of such claimants from Bangladesh whose cases are still pending with the Custodian of Enemy Property for India and the maximum period of such pendency; and

(d) whether any time limit has been fixed for finalising those claims expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). Ministry of Commerce administers payment of ex-gratia grant to Indian nationals/companies whose assets were seized by the Government of Pakistan during Indo-Pak conflict of 1965 and who registered their claims with the Custodian of Enemy property within the stipulated date *i.e.* 31.7.1977. The relief is given in the form of ex-gratia grant from the Consolidated Fund of India at the rate of 25% of the verified value of claims. Upto September, 1987 an amount of Rs. 60 30 crores has been disbursed. No Break up of payment made to claimants separately from Bangladesh and Pakistan, has been maintained. Similarly no break up of claimants from Bangladesh or Pakistan is maintained. In all (upto September, 1987) 12778 claim cases, which include cases of claimants from Bangladesh as well as from Pakistan, remain to be processed. The claims were registered on different dates upto 31.7.1977. It is expected that pending claims will be disposed of in 2 to 3 years time.

Import Duty on N-Paraffin

4232. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import duty on N-

Paraffin has been slashed from 110 to 30 per cent;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefore; and

(c) the estimated loss to the Government thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b). Import Duty on N-Paraffin which was 158% *ad-valorem* plus Rs. 250 per metric tonne was reduced with effect from the 20th October, 1987 to 30% *ad-valorem* when it is imported for the manufacture of Linear Alkyl Benzene. This step was taken in the interest of indigenous production of Linear Aklyl Benzene.

(c) The revenue implication of this exemption would depend on the quantity of N-Paraffin actually to be imported and on the manufacturing programme. However, on an estimated quantity of 30,000 tonnes in a year, the revenue involved would be of the order of Rs. 24.76 crores in a full year.

Smuggling by Customs Officers

4234. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of customs officers employed at air and sea ports arrested in connection with smuggling or abetment to smuggling activities during the last twelve months by enforcement agencies;

(b) the number of cases of smuggling and violation of COFEPOSA reported by the Customs authorities during the last twelve months and of how much value;

(c) the present position of the cases failing under (a) and (b) above; and

(d) the total number of cases involving smuggling and seizures that are yet to be decided, since when they are pending and steps taken to expedite the finalisation thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on

the table of the House.

Members of Board of SCICI

4235. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of members of the Board of Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd., responsible for fishing trawler finance;

(b) whether some of these members are actually defaulters to the SCICI;

(c) the reasons for their continuing as board members of an organisation to which they are financially liable; and

(d) the action being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) SCICI's present Board of Directors consists of the following members :

1. Shri N. Vaghul, Chairman and MD, ICICI.
2. Shri Philips Thomas, former Executive Director, IDBI
3. Shri C.S. Kalyanasundaram, Managing Director, SBI
4. Shri V.P. Sawhney, Additional Secretary (Banking)
5. Shri B.C. Sarma, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture.
6. Shri Parveen Singh, Director General (Shipping)

(b) No, Sir.

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

Fire in Central Ordnance Depot, Kanpur

4236. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Court of Enquiry which investigated the cause of

the fire amongst others that broke out in Central Ordnance Depot, Kanpur in May, 1986 has since submitted its report;

(b) whether the officers of COD, Kanpur including the Commandant were blamed for the fire;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the steps taken against the guilty officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

(c) Six persons have been held responsible for the fire comprising 3 Service Officers, 1 Junior Commissioned Officer and 2 Civilian Officers.

(d) Penal recovery of a portion of the loss due to the fire has already been ordered. Besides, disciplinary proceedings against all the six persons held responsible for the loss was initiated. Administrative action against the Commandant of the Depot has since been taken.

Hawala Payments

4237. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has seen press report that according to the Director General of Central Economic Intelligence Bureau, nearly Rs. 1000 crore are being siphoned-off out of India by way of 'hawala' payments;

(b) whether there are enough Government staff abroad to investigate such cases and also appropriate modus operandi arrangements with the countries concerned;

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

(d) if not, the Government's views and steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) It is difficult to give an exact estimate of Hawala transactions. However, in an operation in Bombay by

Central Economic Intelligence Bureau and Enforcement Directorate, 20 premises were searched on 27th June, 1987. As a result, several incriminating documents evidencing Hawala payments in violation of FERA amounting to about Rs. 30 crore were seized covering a period of 7 months only. The enforcement agencies remain vigilant to detect cases of Hawala transactions.

(b) to (d). The investigation in respect of Hawala payments are conducted in India and assistance of agencies/departments of Government of India set up abroad is also taken, whenever required. The arrangement has worked satisfactorily.

Money Spent on Modernisation of Textiles Mills

4238. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated money spent on the modernisation of each Textile Mill taken over by the NTC in each State;

(b) whether all such mills have been running into huge losses;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to close down such mills; if so, names of such mills which are likely to be closed down during 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Expenditure incurred upto 30th June, 1987 on Modernisation/renovation of mills taken over and managed by NTC is as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Uttar Pradesh

Laxmi Rattan Mills	184.04
Atherton West Mills	182.18
	366.22

West Bengal

Mohini Mills	27.26
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All these mills are incurring losses.

(c) The main reasons for losses of the mills under NTC are as under :

- (i) old and obsolete machinery in most of the mills;
- (ii) increase in the prices of cotton and other inputs;
- (iii) power-cut and high cost of captive power, resulting in under utilisation of installed capacity in various mills;
- (iv) increase in cost of coal, fuel petroleum products etc;
- (v) increase in cost of dyes and chemicals;
- (vi) wage increase on account of increased DA etc., and
- (vii) excess labour force.

(d) No final decision has been taken to close down any NTC mills so far.

[Translation]

Store Purchase System

4239. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to change the existing store purchase system;

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

(c) the detailed outline of the new store purchase system; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]**Issue of New One Rupee Coin**

4240. SHRI H.A. DORA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India released new one rupee coins; and
 (b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). A new one rupee coin has been released by the Government in commemoration of 7th World Food Day on 16th October, 1987. The coin which is being minted will be issued for circulation through the Reserve Bank of India. As in the case of the existing one rupee coin, the new coin is circular in shape and 6 grammes in weight. Its metal composition is 75% copper and 25% nickel. The reverse face of the coin has the theme "SMALL FARMERS". The background shows two farmers planting in the paddy field. The symbol of F.A.O. is also inscribed in addition to "1987", the year of release of the coin. The obverse face of the coin bears the Lion Capital of Ashoka Pillar with legend "सत्यमेव जयते", the denominational value of the coin and the words "भारत" and "INDIA".

Tobacco Export

4241. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total tobacco exports for last three years, year-wise;
 (b) whether the Tobacco Board has acquired new markets for our tobacco abroad; and
 (c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a)

	Qty. (in Tons)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1984-85	74745	15787
1985-86	64433	13998
1986-87	66824	14487

(b) and (c). The Tobacco Board is continuing its efforts in exploring new markets and strengthening the existing markets for tobacco.

Tax Dues of Top Twenty Industrial Houses, Cine Stars and Cricketers

4242. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the tax dues against each of the top twenty Industrial Houses of the country by close of March 31st, 1987;
 (b) the tax dues against twenty top cinema stars and actors and actresses by end of 31st March, 1987; and
 (c) the tax dues against twenty top cricket players of the country by close of 31st March, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c). Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Commercial Operation of CCI in Andhra Pradesh

4243. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the details of the steps taken to begin commercial operations before the arrival of cotton at all centres of CCI in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : The CCI has made arrangements to operate 26 centres in the current cotton year in Andhra Pradesh, keeping in view the financial viability of the centres, the ruling prices of cotton and the necessity of making commercial purchases, etc.

Financial Assistance to Dealers for Distribution of Essential Commodities

4244. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether instructions have been given to the banks in the country to finance the dealers to facilitate distribution of essential commodities;

(b) if so, the measures taken by banks in this regard; and

(c) whether it has come to notice of Government that the banks in Orissa specially in Ganjam District have refused to finance on the plea that no instructions have been received in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Financing of fair price shops as also consumer cooperative stores dealing in essential commodities which form part of the public distribution system has been included in priority sector. Under the current guidelines for advances to priority sector issued by Reserve Bank of India to all commercial banks, no ceilings in credit limits have been prescribed with respect to such advances. The banks are required to assess the working capital requirements of these retail outlets for public distribution system and sanction appropriate credit assistance for the purpose. The stipulated rates of interest on working capital limits sanctioned to these outlets are as under :

Retail Trade Advances	Rate of interest percentage p.a.
Limits upto and inclusive of Rs. 5000	12.50
Over Rs. 5000 and upto Rs. 25,000	12.50 to 15.00
Over Rs. 25,000	15.00 to 16.50

(c) No, Sir. However, if there are any specific complaints against any bank/branches for not sanctioning adequate credit limits to the retail outlets of the public

distribution system, there is already a built in system for redressal of such grievances.

Priority Sector Lending by Nationalised Banks

4245. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any targets have been fixed for each of the nationalised banks for priority sector lending during each year of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the names of the banks which have achieved the targets during each year of the plan alongwith total amount of the priority sector lending in each case;

(c) whether any efforts are proposed to be made by the Reserve Bank of India and the nationalised banks to ensure that each of the banks achieve the target; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had in its guidelines issued to public sector banks set for each bank the target of deploying 40 per cent of their total credit for lending to priority sector by March 1985 and thereafter to maintain this minimum percentage of deployment. All the public sector banks have crossed the target of 40 per cent mentioned above. Bank-wise amount outstanding against priority sector advances as at the end of June 1986 and June 1987 in respect of public sector banks and the percentage of these advances to the total advances are set out in the statement below.

(c) and (d). The performance of banks in lending to priority sector is monitored by the RBI to ensure that the target once attained is sustained on a regular basis.

Statement**Public Sector Banks' Priority Sector Lendings**

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Name of the Bank	As at the end of			
	June 1986		June 1987	
	Amount Out- stand- ing	Percent- age to total advances as against a target of 40%	Amout Out stand- ing	Percent- age to total advances as against a target of 40%
1	2	3	4	5

Associates of S.B.I.

1. State Bank of India	5827.07	44.2	6531.02	45.6
2. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	278.48	43.3	312.13	43.1
3. State Bank of Hyderabad	275.85	46.5	364.68	45.8
4. State Bank of Indore	146.25	41.3	194.71	45.1
5. State Bank of Mysore	236.53	45.1	266.12	45.7
6. State Bank of Patiala	239.04	39.3	276.00	40.2
7. State Bank of Saurashtra	157.02	46.3	169.63	45.5
8. State Bank of Travancore	297.75	44.7	380.78	48.4

Nationalised Banks—20

1. Allahabad Bank	435.56	40.2	480.25	40.4
2. Andhra Bank	400.15	41.7	466.25	43.7
3. Bank of Baroda	1206.86	40.5	1468.10	43.5
4. Bank of India	1310.62	41.6	1589.46	43.5
5. Bank of Maharashtra	441.00	43.1	556.00	45.4
6. Canara Bank	1512.14	43.7	1882.93	45.9
7. Central Bank of India	1465.00	41.9	1654.00	44.8
8. Corporation Bank	219.83	47.4	236.11	45.0
9. Dena Bank	410.00	41.5	475.24	44.6
10. Indian Bank	632.10	42.6	845.10	48.7
11. Indian Overseas Bank	689.40	43.4	788.10	44.9
12. New Bank of India	280.24	45.5	318.18	46.6

1	2	3	4	5
13. Oriental Bank of Commerce	260.00	46.5	295.47	46.6
14. Punjab National Bank	1382.10	42.5	1748.20	45.8
15. Punjab and Sind Bank	291.36	42.1	342.72	43.4
16. Syndicate Bank	1001.00	42.3	1061.00	43.5
17. Union Bank of India	824.37	49.0	891.43	44.7
18. United Bank of India	682.00	43.2	741.00	46.0
19. UCO Bank	658.24	41.1	737.50	41.6
20. Vijaya Bank	269.60	42.1	334.05	42.5
All India	21829.56	43.2	25406.46	44.8

Note : Data are provisional.

Anti-Smuggling Machinery

4246. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any short or long term plan to build up an anti-smuggling machinery to combat smuggling;

(b) what is the present machinery to combat smuggling;

(c) whether Government have proper training facilities to train customs officials in anti-smuggling operations on land and sea and the use of fire-arms; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to provide full time residential training facilities to the customs officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GĀDHVI) : (a) and (b). In consonance with the Government's firm resolve to fight socio-economic evils like smuggling, the drive against smugglers has been intensified. The trend and pattern of smuggling are kept under constant review and appropriate anti-smuggling measures, both short-term and long term, are planned and implemented. The implementation of the various measures drawn up in this regard is monitored by the Department with the assistance of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and the Directorate of Preventive Operations.

The present machinery to combat smuggling broadly consists, *inter alia*, of general preventive control at the sea ports, air ports, land custom stations, etc. exercised by the Custom House, Preventive Collectories, etc. These are booked by intelligence units at Headquarters and in the field with the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence as the Apex agency. On the basis of a review undertaken and as an immediate measure, the intelligence and preventive network of the Collectories and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in the West Coast, South Eastern Coast and on the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Nepal borders was re-inforced in terms of man-power and equipment in 1983-84. Various Collectories have been re-organised with a view to streamline preventive activities. A number of vehicles, launches, communication sets, night vision binoculars, hand metal detectors, arms and ammunition are also available with the field formations. 34 X-ray machines have been sanctioned for installation at various international airports and some of them have already been installed at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Trichy airports. Drug scenting and dog squads have been formed and deployed at vulnerable airports.

Government have created a new Customs Marine Organisation under the Central Board of Excise and Customs for intensifying sea/water borne anti-smuggling activities. It is planned to re-inforce the customs fleet in a phased manner with a balanced mix of different type of vessel,

specially designed for meeting anti-smuggling requirements and deployed them on sensitive Indian Customs waters and riverine areas. Augmentation and upgradation of the Customs fleet, together with intensified vigil and patrolling, etc. is likely to help in curbing smuggling activities in the coastal areas. 7 indigenously built patrol launches have already been acquired and 3 more are likely to be acquired shortly.

In certain areas, the personnel of Border Security Force as also of the State Police, etc. have been vested with specific powers under the Customs Act. The assistance of the Coast Guard Organisation, Navy, etc. is also taken wherever necessary.

(c) and (d). The Customs Department has proper training facilities to train its officers and staff in anti-smuggling operations and other associated activities. The Directorate of Training, an attached organisation of the Central Board of Excise and Customs with its staff college at Delhi and 4 regional training institutes located at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, design, prepare and organise suitable training programme, *inter alia*, covering areas related to anti-smuggling operations both on land and sea. Training in the handling and use of firearms is imparted to the newly recruited officers and staff as a part of their induction training programme with the assistance of the local police

authorities. In addition, arms training is also organised by the Collectorate/Customs Houses to executive staff of the Customs and Central Excise on a selective basis in batches according to the requirements and subject to availability of requisite facilities.

Full time residential facilities training are not available to the Customs officials except at Bombay. However, there is a proposal to construct an Indian academy of Central Excise, Customs, Gold Control and Narcotics at Faridabad and self-contained regional institute complexes at Calcutta and Madras.

Stick Textile Mills in Kerala

4247. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of sick mills in Kerala both under NTC and Private Sector;

(b) whether any efforts are being made to remove their sickness; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

Details of mills in Kerala with the National Textile Corporation and the Private Sector and reported to be sick

National Textile Corporation :

Name of the Mills	Details of efforts being made to revive them
1	2
1. Algappa Textile Mills, Algappa Nagar.	National Textile Corporation are implementing an Action
2. Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Kakat.	Plan for improving the performance of these mills based on :
3. Kerala Lakshmi Mills Trichur.	(i) Optimal utilisation of existing viable capacities;
4. Vijayamohini Mills, Trivandrum.	(ii) short term investment to yield optimum result in minimum time ;
	(ii) long term investments,

Private Sector Mills

1. Thiruvepathi Mills Ltd., Cannanore.
2. Kathayee Cotton Mills Ltd., Alwaye.
3. Trichur Cotton Mills Ltd., Trichur.

The Nodal Agency constituted by Government to determine the viability of sick textile mills and to evolve and manage rehabilitation packages for potentially viable mills, examined these mills on 29.10.86. The financial institutions (as on 30.6.87) have sanctioned Rs. 48 lakhs to chiruvepathi Mills Ltd., and Rs. 64 lakhs each to Kathayee Cotton Mills Ltd. and Trichur Cotton Mills Ltd. as assistance. The amounts have been disbursed to the last two mills.

Cotton Production

4248. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) the estimated cotton production during the current year and to what extent drought has affected cotton production;
- (b) whether textile mills would get required cotton;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the local and international price of cotton varieties; and
- (e) whether there is any conflict of interest in encouragement given to synthetic textile and cotton growers interest ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

Statement*Domestic prices of cotton in Rs. per candy.*

Date	Desi	J-34	V-797	H-4	S-6	DCH-32
7-11-87	4375	4850	—	7650	8250	9000
14-11-87	4575	4800	—	7650	8250	8000
17-11-87	4575	4950	—	7700	8500	11500

International Prices of different varieties of cotton US cents. per lb. (Liverpool index)

Month Index 'A' Fine Varieties.	Index 'B' Course Varieties
November	77.20

Non-interest Bearing Advance to Central Government Employees

4249. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourth Pay Commission recommended that all employees may be allowed a non-interest bearing advance equal to half a month's pay once a year in place of festival advance, table fan purchase etc.; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (a) and (b). The Fourth Pay Commission had recommended abolition of the facility of advances from General Provident Fund and to avoid hardship to the employees on account of this and to cater to their general requirement, the Commission had further recommended that the employee may be allowed an interest free advance equal to half-a-month's basic pay once in a year recoverable in 10 monthly instalments without linking it to any specific purpose. The recommendation to tighten the rules for advances and withdrawals from General Provident Fund is receiving the attention of the Government. Action to consider implementation of the recommendation of the Pay Commission for grant of interest free advance equal to half-a-month's basic pay to the employees will be initiated after a decision has been taken on the recommendation of the commission on General Provident Fund Rules.

Housing Facilities in Cochin Naval Base

4250. Prof. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to provide housing facilities to Naval personnel and civilian employees in Cochin Naval Base; and

(b) the cost of these housing projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) and (b). Besides 1376 residential

quarters already available, 1166 quarters, costing over Rs. 35 crores, are under construction for meeting the needs of Services and civilian personnel at Cochin Naval Base.

Stock Accumulation in N.T.C. (W.B.A.B.O.J)

4251. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge stocks and inventories have been accumulated in the NTC (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta during the last months;

(b) whether its management is unable to sell the products for want of administrative efficiency and commercial expertise; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the action being taken/proposed to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c). The average monthly stock with NTC (WBABO) Limited during the period April-September 1987 has declined to Rs. 7.20 crores from Rs. 7.95 crores during the corresponding period last year.

Establishment of Vishakhapatnam FTZ

4252. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Andhra Pradesh has allotted 500 acres of land to meet the requirement of the Free Trade Zone to be established at Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether Government had earlier announced for establishment of Free Trade Zone in Vishakhapatnam ;

(c) whether the proposal is now kept in abeyance ; and

(d) If so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). Government have

agreed in principle, to the location of a possible Export Processing Zone at Vishakhapatnam. The aspects of identifying a suitable location out of alternative sites proposed by the State Government would have to be examined by State and Central Governments in accordance with the relevant administrative procedures.

Export of Fine Quality of Cotton Yarn

4253. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposed to allow spinning mills to export cotton yarn above sixtyones count, i.e. only finer quality counts to import autocone machinery direct on actual users basis and on export promotion principle.

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a to (c). (The export of cotton yarn of counts 61s and above is already allowed. There is no proposal at present to allow duty-free import of autocone machinery as good quality autocones are being manufactured indigenously.

Export of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

4254. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the figure of export of fresh fruits and vegetables during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) the countries to which exported; and

(c) the measure taken to explore new markets and increase the exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The figures of exports of

fresh fruits and vegetables during 1986-87 and upto Sept., 1987 are given in the statement below.

(b) The countries to which fresh fruits and vegetables are exported are United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, United Kingdom, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

(c) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority has been entrusted with the job of exploring new markets for increasing exports through sales contacts participation in fairs, and publicity.

Statement

Items	Qty. (In M. T.)	Value (In Lakh)
1986-87 Fresh Mangoes	10,500	1200
Other Fresh Fruits	14,500	1300
Fresh Vegetables	28,000	1960
1987-88 (From April to Sept. 87)		
Fresh Mangoes	14,900	1730
Other Fresh Fruits.	8,100	810
Fresh Vegetables	15,300	1070

[Translation]

Loss in NTC Mills

4255. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the mills being run by the National Textile Corporation have been incurring continuous heavy losses;

(b) if so, the break-up of the loss suffered by each mill during the last three years;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the reasons of these continuous losses;

(d) if so, the details thereof; if not, whether any steps have been taken by

Government to make good the losses; and
(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Most of the mills under NTC are incurring losses. A Statement showing the losses suffered by NTC mills during the

years 1984-85 to 1986-87, millwise, is given below.

(c) to (e). The performance of NTC is reviewed by the Government periodically. Apart from mills' specific factors, the common factors for loss of the mills under NTC include old and obsolete machinery, power cuts and excess labour complement.

At present, Government is reimbursing the cash losses suffered by NTC mills.

Statement

Net profit/loss position

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Subsidiary/Mills	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Provl.)
1	2	3	4
<i>I. NTC (DP & R) Limited</i>			
1. Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills	— 92.76	— 63.98	— 61.34
2. Suraj Textile Mills	— 125.58	— 53.47	— 72.40
3. Shri Bijay Cotton Mills	— 82.00	— 24.81	— 75.12
4. Kharar Textile Mills	— 96.63	— 53.33	— 60.80
5. Ajudhia Textile Mill	— 290.75	— 364.28	— 334.79
6. Mahalaxmi Mills	— 138.82	— 53.94	— 64.17
7. Edward Mills	— 183.69	— 89.66	— 58.95
8. Panipat Woollen Mill	— 123.66	— 105.48	— 132.28
9. Udaipur Cotton Mills (Provl.)	— 46.57	— 19.20	— 32.74
<i>II. NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Limited</i>			
1. Hira Mills	— 277.49	— 218.52	— 395.92
2. Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills	— 270.65	— 214.29	— 341.25
3. New Bhopal Textile Mills	— 123.14	— 50.09	— 134.85
4. Burhampur Tapti Mills	— 126.36	— 41.05	— 72.94
5. Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	— 216.74	— 104.48	— 307.11

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

6. Indore Malwa United Mills	—410.88	—144.03	—508.58
7. Kalyanmal Mills	—311.81	—147.37	—454.36

III. NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Limited

1. Shri Vikram Cotton Mills	—132.36	—145.51	—134.12
2. Bijli Cotton Mills	—138.10	—132.13	—127.69
3. Muir Mills	—487.11	—249.39	—306.15
4. New Victoria Mills	—560.41	—500.50	—647.62
5. Lord Krishna Textile Mill	—393.59	—245.53	—438.28
6. Swadeshi Cotton Mill (provl.)	— 62.31	— 13.51	— 16.11
7. Raebareli Textile Mills (provl.)	— 83.26	— 96.52	— 95.26
8. Swadeshi Cotton Mills (provl.)	—237.74	—169.60	—184.19
9. Swadeshi Cotton Mills (provl.)	—1175.16	—851.24	—851.10

IV. NTC (South Maharashtra) Limited

1. Barshi Textile Mills	+ 15.21	+ 36.17	+ 25.16
2. Apollo Textile Mills	—214.89	—129.31	—155.76
3. Bharat Textile Mills	—143.64	— 81.93	—232.67
4. Digvijay Textile Mills	—251.17	—168.03	—197.44
5. Jupiter Textile Mills	—453.58	—188.57	—273.01
6. New Hind Textile Mills	—240.25	—186.81	—333.61
7. Mumbai Textile Mills	—428.43	—293.37	—347.36
8. Aurangabad Textile Mills	— 7.42	+ 36.95	+ 7.99
9. Chalisgaon Textile Mills	— 55.84	+ 51.16	+ 3.04
10. Dhule Textile Mills	— 94.72	+ 88.27	— 52.23
11. Nanded Textile Mills	— 76.23	+ 85.04	— 52.79

V. NTC (Maharashtra North) Limited

1. India United Mill No. 1	—653.60	—389.53	—649.35
2. India Textile Mill No. 2	—457.57	—224.91	
3. India Textile Mill No. 3			
4. India United Mill No. 4	—347.35	—302.17	—1066.10
5. India United Mill No. 5	—171.33	—133.21	—208.68

1	2	3	4
6. India United Mills Dye works	—166.54	— 58.16	—236.57
7. Model Mills	—251.38	— 79.72	—354.14
8. RSR Gopaldas Mehta Spg. & Wvg. Mills	—124.55	—161.53	—156.77
9. RBBA Spg. & Wvg. Mills	+ 10.80	+ 12.89	+ 58.56
10. Savatram Ramprasad Mills	—127.19	— 79.20	—123.33
11. Vidarba Mills	— 91.82	— 43.57	—127.76

VI. NTC (Gujarat) Limited

1. Rajkot Textile Mills	— 74.60	— 43.14	— 74.69
2. Mahalaxmi Textile Mills	—206.97	—286.42	—257.91
3. Patlad Textile Mills	—181.60	—162.71	—187.21
4. Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	—237.26	—196.50	—403.70
5. Ahmedabad Jupiter Textile Mills	—325.06	—328.80	—346.97
6. Jahangir Textile Mills	—319.22	—234.11	—302.67
7. Rajnagar Textile Mill No. 1			
8. Rajnagar Textile Mill No. 2	—336.37	—374.44	—481.95
9. Viramgam Textite Mill	—161.27	—142.60	—182.38
10. New Manekchok Textile Mills	—199.68	— 50.05	—190.51
11. Himadri Textile Mills	—104.59	—125.37	—169.22
12. Fine Knitting Mills	—Not Commissioned—		

VII. NTC (TN & P) Limited

1. Om Parasakthi Mills	— 55.87	— 42.03	— 46.20
2. Combodia Mills	— 14.28	+ 17.03	— 7.00
3. Krishnaveni Textile Mills	— 8.55	+ 15.04	+ 10.62
4. Sri Rangavilas Spg. & Wvg. Mills	— 26.73	— 12.43	— 11.89
5. Pankaj Mills	+ 21.62	+ 43.06	— 1.12
6. Pioneer Spinners	— 33.84	— 8.43	— 21.30
7. Balram Verma Textile Mills	+ 2.38	+ 35.76	+ 36.11
8. Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit	+ 0.96	— 22.14	— 18.13

1	2	3	4
9. Coimbatore Murugan	— 17.90	+ 94.09	+ 46.72
10. Somasundram Mills	—103.07	+ 42.37	+ 14.10
11. Kaleeswarar Mills, A Unit	— 67.31	— 17.08	— 28.59
12. Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	— 97.28	— 77.50	—119.13
13. Sri Bharathi Mills	—154.46	— 23.56	— 11.91
14. Swadeshi Cotton Mills (Prov.)	—215.22	10.25	— 34.85
15. Sri Kothandram Spg. Mills		—Not Commissioned	
16. Sri Sarada Mills	—133.67	— 0.05	— 43.01

VIII. NTC (WBABO) Limited

1. Bengal Textile Mills	—111.35	— 74.37	— 83.30
2. Luxminarayan Cotton Mills	—229.44	—169.44	—164.58
3. Arati Cotton Mills	—165.14	—126.50	—104.70
4. Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills. No. 2	— 92.37	— 75.41	— 77.86
5. Kanoria Industries	— 91.61	— 74.39	— 73.84
6. Sodepur Cotton Mills	— 94.55	— 74.53	— 83.02
7. Associated Industries (Assam)	—115.42	— 67.86	— 60.26
8. Bihar Cooperative Wvg. & Spg., Mills	— 86.25	— 69.96	— 55.70
9. Orissa Cotton Mills	—126.21	— 81.71	— 58.86
10. Central Cotton Mills	—442.06	—364.15	—338.02
11. Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills No. 1	—216.25	—164.55	—162.58
12. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills	—418.95	—255.83	—220.81
13. Sree Mahalaxmi Mills	—239.10	—221.29	—262.52
14. Rampooria Cotton Mills	—371.82	—254.71	—229.71
15. Bangasri Cotton Mills	—131.70	— 85.55	—118.27
16. Jyoti Wvg. Factory	— 90.44	— 94.88	— 89.04
17. Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills	—187.21	—191.14	—146.02
18. Manindra Mills	— 77.47	— 66.08	— 47.34

1

2

3

4

IX. NTC (APKKM) Limiten

1.	Netha Spg. Mills	— 50.65	— 9.87	— 17.05
2.	Natraj Spq. and Wvg. Mills	— 49.40	— 21.97	— 18.81
3.	Anantpur Cotton Mills	— 62.28	— 76.98	— 106.71
4.	Tirupathi Cotton Mills	— 11.76	+ 26.20	— 9.70
5.	Shri Yallamma Cotton Woollen and Silk Mills	— 116.90	— 99.17	— 153.99
6.	Cannanore Spg. and Wvg. Mills	— 51.99	— 36.09	— 25.44
7.	Kerala Luxmi Mills	— 47.29	+ 4.65	— 47.22
8.	Vijaymohini Mills	— 69.44	— 8.18	— 22.24
9.	Cannanore Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Mahe	— 49.86	— 10.16	— 21.14
10.	Adoni Cotton Mills	— 64.50	— 13.56	— 33.37
11.	Alagappa Textile Mills	— 85.91	+ 31.80	— 88.45
12.	Mysore Spg. and Wvg. Mfg. Mills	— 396.20	— 243.75	— 314.71
13.	Minerva Mills	— 380.34	— 242.41	— 401.17
14.	Mahboob Shahi Kulburga Mills	— 342.40	— 212.94	— 253.30
15.	Parvathi Mills	— 150.43	— 37.59	— 113.21
16.	Azam Jahi Mills	— 341.79	— 187.85	— 310.56

X. Managed Mills

1.	Elphinstone Spg. and Wvg. Mills	— 175.02	— 202.59	— 208.48
2.	Finlay Mills	— 35.75	— 194.63	— 156.21
3.	Gold Mohur Mills	— 120.82	— 272.41	— 221.77
4.	Jam Mfg. Mills	— 166.44	— 237.08	— 317.50
5. 6 & 7.	Kohinoor Mills No. 1, 2 & 3	— 162.94	— 329.63	— 391.17
8.	Madhusudan Mills	— 149.71	— 196.33	— 319.07
9.	New City Mills	— 166.20	— 108.88	— 192.24
10.	Podar Mills	— 106.02	— 73.03	— 120.51
11.	Podar Processors	+ 23.96	+ 52.57	+ 48.04
12.	Shri Sitaram Mills	— 149.13	— 267.90	— 303.38
13.	(i) Tata Mills	— 158.94	— 161.46	— 69.62
	(ii) Tata Mills (Non-woven)	+ 80.43	+ 96.06	—
14.	Laxmirattan Cotton Mills	— 890.92	— 878.31	— 1176.24
15.	Atherton Mills	— 742.12	— 556.62	— 805.44
16.	Mohini Mills	— 270.50	— 272.88	— 347.43

[*English*]

Setting up of Ordnance Factory in Bihar

4256. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Markacho, Hazaribag District of Bihar has finally been approved by Union Government for setting up of an Ordnance factory; and

(b) If so, the time by which the foundation stone will be laid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Decision regarding location of the proposed Ordnance factory has not yet been taken by the Government.

Technically Assistance from Italy

4257. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some measures are under consideration of Government to remove the trade imbalance with Italy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has sought expert technical assistance in certain specialised

sectors from Italy;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the nature of expert technical assistance; and

(e) the value of trade with Italy during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES & THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Steps are taken as a continuous process to improve the country's exports and remove trade imbalance with different countries, including Italy. Several trader promotion and product development measures are undertaken including participation in exhibitions and trade fairs, exchange of trade and industry delegations, and market promotion and publicity campaigns. At the official level, the Indo-Italian Joint Committee meets alternatively in Rome and Delhi in order to monitor the progress in commercial and economic exchanges between India and Italy.

(c) and (d). India has sought Italian assistance towards developing certain specific products like leather goods, precious metals jewellery, sports goods, processed foods, textile manufactures for sophisticated markets in industrialised countries.

(e) India's trade with Italy during the current year has been as follows :

(Rs. crores)

	Exports	Imports	Balance of Trade
*1986-87	320.32	489.59	—169.27
*1987 (Apr.-June)	109.77	121.96	— 12.19
*1986 (Apr.-June)	59.97	94.67	— 34.70

*Provisional.

Source : DGCI & S, Calcutta.

Assistance by C.P.O. to Small Scale and Cottage Industries

4258. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Purchase Organisation has been helping development of small scale and cottage industries;

(b) if so, the details of assistance given by it to Small scale and cottage industry separately;

(c) how the Central Purchase Organisation helps the Public Sector Undertakings;

(d) the way import substitution is rendered by the Central Purchase Organisation and its activities during 1986 and 1987 in the field; and

(e) the specific object for which the Central Purchase Organisation has been set up?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI N.D. TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is given below.

(e) The primary objective of the Central Purchase Organisation is to procure stores/equipments required by the Government Departments, of specified quality, on time and at reasonable prices.

Statement

(b) The following are the significant facilities extended to small scale and cottage industry by the Central Purchase Organisation :

- (i) The Small Scale units registered with the National Small Industries Corporation are treated as registered with the DGS and D under single point registration scheme.
- (ii) In 1980, as an experimental measure, the State Small Industries Development Corporations and National Small Scale Industries Corporation were treated as registered suppliers without registering individual units for submitting tenders on their behalf. This scheme has been extended on year to year basis since then;
- (iii) The small scale units are entitled to a price preference of upto 15%, on merits, when competing with large scale units;
- (iv) 409 items of stores are reserved for exclusive purchase from small scale units. In addition 75% of the requirement in respect of 13 items and 50% of the requirement in respect of 28 items are also

reserved for these units;

(v) Tender sets have been issued free of cost to N.S.I.C. for distribution among the SSI units and also to all State Small Industries Development Corporations;

(vi) The requirement that a manufacture seeking registration with the Central Purchase Organisation should possess its own testing facilities has been relaxed in the case of small scale units provided they have regular arrangement with other testing agencies in their areas for having their products tested;

(vii) Security deposit required from unregistered firms for due performance of the contract is not normally insisted upon from SSI units on their producing a satisfactory competency certificate from NSIC within the stipulated period;

(viii) As for cottage industries, 12 items are reserved for purchase from handicraft sector and 14 items for purchase from handloom sector. In the latter case, a few of the items like Dusters, bed-sheets and towels etc. are to be purchased from handloom sector only when Khadi and Village Industries Commission is not in a position to supply.

(c) Public Sector Undertakings are entitled to a price preference upto 10% when competing with large scale units. In two specific areas of (i) cotton/woollen fabrics, and (ii) drugs and pharmaceuticals (not manufactured in the small scale sector) purchases are made from the notified public sector undertaking to the extent supplies can be made by them.

(d) In consonance with the established policy of the Government, efforts are continuously made (i) to confine imports from abroad in respect of such items for which indigenous capacity does not exist and (ii) to induce development of additional indigenous sources of supply. The following new sources of supply were developed during the last two years :

1985-86

- (i) Polyester Peel Coat Film required by Survey of India, Dehradun.
- (ii) DHT Truck mounted Water Well Drilling Rigs required by Central Ground Water Board.
- (iii) Spares for Earth Moving Equipment of imported origin under 'Wilfit' category in lieu of imported stores.
- (iv) Superstructure for Fire Fighting on Ashok Leyland Chassis.

1986-87

- (i) Vibration testing system required by NCMC, Bombay.
- (ii) Spare parts for Earth Moving Machinery for which 'Wilfit' Category R/Cs have been concluded with various Indian manufacturers
- (iii) Air port lighting lamps in lieu of imported stores.

Project on Salinity Control

4259. SHRI NARSINGH SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the current International Development Association credit include a project on Salinity Control;
- (b) whether a project report envisaging a cost of Rs. eight billion has been prepared;
- (c) whether World Bank propose to provide any funds for it; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) There is no separate project on Salinity Control. However, some of the on-going irrigation projects, like Narmada River Development (Gujarat) Water Delivery and Drainage Project, Mahanadi Barrage Project (Orissa), Gujarat Major Irrigation Project II, etc. being implemented with IDA assistance include a drainage component.

(b) to (d). No such report on Salinity

Control project has been received.

[Translation]

Opening of Regional Office of Oriental Insurance Company in Patna

4260. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the criteria laid down for opening of regional office of Oriental Insurance Company;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to open regional office of Oriental Insurance Company in Patna during the current financial year; and
- (c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The setting up of a Regional Office by a subsidiary is governed by certain criteria laid down by the Board of General Insurance Corporation of India such as, volume of premium income, Divisional Offices to be supervised and cost norms.

(b) and (c). A proposal to open a Regional Office of the Company in Patna during the year 1988 is under consideration.

[English]

Representation of Kerala in Rubber Import Monitoring Cell

4262. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Kerala has no representation in the Import Monitoring Committee on rubber;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether representations will be given to rubber growers in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). There is no Import Monitoring Committee on Rubber under this Ministry. However, the Rubber Monitoring Group is an informal inter-Ministerial group of officials devised to expedite decideite decisions on matters of importance concerning rubber, after taking stock of the situation prevailing from time to time.

There is no provision for having any outside representatives on this group and as such the question of giving representation to a grower member from Kerala on this Group does not arise.

Subsidy given to Kerala in Janata Cloth

4263. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are giving a subsidy of rupees two per one square meter on janata cloth;

(b) if so, the total amount of subsidy given to Kerala during the previous year;

(c) whether there are complaints that the weavers co-operative societies in Kerala have not got the subsidy or other benefits extended by Government; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1986-87, the Central Government have released Rs. 19.36 lakhs as subsidy on janata cloth to Kerala.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Fertilisers by M.M.T.C.

4264. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have imposed conditions on the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to restrict the import fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b), MMTC does not import any finished ferti-

lizers on its own. Imports are made by it as per authorisation given by Government based on the gap between demand and indigenous production and other commercial considerations.

Notices to Indian Firms having Indian Employees in their Foreign Offices

4265. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several notices have been issued under section 80 RRA of Income Tax Act to several Indian firms who have Indian employees working in their foreign offices for payment of their remuneration in foreign currency; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Kelkar Committee Report

4266. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the entire report of Kelkar Committee or part of it;

(b) if the entire report has not been accepted then which part of the report has not been accepted; and

(c) which part of the report has so far been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Government have accepted majority of the recommendations made by the Working Group on RRBs (known as Kelkar Committee).

(b) However recommendations relating to bifurcation of existing regional rural banks, allowing the State Governments to borrow from the NABARD's National Rural Credit (long term operations) Fund to subscribe to the the equity of RRBs, payment of interest to RRBs by sponsor banks

on balance of 10% over SLR requirements have not been accepted.

(c) The implementation of some of the recommendations like enhancement in authorised and issued share capital, constitution of board of directors, amalgamation of RRBs etc. needed amendment in the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. A bill to this effect is presently before the Parliament.

As regards other recommendations necessary action has already been taken for their implementation.

Financial Assistance to Handloom Industry

4267. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes received from different State Government for handloom industry during the year 1987-88;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the details of financial assistance given to each State, State-wise and scheme-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c). For the development of handloom industry, assistance to State Governments is provided by the Central Government under the approved plan schemes only. Funds are released to States on the basis of proposals received from them. A statement of funds released to the various States during 1987-88 upto 30.11.1987 for the major ongoing plan schemes is given below.

Statement

(Rs. in Lacs)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12. Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.00	—	—	—
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.00	—	—	—	—
15. Orissa	3.00	1.00	—	—	—	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Punjab	—	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Rajasthan	1.50	2.50	12.00	1.25	—	—	—	—	25.00	10.00	0.47	3.43	14.00
18. Tamil Nadu	15.00	50.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.05	34.51	—	—
19. Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.00	3.00	—	—	—
20. Uttar Pradesh	—	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. West Bengal	—	—	—	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	29.98	3.15	—	—
22. Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total :	21.00	83.50	12.00	6.25	48.00	7.00	103.00	103.03	52.30	25.15	14.00		

**Amount Sanctioned for Modernisation
of NTC Mills**

4268. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to reply to Unstarred Question No. 1958 on be 7th, August, 1987 regarding expenditure on modernisation by NTC and state :

(a) the break-up of amount of Rs. 15 crores released during 1986-87 for modernisation/renovation of machinery etc. in the nationalised units under NTC; and

(b) the names of those units which were given the said amount and the details of amount released or sanctioned to each of those units for the year 1987-88 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). Out of Rs. 15 crores received by NTC during 1986-87 towards modernisation, NTC has, so far, spent an amount of Rs. 3.89 crores. The break-up is as follows :

Subsidiary	Rs. in lakhs
NTC (DPR) Ltd.	8.00
NTC (TNP) Ltd.	60.00
NTC (SM) Ltd.	94.84
NTC (MN) Ltd.	105.92
NTC (APKKM) Ltd.	120.46
Total	389.22

No funds for modernisation have, so far been released by the Government, for the year 1987-88.

Take-over of Sick Jute Mills

4269. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick units of jute mills taken over during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the extent of financial involvement by Government including the total liability to be paid; and

(b) the number of units brought to health till date with the production and other improvements made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No sick mills in the jute sector were taken over during

the period 1984-87.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Cotton Seed

4270. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of export of cotton seed extractions during last three years, yea:-wise;

(b) the names of the countries to whom exported;

(c) whether there is great demand of cotton seed extractions abroad; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to locate more markets to increase the export of cotton seed extractions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) India's export of Cottonseed extractions during the last three years, as per information compiled by the All India Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Bombay, is estimated as under :

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
1984-85	69431	8.83
1985-86	48336	5.18
1986-87	53153	6.82

(b) Bulk of exports were largely to G.D.R., Poland, USSR, Czechoslovakia and Sultanate of Oman.

(c) and (d). The demand for Indian Cottonseed extraction is rather limited. A delegation of All India Cottonseed Extractions' Association visited European Countries during September 1986 and held discussions with importers for increasing exports of cottonseed extraction.

**Losses to Ordnance Clothing Factory,
Shahjahanpur due to Storm**

4271. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of losses in money and material due to the storm a few months ago, to the ordnance clothing factory, Shahjahanpur; and

(b) the steps taken to repair the damage so caused ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Losses arising from the storm which *inter alia* hit Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur on 8/9.6.87 are estimated as under :

(i) Buildings and electrical installations	Rs. 32 lakhs
(ii) Material	Rs. 23.32 lakhs
(iii) Idle time payment	Rs. 4 lakhs

The factory management took immediate steps to undertake repair works through MES, departmental labour and departmental contracts for restoration of production activities and services and normalcy was restored within 15 days.

Bonus on LIC Policies

4272. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of bonus announced by the Life Insurance Corporation for the current year with comparative figures of last year;

(b) details of assets and liabilities and business completed by Life Insurance Cor-

poration as on 31st March, 1987; and

(c) the growth in total sum assured and number of policies issued during the past three years i.e. 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The details of rates of bonus announced by Life Insurance Corporation of India as a result of its last two valuations are given below :

Rates of Reversionary Bonus per thousand sum assured

Type of Policy	Valuation as at 31.3.1986	Valuation as at 31.3.1987
Whole Life	65.00	72.50
Endowment	52.00	58.00

(b) The total new business completed by the LIC under individual assurances as at 31st March, 1987 is Rs. 9,107.50 crores under 38,75,941 policies. The details of assets and liabilities as at 31st March, 1987 are given in the statement below.

(c) The percentage growth in total sum assured (new business) and number of policies issued under individual assurances during the past 3 years is given below :

Year	Percentage Growth	
	Sum Assured	No. of Policies
1984-85	22.3	14.1
1985-86	31.3	21.8
1986-87	28.5	17.7

Statement

Life Insurance Business of LIC as at 31.3.1987

Liabilities	Assets
(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2
Capital provided by Central Government	500.00
General Reserve	41.74
Reserve for Bad and Doubtful	
	Loans
	Investments :
	Deposits in Foreign Countries
	228.59
	4,87,935.36

1	2
Debts, Loans	1,069,74
Reserve for House	Shares
Property	2,647.60
Property Revaluation	Special Deposit Scheme
Reserve	147.49
Investment Reserve	Government of India
Reserve for Net Assets	92,055.88
in Pakistan and Bangla	Contribution to Initial
Desh	Capital of Unit Trust
Life Fund in India	of India
Life Fund out of	75.00
India	House Property in
Outstanding claims	India
Annuities due and	12,825.81
Unpaid	House Property out
Amounts due to other	of India
persons or bodies	247.66
carrying on insurance	Agents Balances
business	1,787.07
Sundry Creditors	Outstanding Premium
Amounts due to	15,344.22
Trustees of Provident	Interest, Dividend and
Fund/Pension Fund	Unpaid
Amounts due to the	44.84
Trustees of Staff	Rent Outstanding
Gratuity Fund	16,723.84
Premium and other	Interest, Dividend and
Deposits	Rent accruing but
Amounts due to the	not due
Capital Redemption (including	37,091.15
Annuity Certain)	Amounts due from
Insurance Business	other persons carrying
	on insurance business
	59.96
	Sundry Debtors
	14,486.32
	Cash and Bank
	Balances/Deposits
	13,146.25
	Furniture and Fittings
	6,833.15
	Prepaid Expenditure
	259.61
	Net Assets in Pakistan/
	Bangla Desh
	61.80
	Net Assets in respect
	of Kenya Business
	715.62
	Payments made in respect
	of Kenya Business
	39.33
Total :	14,94,465.32
	14,94,465.32

Export of Handicrafts

4273. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) total value of handicrafts exported during 1986-87;

(b) the value of the region-wise contribution to the total export of handicrafts during 1986-87; and

(c) the rate of increase of handicrafts exports in the course of the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Total value of handicrafts exports during 1986-87 was Rs. 2541.09 crores including gems and jewellery.

(b) The value of the region-wise contribution to the total export of handicrafts i

not maintained separately.

(c) The rate of increase in handicrafts export in last three years is 7.9% per annum.

Training to Defence Officers

4274. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to conduct training programmes for officers from the Defence services prior to their retirement in order to prepare them for competitive examinations and to equip them for initiating self-employment ventures; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIV-RAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Organising of training programmes for serving/retired officers of the Defence Services for their rehabilitation on release is an on-going programme. Details of the training programmes which have already started are given below :

(i) Preparatory Courses

Courses for short service commissioned officers are conducted for competing in Officer's Grade examinations held by the Nationalised Banks, Reserve Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India and General Insurance Corporation of India.

(ii) Entrepreneurial Development Course

- (a) Entrepreneurial Development Programme by Nationalised Banks.
- (b) Assorted self-employment-oriented Programmes periodically by Small Industries Service Institute.
- (c) Export Marketing Management Courses by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.
- (d) Hotel Management Courses by Indian Tourism Development Corporation.
- (e) Integrated Course in Dairying by the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.

(iii) Professional/Management Courses

- (a) MBA Course of three years' duration from Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai and Punjabi University, Patiala.
- (b) Post Graduate Diploma in Management of two years' duration from Indian Institute of Business Management, Patna.
- (c) Post Graduate Diploma in Personnel Management of two years' duration from Management Development Trust, National Institute of Personnel Management, Patna.
- (d) Diploma in Training and Development of 1-1/2 years' duration (Correspondence-cum-Internship) by Indian Society for Training and Development, New Delhi.

During 1986-87, 1062 retiring/retired Defence Officers were provided resettlement training. It is planned to train 1200 such officers during the current Financial Year

RBI Guidelines

4276. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have made any arrangements to see that guidelines/instructions/directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India are made available to the public in book-shops; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The guidelines/instructions/directions issued by Reserve Bank of India are primarily meant for commercial/cooperative banks. The circulars issued by various departments of Reserve Bank are printed in RBI monthly bulletins. These bulletins are available from RBI offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. The circulars are, however, not available for sale in book-shops. Important circulars issued by the Reserve Bank of India are published in book form from time to time which are available for sale at RBI, Bombay. Some of the book agencies also purchase these publications for sale.

Business at Seventh IITF

4277. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of business netted at the recently held 7th Indian International Trade Fair (IITF) in the capital from foreign businessmen; and

(b) how did the Fair succeed in spot-lighting the country's business orientation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The volume of business transacted at the India International Trade Fair, 1987, in which about 400 companies from a large number of countries participated, is expected to be quite substantial as evidenced by a record number of visitors who attended the fair.

(b) The themes identified for projection in IITF '87 were (i) Plastics (ii) Rubber and (iii) Crafts for Exports. While Plastics and Rubber themes were projected by individual companies and concerned apex organisations in exclusive pavilions, the Crafts theme was projected by the State Governments in their pavilions and also in the Village Complex where master craftsmen from various States demonstrated their craftsmanship in various fields. Businessmen from different parts of the world could see on display India's manufacturing and export capabilities in a wide variety of fields through displays of public and private sector units, State pavilions and pavilions of various Ministries. The first four days and morning hours of subsequent week-days were reserved for business visitors in order to give the fair a business-orientation. Similarly a series of seminars with a high level of participation of experts from trade and industry were also organised on the special themes.

Expansion of Area under Coffee, Tea and Rubber Plantations

4278. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are exploring the scope for increasing the area under crops like coffee, tea and rubber to meet the increasing demand;

(b) if so, whether any concrete programme has been formulated in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the efforts being made to increase the area under crop in Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The VII Plan target for extension/new planting/replanting etc. in respect of coffee, tea and rubber is :

Coffee — 30,000 hectares

Tea — 24,450 hectares

Rubber — 40,000 hectares

(d) Besides providing necessary R & D support to the existing and perspective planters, the concerned Commodity Boards are also instrumental in disbursing subsidy/developmental loans etc. to the eligible growers all over India, including Karnataka.

[Translation]

Mulberry Cultivation in Hilly Areas of U.P.

4279. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to formulate a scheme to promote the cultivation of mulberry in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). As a follow up to the discussions held by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh with the officials of the Central Silk Board (CSB) for promoting mulberry cultivation in hilly and other areas of the State during the VII Plan period, the Board has already initiated action to establish 15 Demonstration Centres-cum-Mulberry Farms and to arrange supply of mulberry cuttings in the State. Further CSB's Research Extension

Centres in the State impart training to the farmers in the package of practices to be followed for mulberry cultivation and silk-worm rearing.

In addition, the following units have been established by CSB in the State of Uttar Pradesh to supplement the efforts of the State Government for overall development of sariculture industry in the State :

(i) R & D Institutions/Extension

Units	—5
(ii) Silkworm Seed Production Centre	—1
(iii) Basic Seed Cocoon Farm	—2
(iv) Demonstration cum Training Centre	—1
(v) Regional Development Office	—1
(vi) Certification Centre	—1

[English]

Export of Handicraft

4280. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to draw up a plan for a ten fold increase in export of handicraft during the next two years; and

(b) the details of the plan and the increase likely to be made therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Crisis of Jute Industry

4281. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are looking into the crisis of jute industry;

(b) whether the Industrial Disputes Act has been involved for the re-opening of the mills;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation is looking for any more new public sector units;

(e) whether his Ministry propose any new units to store or purchase the raw jute; and

(f) the total target of the Jute Corporation of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Government is looking into the problems of the jute industry on a continuing basis.

(b) and (c). Under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, the State Governments are empowered to take action on various issues relating to industrial disputes.

(d) and (e). No, Sir.

(f) The Jute Corporation of India has an open-ended policy of purchasing whatever quantity of raw jute that is offered to it by jute growers at the statutory minimum prices fixed by the Government. It does not have any specific target for the purchase of raw jute.

Smuggling of Electronic Components

4283. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large quantity of electronics components are being smuggled into the country which is hampering the growth of electronics component industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to put an end to these large scale smuggling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid

on the table of the House.

Study of ICICI on Current Drought

4284. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the text of the study prepared by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India for the World Bank on the impact of the current drought on the industrial sector;

(b) if so, its highlights and re-action of Government thereto;

(c) whether the ICICI has also warned of fall in India's Gross Domestic Product; and

(d) if so, the manner in which Government propose to meet this unfavourable situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) has reported that it has not carried out any study for the World Bank on the impact of the current drought on the industrial sector. However, for its internal use, ICICI had undertaken a study analysing the impact of drought on the industrial sector.

(c) and (d). ICICI has reported that it has not warned of any fall in India's Gross Domestic Product.

Ban Imposed on New Appointments in Government Services

[*Translation*]

4285. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are giving or propose to give any financial assistance to unemployed youths due to the ban on recruitment and the amount of the assistance being given or proposed to be given to them; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

It may, however, be added that according to the extant guidelines issued in 1986, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, vacancies—both plan and non-plan—arising due to promotion, retirement, death, resignation, dismissal, removal or deputation etc. can be filled up.

[*English*]

Import of Steel under Advance Licensing Scheme

4286. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 679 on 2nd March, 1987 regarding rise in steel prices on export of engineering goods and state :

(a) since when exporters of engineering goods are provided steel at international prices;

(b) the quantity of steel imported under advance licensing scheme together with the categories and quantity so imported; and

(c) the year-wise figures of reimbursement to engineering goods exporters for the last three years or since the inception of the scheme (whichever is later) under the international price re-imbursement scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The exporters of engineering goods are provided steel at international price since February, 1981.

(b) Item-wise statistics of Advance Licences issued is not maintained by the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

(c) The year-wise figures of reimbursement to engineering goods exporters under International Price Reimbursement Scheme are given below :

Year	Rupees (in Crore)
1981-82	0.46
1982-83	8.25
1983-84	20.29
1984-85	23.08
1985-86	41.27
1986-87	64.16

Projects of Construction and Maintenance of Border Roads

4287. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the different projects of construction and maintaining border roads;

(b) the details of the area of operation, the length of roads and cost incurred by these projects during the Sixth Five Year Plan period as well as during 1985 to 1987 and the estimated cost for the year 1987-88; and

(c) the new construction and maintenance cost, separately, with State-wise break-up ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The names of the projects of Border Roads Organisation and their areas of operation are given in Statement I below.

Details of the length of roads construc-

ted and cost incurred by BRO during the Sixth Five Year Plan and during 1985 to 1987 together with the estimated cost of construction for the year 1987-88 are given in statement II below.

(c) The cost of construction by Border Roads Organisation is dependent on the terrain, altitude and many other factors of the area of operation. However, on an average, the cost of constructing a black-topped road with 20 ft wide formation, 12 ft wide carriageway and protective works is estimated to cost (in 1987-88) between Rs. 20-25 lakhs per K.M. (excluding the cost of major permanent bridges).

There are different rates for maintenance of roads depending upon the number of days up to which the road can remain closed and the use of Earth Moving Eqpt authorised for the purpose of maintenance. The cost of maintenance, at present, varies from about Rs. 7000 to Rs. 13,000 per K.M.

Statement-I

S. No.	Name of Project	HQrs	Areas of works
1.	Beacon	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
2.	Sampark	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
3.	Himank	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir
4.	Deepak	Shimla	Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh
5.	Chetak	Bikaner	Rajasthan
6.	Swastik	Gangtok	Sikkim and West Bengal
7.	Vartak	Tezpur	Arunachal Pradesh and Assam
8.	Dantak	Devthang	Bhutan, Meghalaya, Assam
9.	Sewak	Dimapur	Nagaland, Manipur, Assam
10.	Pushpak	Aijwal	Mizoram, Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya
11.	Hirak	Koyna Nagar	Bihar (Dhanbad District)
12.	Yatrik	Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Year	Construction/ improvement of roads	Surfacing/ Resurfacing of roads	Permanent works (such as accommoda- tion, bridges, culverts and other protection works)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crores)
1.	During 6th Five Year Plan ending 31.3.85	2047	5475	181	748.79
2.	1985-86	542	1271	49	218.42
3.	1986-87	618	1266	61	247.13
4.	1987-88	700	1345	76	319.90 (subject to revision)

Excise dues of some Companies

4288. SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-WARA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts due as excise duty from Indian Tobacco Co., Golden Tobacco, National Tobacco Co. and Duncans as on 1st November, 1987; and

(b) the steps taken to recover the arrears from the said companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b). Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Raids by C.B.I. and Enforcement Directorate

4289. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of raids conducted during 1987-88 (till the end of September, 1987) by the C.B.I. and the Enforcement Directorate for violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, Income-Tax Act, Customs and Excise Rules and for corruption;

(b) the amount collected as a result thereof separately; and

(c) the number of persons prosecuted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c). During the financial year 1987-88 (from 1.4.87 to 30.9.87) the number of raids conducted, amount collected and persons prosecuted by the C.B.I. and FERA are given as under :

	No. of Searches	Amount collected/ seized	No. of persons prosecuted
C.B.I.	231	Rs. 2.69 Crores	—
FERA	1516	Rs. 1.92 Crores (Indian currency) and Rs. 59.03 Lakhs (equivalent to foreign currency)	36

**Propellant Factory in Warrangal
District of Andhra Pradesh**

4290. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the proposal to establish a Propellant Factory;

(b) whether the offer of Government of Andhra Pradesh to set up this factory at Warrangal has been accepted; and

(c) if so, what further steps are contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Decision regarding location of the proposed Propellant Factory has not yet been taken by the Government.

Advance Payment of Excise Duty

**4291. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are huge arrears of excise duties of both private and public sector companies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken against these companies;

(c) whether such arrears are growing every year; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to introduce the scheme of advance payment of excise on the lines of advance payment of income-tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) The amount of excise arrears in confirmed demands as at the end of September, 1987 is Rs. 650 Crores approximately besides the amounts locked up in current disputed assessments.

(b) The amounts are due as the recovery

could not be effected for legal and administrative reasons, such as dispute regarding assessments made by the Department, classification and valuation disputes and appeals thereon, Court cases, stay against recovery etc. etc. The Government take such measure like legal, administrative and others as are considered necessary from time to time to recover the dues.

(c) Excise dues in confirmed demands during 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 (as on 30.9.87) are as under :

(In Crores approx).	
31.3.84	Rs. 457
31.3.85	Rs. 524
31.3.86	Rs. 630
31.3.87	Rs. 602
30.9.87	Rs. 648

(d) There is no such proposal before the Government.

**Reported Malpractices in Recruitment
To Army/Navy**

4292. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of continued reports about racketeering in recruitments to Army and Navy (Telegraph, Calcutta of 16 November, 1986);

(b) whether situation in West Bengal is reported to be particularly alarming; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to effectively stop these malpractices in the recruitment to Army and Navy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The article published in 'Telegraph' of 16th November, 1986 highlights the following aspects :

- (i) Production of fake and forged certificates by candidates at the time of screening for recruitment;
- (ii) Operation of bogus recruitment parties; and

(iii) The activities of agents and touts outside the orbit of Recruitment Organisations.

The article also points out the difficulties faced by the local given civil police in dealing with these cases effectively and expeditiously.

(b) and (c). No specific report from the Zonal Recruitment Officer, Calcutta, has been received. Keeping in view the various complaints received from public and press, effective steps have been taken to check the identity of the individuals and to inspect the documents at the Branch Recruitment Officers during initial screening to detect such cases. The second and more thorough check is again done when the recruits arrive at the Training Centres. The methodology for these have been laid down in great detail to be followed by each Recruitment offices and Training Centre. Certificates produced by candidates, if detected to be fake, are confiscated and the candidates are handed over to the police authorities. Information about touts and bogus recruitment teams are given to the Civilian Police for investigation and follow-up action. Wide publicity is given through the media to educate candidates that recruitment is open to everybody and is a free service and that they should not fall prey to unscrupulous elements.

LIC Bonus

4293. SRRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has offered the highest ever bonus during the latest evaluation;

(b) whether this bonus reflects higher interest return or better management of the LIC; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to increase the surplus through larger investments in high dividend or interest yielding items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Life Insurance Corporation of India has declared the highest ever bonus rates as a result of its latest valuation as at 31.3.1987.

(b) These bonus rates reflect both higher interest return as well as better management of the LIC.

(c) Efforts are constantly made by the LIC to increase the valuation surplus by investing the available funds for obtaining maximum possible yield by way of dividend or interest consistent with the security of the investments.

Decision of Conference of Central Excise and Customs Collectors

4294. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what decision was taken at the recently held conference of the Central Excise and Customs collectors about gearing up tax collections;

(b) whether an arrears clearance drive is proposed to be launched; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c). At the recently held Conference of Collectors of Central Excise and Customs, it was decided to take various measures to gear up tax collection. These measures, include legislative measures like rationalisation of tariff rates, plugging of loop-holes in requirements of tax compliance, administrative measures like stopping up the anti-evasion/anti-smuggling activities, tightening control over tax payers, extending cooperation to honest tax-payers to clear consignments/goods expeditiously after importation/manufacture, encouragement to the staff like speeding up staff welfare measures, restructuring the Excise and Customs Department with a view to speed up decisions, computerisation to help augment decision making machinery; improving the reporting and monitoring system for better management of tax collection, expediting decisions in Court cases blocking large chunks of revenue etc., besides undertaking an arrears clearance drive during the months of November and December, 1987.

LIC Scheme for Farmers

4295. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :

SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as announced by the Prime Minister in May during the current year would benefit the farmers;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) whether the scheme announced by the Prime Minister has been implemented; and

(d) if so, the number of farmers benefited in the country so far under this scheme ?

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

(b) The main features of the Group Insurance Scheme of the LIC for Landless Agricultural Labourers are as under :

- (i) The Scheme commenced from 15th August, 1987.
- (ii) The object of the Scheme is to give monetary assistance of Rs. 1000 to the families of landless agricultural labourers in the event of their death.
- (iii) All landless agricultural labourers aged between 18 years and 60 years are eligible to benefit under the Scheme.
- (iv) The cost of premium of Rs. 10 per annum per member would be borne by the Central Government for the first three years and the position will be reviewed thereafter.

(c) and (d). LIC has introduced the Scheme with effect from 15th August, 1987. LIC has also informed all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations about the details of the Scheme, *inter alia*, suggesting the procedure to be followed by the various State Government agencies. Many State Governments such as Rajasthan, Karanarka, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura and the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry have also issued suitable instructions in matter to their field formations. The total number of landless agricultural labourers all over the country, who will benefit under the scheme, are estimated at 3 crores.

Trade Deficit with EEC

4296. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a wide range of economic issues, including heavy trade deficit faced by India, were discussed with the European Economic Community (EEC) in October, 1987;

(b) if so, the list of subject discussed;

(c) to what extent the EEC agreed to help India in trade deficit;

(d) whether any agreement has been arrived at in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No discussions were held, at official or ministerial level, with the EEC Commission in October, 1987.

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

Bungling in Chandni Chowk Branch of State Bank of Indore**[Translation]**

4298. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases of bungling in Chandni Chowk Branch, Delhi of

State Bank of Indore, which came to light during 1977 to 30 November 1979, and 1982 to 31 July, 1983:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against persons involved therein;

(c) whether guilty employees were adequately punished; and

(d) the present position of the cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) State Bank of Indore has reported that three cases of bungling in bank's Chandni Chowk (Delhi) branch had come to light during 1977 to 30th November 1979 and 1982 to 31st July, 1983.

(b) to (d). In the first case involving Rs. 45,000 whilst two bank officials have been punished by withholding one increment, another has been warned for his lapses. In the second case involving Rs. 2.17 lakhs, warning was issued to one officer for procedural lapses. In the third case, involving Rs. 28.50 lakhs, whilst the concerned Branch Manager was awarded punishment of removal from service in some other case, the officiating Branch Manager was awarded punishment of reduction to a lower stage in time scale. Another officer was awarded punishment of censure.

While in the first case, a claim has been lodged with the insurance company, in the second case a sum of Rs. 1.35 lakhs has been recovered from the party. In the third case, the entire amount has been recovered.

Bungling in Amana Branch of State Bank of Indore

[*English*]

4299. SHRI RAJ NUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the years 1977 and 1984, two big cases of bungling took place in Amana Branch of the State Bank of Indore in district Devas;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount involved therein;

(c) whether employees/officials involved therein have been adequately punished; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that two cases of fraud, involving amounts of Rs. 119.46 lakhs and of Rs. 12.85 lakhs were detected in State Bank of Indore, Amana Branch, District Dewas in Madhya Pradesh, on 8.8.77 and 12.9.84 respectively. RBI has further reported that in the first case the fraud had been committed by the party by manipulation in the hypothecation stock statement and disposal of hypothecated stocks without crediting the proceeds thereof to the account and that the funds had been utilised by the party for :

- (a) project over-run/acquisition of fixed assets;
- (b) losses during gestation period;
- (c) operational cash losses; and
- (d) investment in associate concern.

The second case involved unauthorised removal of stocks.

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

Frauds in Broadway Branch of State Bank of Indore

4300. SHIV RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases of fraud which came to light in the Broadway Branch at Madras of State Bank of Indore during 1982 to 1984;

(b) the details thereof and particulars of guilty persons in these cases;

(c) whether guilty officers were properly punished; and

(d) the present position of the cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY : (a) to (d). State Bank of Indore has reported that during the period 1982-84 only one case of fraud involving 'kite flying' operations in several accounts at its Broadway Branch in Madras came to light, the amount involved being Rs. 6.58 crores approximately. The Bank has further reported that in connection with this case while the concerned Branch Manager and the Accountant have been dismissed from the Bank's service after departmental enquiry, the Regional Manager has been censured. Major penalty proceedings have also been initiated against the concerned Assistant General Manager. The Bank has also reported that an amount of Rs. 259.65 lakhs has since been recovered. A civil suit has also been filed by the Bank in the Madras High Court.

Foreign Exchange Racket

4301. DR. V. VENKATESH :
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether officers of Enforcement Directorate have caught eleven "notorious foreign exchange racketeers" in Bombay in early September, 1987;
- (b) if so, whether the arrested persons had indulged in compensatory payments on behalf of non-resident Indians: and
- (c) if so, facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c). At the instance of the Directorate of Enforcement, 11 foreign exchange racketeers were detained at Bombay on 8.9.87 under COFEPOSA. Out of the 11 persons detained, 8 persons were found to have been indulging in compensatory payments racket and three persons were involved in illegal sale/purchase of foreign exchange.

More Garment Making Machines Under OGL..

4302. DR. V. VENATESH :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are considering to bring eight more garment and hosiery making machines under Open General Licence (OGL);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the objective is to speed up modernisation in garment industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). The Government has recently included the following five garment/hosiery making machines under Open General Licence (OGL) :

- (1) Steam iron with/without gravity fed arrangement.
- (2) Dry to dry cleaning machine.
- (3) Dyeing machine for crimped yarn.
- (4) Automatic bobin winder.
- (5) Hand labellers for marking the cloth after cutting.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Seizure of Goods at Bombay Airport

4303. DR. V. VENKATESH :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether goods worth Rs. 6.72 crores were seized by the enforcement agencies at Bombay airport in early September, 1987; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b). During the month of September, 1987, the Customs authorities seized contraband goods worth Rs. 3.55 crores at Sahar airport, Bombay. The details of the goods seized are :

(Value : Rs. in lakhs)

Gold		Value of Dangerous drugs seized	Value of other goods seized
Quantity in Kgs.	Value		
60.271	181	21	153

Categorisation of Varieties of Cloth

4304. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the handloom weavers are unable to survive the onslaught of the competition by the powerloom sector and the mill sector;

(b) whether it has been represented that Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society to purchase the required cloth from the Handloom sector without any pre-condition; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to categorise the varieties of cloth to the three different sectors namely Handloom and mill sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. For the protection of handloom weavers a legislation called 'The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985' has been enacted by the Parliament.

(b) The Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society has requested that certain Central Government Departments/Organisations should buy their cloth requirements from the Handloom and Khadi sectors only.

(c) Yes, Sir. Under the provisions of 'The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985' the Central Government has already notified 22 items with certain specifications for exclusive production on handlooms. The items not covered by the Handloom Reservation Order, can be produced by the unorganised powerloom sector as well as the organised mill sector for production.

Accident Benefit Scheme

4305. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has started Accident Benefit Scheme;

(b) whether the benefits under the scheme are available only if a person dies within ninety days of the accident;

(c) whether the LIC has rejected several claims made after ninety days of the accident; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to increase the time limit of ninety days to one hundred twenty days to enable several policy holders to take advantage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Double Accident benefit is offered by LIC to its policyholders on payment of nominal additional premium. The double accident benefit claim is payable by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, only if the death solely due to accident, occurs within 90 days of the date of accident.

(c) The LIC does not compile data relating to the rejection of double Accident Benefit claim due to death after 90 days from the date of accident.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the LIC.

Excise Violations by Tobacco, Tyre and Chemicals Producers

4306. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large

number of cases of alleged violation of excise duty regulations on Tobacco, Tyre and Chemicals are pending for action since August, 1984;

(b) if so, the details thereof and names of the firms/companies against whom the cases are pending and since when; and

(c) when the pending cases are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c). The information to the extent possible is being collected from the field formations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Head Office of Banks in U.P.

[Translation]

4307. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether no nationalised bank has its head-office in a big State like Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to direct any nationalised bank to set up its head-office in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, which bank and by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). At present, no nationalised bank has its headquarter located in the State of Uttar Pradesh. However, four private sector banks and forty Regional Rural Banks have their headquarters located in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Besides major Public Sector Banks have adequate and high level presence in the State.

Uttar Pradesh based Bank

4308. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Uttar Pradesh based bank by

amalgamating some of the local banks; and

(b) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Regional Offices of Commercial Banks in Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh

4309. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no regional office of any commercial bank in any of eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether directives are proposed to be issued by Government to open regional offices of some banks in these districts for expansion of banking activities in these areas; and

(c) if so, the names of the banks whose regional offices are likely to be opened there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Regional Offices of banks which are their administrative/controlling offices, are set up by the banks keeping in view the number of branches in the command area, the level of business, geographical coverage, cost-benefit analysis, availability of infrastructural facilities and administrative convenience. The location of the Regional Office is decided by the banks with a view to have an effective supervision and control over the branches. A licence is also obtained from the Reserve Bank of India.

Reserve Bank of India has reported that a Regional Office each of Punjab National Bank, State Bank of India, Punjab and Sind Bank and Oriental Bank of Commerce is functioning in Dehradun and a Regional Office each of Allahabad Bank and Bank of Baroda is functioning in Nainital District.

Reserve Bank of India has further reported that there is no proposal pending with it at present from banks for opening of

Regional Offices in the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Pending Enemy Property Claims

4310. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a number of cases of enemy property claims in which the effected person have appealed to Government to revoke the proceeding, are pending with Government;
- (b) if so, the details of such cases;
- (c) whether some cases which were kept pending by Government, the claimants have got relief from various High Courts; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Handing Over Losing NTC Mills to Cooperative of Workers

4311. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN :
DR. DATTA SAMANT :
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether some of the textile mills under NTC are heavily losing for the past many years and Government are considering a proposal to hand over such mills to the cooperatives of workers;
- (b) if so, when this decision is likely to be taken and how many mills will be handed over to the cooperative of workers;
- (c) the latest position in this regard and the response of trade unions of workers representatives;
- (d) what is the viability report of these mills and the total amount of finance required for the same, and
- (e) in case it is decided not to hand over heavily losing mills to the workers

cooperatives, what alternative measures Government intend to take for rehabilitation of such sick mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (e). The Government has not taken any final decision regarding the future disposition of the losing mills of NTC.

Thane Gramin Bank Quest ion

4312. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleassd to state :

- (a) whether the Thane Gramin Bank has not been able to start even a single branch out of twenty six branches sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India for want to staff;
- (b) if so, the action taken/proposed by Government in this regard;
- (c) when the Thane Gramin Bank was started; and
- (d) the progress made by the bank in giving loans and other matters ?

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : (a) to (c). It has been reported by the Bank of Maharashtra the sponsoring bank of Thane Gramin Bank established on 30.3.86, could not open more than one branch for want of staff although it had received licences for opening 26 branches.

In pursuance of the guidelines issued by the Government, the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Western Group, Bombay has released advertisement for holding test for recruitment to various posts in regional rural banks in Maharashtra including Thane Gramin Bank in July, 1987.

In the meantime the sponsor bank has also taken steps for deputing its staff to the Gramin Bank to enable it to open at least 10 branches by June, 1988.

(d) As at the end of September, 1987, the Thane Gramin Bank had mobilised de- posites amounting to Rs. 62.98 lakhs. The amount of its outstanding advance was Rs. 45 thousands.

[Translation]

Training and Apprenticeship Scheme of All India Handicraft Board in Rajasthan

4213. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in each of the States where the programmes under the massive training and apprenticeship training scheme of All India Handicrafts Board have been sanctioned and are being implemented alongwith the details of their achievements;

(b) whether it is a fact that

Statement

(a) Statewise break up of centres in different crafts, alongwith trainees trained are under :—

Carpet

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Centres under Massive Training Scheme	No. of Centres under Advanced Training Scheme	No. of Centres in Washing and finishing etc.	No. trained per annum
1.	U.P.	116	69	5	
2.	Bihar	39	1	—	
3.	Rajasthan	13	—	—	
4.	Punjab	4	—	—	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3	—	—	12,800
6.	Haryana	6	—	—	
7.	J. & K	118	57	—	
8.	Andhra Pradesh	13	—	—	
9.	Karnataka	5	—	—	
10.	Pondicherry	1	—	—	

Cane and Bamboo

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Centres under Massive Training Scheme	No. of Centres under Apprenticeship Training Scheme	No. of trained per annum
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	4	2	
2.	Meghalaya	3	—	

Rajasthan State has been neglected in regard to these programmes;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) wheteer Government will take appropriate steps in respect of Rajasthan also this regard; and

(e) if so, when and in which manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (e). A statement is given below.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Tripura	1	2	
4.	West Bengal	3	4	
5.	A. Nicobar	1	—	
6.	Karnataka	4	—	
7.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	1195
8.	Kerala	4	6	
9.	Andhra Pradesh	2	—	
10.	Maharashtra	3	—	
11.	Gujarat	5	—	
12.	Manipur	2	1	
13.	Bihar	2	—	
14.	Orissa	2	—	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	—	
16.	U.P.	1	—	
17.	J & K	—	2	
18.	Goa	—	3	

Wood and Ivory

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of under Apprenticeship Training Scheme	No. trained per annum
1.	Assam	2	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2	
3.	Karnataka	4	
4.	Kerala	4	600
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2	
6.	Orissa	5	
7.	U.P.	5	
8.	West Bengal	6	
9.	Tamil Nadu	13	
10.	Manipur	1	
11.	Rajasthan	3	
12.	Gujarat	3	
13.	Goa	1	
14.	Haryana	2	
15.	H.P.	2	
16.	J & K	6	

Artmetalwares

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Centres under Massive Training Scheme	No. trained per annum
1.	U.P.	18	775 (approx.)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	per annum
3.	Tamil Nadu	2	

Stone Wares

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of centres under Apprenticeship Training Scheme	No. trained per annum
1.	West Bengal	2	
2.	Tamil Nadu	4	
3.	Karnataka	1	100
4.	U.P.	2	
5.	Andhra Pradesh	1	

Toys and Dolls

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of centres under Apprenticeship Training Scheme	No. trained per annum
1.	Maharashtra	4	
2.	West Bengal	2	
3.	Tamil Nadu	2	
4.	Karnataka	2	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	140
6.	U.P.	1	
7.	Bihar	1	
8.	Imphal	1	

Misc. Crafts

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of centres under Apprenticeship Training Scheme	No. trained per annum
1.	Maharashtra	1	
2.	West Bengal	3	60
3.	Gujarat	2	

Pottery

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of centres under Apprenticeship Training Scheme	No. trained per annum
1.	West Bengal	2	
2.	Tamil Nadu	6	
3.	Karnataka	2	
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1	
5.	U.P.	6	
6.	Delhi	1	
7.	Orissa	1	260
8.	Andhra Pradesh	1	
9.	Goa	3	
10.	Assam	1	

Textiles

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Training Centres under Massive Training Scheme directly run by Office of the DC (Handicrafts)	Average No. of trainees trained per annum
1.	U.P.	6 (5 *HBPTC, 1 HETC)*	130
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1 (HBPTC)	25
3.	Bihar	2 (1 HBPTC, 1 HETC)	50
4.	Rajasthan	3 (2 HBPTC, 1 HETC)	75
5.	West Bengal	1 (HBPTC)	25
<u>13</u>			<u>305</u>

*HBPTC—Hand Block Printing Training Centre.

*HETC —Hand Engraving Training Centre.

(b) to (e). No, Sir.

Centres are generally selected on the basis of the recommendation of the State Government, availability of raw material local skills, market demand for products etc. Centres in Rajasthan have also been selected accordingly. The major craft i.e. textiles based crafts of Rajasthan, are, covered by the National Institute for Hand

Printed Textiles located at Jaipur, Rajasthan It is an advanced centre for documentation research and development and dissemination of techniques to the craftsmen from throughout the country including Rajasthan, Besides there are 3 Hand Block Printing (Textiles) training centres, 13 Carpet Training Centres as well as 3 centres for wood carving in Rajasthan.

Overdrafts by State

4314. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the states which have overdrawn their account with the Reserve Bank of India together with the maximum amount overdrawn by each of them so far during the current financial year;

(b) what are the norms followed by the Reserve Bank of India for disallowing overdrafts and whether these are being strictly observed; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to discourage States from constantly resorting to overdrafts ?

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

(b) and (c) : As per Overdraft Regulation Scheme, in any state remains in overdraft with the Reserve Bank of India or more than continuous working days the R.B.I. will stop payments on behalf of that Government. This is being enforced strictly.

Statement

Names of the States which have overdrawn their accounts with the Reserve Bank of India and the maximum amount overdrawn by each of them upto 28.11.87 during the current financial year 1987-88.

Sl. No.	States	Maximum amount overdrawn (Rs. Crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.83
2.	Assam	10.31
3.	Haryana	15.27
4.	Karnataka	26.00
5.	Kerala	60.93
6.	Maharashtra	154.93
7.	Punjab	3.48
8.	Rajasthan	28.33

Exchange Rate of Rupee

4315. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the costliest currency in the World market at present;

(b) in what manner the exchange rate of Indian rupee is determined in relation to major foreign currencies;

(c) the steps, if any, Government are taking to appropriate the value of Indian currency in future; and

(d) the present exchange rates of the Indian rupee in relation to that of the other major world currencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) In the freely floating exchange market, there is no costlier or cheaper currency at any one time as a currency may be strong in relation to one currency but may not be equally strong in relation to another.

(b) and (c). The exchange rate of the rupee is fixed with reference to the daily exchange rate movement of suitably weighted basket of currencies mainly of countries which are India's major trading partners. Thus is a regime of floating exchange rates, the value of rupee moves upward or downward depending on fluctuations in other currencies in the basket. There is no proposal as such to appreciate the value of Indian rupee.

(d) The exchange rate of Indian rupee in relation to that of other major world currencies as on 30th November, 1987 was as follows :

(Rs. Per Unit of the Major Foreign Currency)

Currency	RBI's Purchase rates as on 30.11.1987
U.S. Dollar	12.9032
Pound Sterling	23.5100
Japanese Yen	0.09728
West German DM	7.8431
Swiss Franc*	9.5701
French Franc*	2.3120
Netherlands Guilder*	6.9927

*Rupee cross rates (with Pound Sterling) in the London Market.

Import Incentive to Export Items

4316. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) which items of export have import incentive benefits;
- (b) the basis of the incentive benefit scheme;
- (c) the machinery which is monitoring proper utilization of such incentives;
- (d) whether there are any complaints of misusing such incentives by exporters; and
- (e) if so, the nature of those complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Export products as specified in Appendix 17 to the Import and Export Policy (Vol. I) for 1985-88 are eligible for grant of import replenishment. The import replenishment is allowed as a percentage of f.o.b. value of exports at a rate and for the items as specified in the said Appendix. This has basically been worked out taking into account the imported inputs used in the manufacture of the exported product.

(c) The licences issued under the scheme are freely transferable. Wherever specific conditions are stipulated on these licences, record of imports is required to be maintained. These records are open for inspection by the licensing authorities.

(d) and (e). Some instances of such licences being obtained by fraudulent means and violation of the conditions of the licence have come to notice.

Boosting Export Improve Balance of Payment

4317. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the effective measures Government propose to take to boost up export to improve its balance of payment position;

(b) the reasons of frequent changes in import policy pertaining to items which are already available in indigenous markets;

(c) whether Government are aware of its adverse impact on the local markets; and

(d) whether Government propose to rationalize its import policy vis-a-vis the availability of such items in local markets ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) To encourage exports, Government have granted a number of incentives and facilities to exporters. These are under constant review to give a further boost to exports.

(b) to (d). The basic objective of the Import Policy is to facilitate increased production through easier and quicker access of inputs that need to be imported. However, Import policy fully takes into consideration the need to provide legitimate protection to the indigenous industry and full encouragement is given for import substitution.

Closed Textile Mills in Bombay

4318. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) what are the total number of textile cotton mills in Bombay which have been closed down after the last prolonged strike;

(b) the number of workers who have been rendered unemployed as a consequence of the closing down of these mills; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that these unemployed textile workers are provided alternate employment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). The total number of cotton textile mills closed in Bombay after the last prolonged strike is 5 and the number of workers affected as a consequence is 14011.

(c) Government had constituted a Nodal Agency to examine sick textile mills to determine whether they are potentially viable or not. The Nodal Agency evolves and manages rehabilitation packages in respect of mills found to be potentially viable. Mills found to be non-viable may have to close down permanently. A Textile

Workers' Rehabilitation Fund has been set up to provide financial assistance to the workers of those mills which close down permanently on or after 6th June, 1985, to help them through a period of transitional adjustment to enable them to settle in another employment.

Aircraft Carriers

4319. KUMARI D.K. THARA DEVI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the ideal number of Aircraft Carriers required for ideal Defence Management of our coastal boundaries;

(b) how many are proposed to be acquired; and

(c) whether Government propose to build its own Aircraft Carriers, if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The force level of the Indian Navy, including the number of Aircraft Carriers, would, at any given time, be determined by the emerging threat perceptions. Government maintain careful watch over all developments having a bearing on the country's security and take appropriate measures to maintain full defence preparedness at all times.

(c) The Indian Navy have carried out certain preliminary design studies for the possible construction of a suitable indigenous Aircraft Carrier. When the on-going studies are completed, it would be possible to assess the likely period within which such a vessel can be indigenously constructed.

Procedure for Loans Granted under Self Employment Scheme

4320. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have simplified the procedure with regard to the granting of loans under the new self employment scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the modifications made in the procedure in regard to grant of loans under the Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) introduced with effect from September 1, 1986. The procedural modifications made are indicated below :

(i) Application forms are to be issued by all the designated branches of the banks to implement the programme in each centre.

(ii) The receipt of completed applications is continued till sufficient number of applications are received for achievement of the target set for the centre and no last date for receipt of applications is indicated in advance.

(iii) The targets are distributed among the public sector banks on the basis of their branch network in the centre.

Over Stay of Officers of State Bank of India in Overseas Branches

4321. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of years for which the officers of State Bank of India are allowed to stay in overseas branches;

(b) whether a few officers are allowed to over stay abroad;

(c) particulars of State Bank of India officers who have been over staying abroad; and

(d) the reasons for over staying of each officer, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) State Bank of India has advised that the number of years officers of the bank are allowed to stay in overseas branches is 5 years at a stretch.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Expenditure on Bank Officials sent abroad

4322. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Award Staff/Officers/Union Leaders in the State Bank of India and other banks are sent abroad to study the working of computers; and

(b) if so, the amount spent thereon during last three years and what was the content of foreign exchange ?

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

Cultivation of Rubber in Non-Traditional Areas

4323. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey is being conducted for the cultivation of rubber in the non-traditional areas; and

(b) the progress made in the cultivation of rubber in the non-traditional areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximately 20,450 hectares of land has been planted with rubber in the non-traditional areas so far.

Trade Talk with Nepal

4324. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the meeting of inter-Governmental Committee on trade transit and unauthorised trade between India and Nepal held on 10 September, 1987;

(b) if so, the points discussed in the meeting; and

(c) the outcome of the meeting and the steps taken to check the unauthorised trade between India and Nepal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The 9th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Committee of trade, transit, and cooperation to control unauthorised trade was held in Kathmandu from September 9 to 12, 1987.

(b) and (c). The two teams addressed themselves to matters relating to promotion of cooperation in economic areas like joint ventures, bilateral trade, transit facilities for Nepal and improvement in the existing arrangements made by the two countries to control un-authorised trade, including timely exchange of related information by the enforcing agencies.

MRP for Coffee

4325. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Karnataka planters' Association has urged Union Government to hike the Minimum Release Price for coffee in the internal market; and

(b) if so, whether any other suggestions have been made to Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Karnataka Planters' Association have raised the following main points in their representation :

- (i) Lowest level of international prices during the last several years;
- (ii) Large crop of approximately 1,85,000 tonnes during 1986-87 season;
- (iii) MRP is always outdated and does not reflect the current cost of production; and
- (iv) Adverse weather conditions this year.

The suggestions made by the Association *inter-alia* are :

- (i) Immediate Abolition of Export Duty;

- (ii) Revision of MRP every year; and
- (iii) Maximum realisation for the coffee of 1987-88 pooled with the Board.

Central Committee to Check Smuggling

4326. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

SHRI H.B. PATIL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to set up a Central Committee to combat smuggling;

(b) if so, who are members of the committee; and

(c) whether any interim report has been submitted by the panel to the Government and to what extent the smuggling has been checked after the formation of such panel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Members are presumably referring to setting up of a Central Committee of Senior Officers of agencies concerned with anti-smuggling work as directed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister during the Conference of Collectors of Customs on Anti-smuggling work which was convened at Delhi on 17th September, 1987. The Committee consisting of senior officials of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, the Coast Guard, the Border Security Force and the Department of Revenue has been constituted under Finance Ministry's orders dated 21st October, 1987. It would enable the agencies concerned to exchange information and to take co-ordinated action so that the total anti-smuggling efforts is strengthened.

The Director General, Revenue Intelligence who is the Convenor of the Committee has submitted a report of a joint operation. It would not be expedient to disclose the contents of the report.

Closure of Cotton Mills in Northern India

4327. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether cotton mills in Northern India are on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to see that cotton mills do not face closure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). Out of a total of 153 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (as on 31.3.87) in 7 northern States only 20 were lying closed (as on 30.9.87). Some of these mills have been lying closed for several years now. It does not, therefore, appear likely that a large number of the mills in these States are on the verge of sudden closure.

(c) Government had constituted a Nodal Agency to examine sick textile mills in order to ascertain whether they are potentially viable or not. The Nodal Agency evolves and manages rehabilitation packages in respect of those mills found by it to be potentially viable.

Manufacture of Standard Cloth

4328. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to states :

(a) the present policy regarding manufacturing standard cloth by textile mills;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to increase the manufacture of standard cloth or cheaper cloth for distribution in the country as the stock manufactured flow is not sufficient for the demand of the poor people;

(c) if not, how Government propose to meet the requirement; and

(d) the percentage of standard cloth manufactured at present out of the total cloth manufactured in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). In the current financial year 175 million sq. metres of controlled cloth is to be produced by the NTC mills. It will be allocated to those States which are either not producing Janata (handloom, cloth or are deficit in its

production against the requirements. The handloom sector is to produce 575 million sq. meters of Janata cloth. As envisaged in the June, 1985 Textile Policy, the quantum of annual production of controlled and Janata cloth has been increased from 650 million sq. meters to 700 million sq. metres in order to provide a larger quantum of cloth at affordable prices to the poorer sections of the population.

(d) The percentage of controlled and Janata cloth being manufactured during the current financial year out of the total cloth manufactured is 5.38.

Bank Loan Against Gold

4329. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for re-introduction of loan by the nationalised banks against gold to prevent people from approaching private financial institutions which lend loans on exorbitant interest rates; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has reported that Commercial Banks are already granting advances against the security of gold and silver ornaments for consumption purposes as a part of their conventional lending and are also involved in meeting the consumption needs of weaker sections of society.

IFC Assistance to Private Sector Units

4330. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance given by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to the private sector units in India during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the private sector units which have received IFC assistance and the amount received units-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (d). The investments committed by the International Finance Corporation, Washington, in Indian Companies during the last three years are as follows :

IFC Fiscal year (1st July to 30 June)	Total Investments committed \$m.	Name of the Company	Project	Details of commitment		
				Equity \$m	Loan \$m	Total \$m
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1985	34.67	1. Lease Develop- ment India Ltd.	Lease Finance	0.40	5.00	5.40
		2. Larson & Tou- bro	Cement Heavy Engg.	—	13.45	13.45
		3. Bajaj Tempo	Light Commercial Vehicles	—	15.62	15.62
		4. Gujarat Rural Housing Dev. Corporation	Housing Finance	0.20	—	0.20
				0.60	34.07	34.07
1986	57.12	1. Escorts	2-wheeler	—	6.00	6.00
		2. Hero Honda	-do-	—	6.80	6.80

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		3. Great Eastern Shipping	Fleet Modernization	2.00	8.00	10.00
		4. Exim Bank	Agency line of credit	—	15.00	15.00
		5. TISCO	Sinter Plant	—	10.00	10.00
		6. Gujarat Fusion Glass	Sheet Glass	1.80 3.80	7.52 53.32	9.32 57.12
1987	89.19	1. Indian Rayon	Carbon Black	—	6.20	6.20
		2. Titan Watches	Quartz Watches	0.39	14.00	14.39
		3. Hindustan Motors	Expansion	—	36.00	36.00
		4. Gujarat Narmada Valley Ferrilizer Co.	Nitro-phosphate Fertilizers	—	32.60	32.60
				0.39	88.80	88.19

Asian Development Bank Assistance to Private Sector Units

4331. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Asian Development Bank has decided to provide equity participation and loan assistance to private sector units in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the private sector units which have received assistance so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b). Based on the recommendation of the Board of Directors the Asian Development Bank, the Board of Governors resolved in March, 1983 that the Bank may commence and carry out operations involving investment of funds in the equity capital of institutions or enterprises operating in its Developing Member Countries. As per the resolution, the eligible enterprises should be in the private sector, but investment could also be undertaken in mixed enterprises in special circumstances, if such enterprises are substantially

in private hands privately managed and in a position to set product prices relatively freely. As a general rule, the Bank will not be the majority or the largest shareholder. The Bank's participation will not normally exceed 20 per cent of the capital stock of the enterprise or institution assisted.

(c) The ADB Board has approved equity investment and loan assistance, under this programme, to M/s. DCL Polyesters Limited in July, 1987. This unit has not so far reported any drawal against this assistance.

Foreign Exchange Earned from Leather Export

4332. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the foreign exchange earned from leather export in last three years;
- (b) whether government have been increasing leather export every year;
- (c) whether there is great scope to further increase the leather export; and
- (d) if so, the steps proposed to be

taken to boost leather export in the coming years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Exports of leather and leather products, according to the export data complied by the Council for Leather Exports, Madras, during 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87 are estimated at Rs. 583.75 crores, Rs. 622.51 crores and Rs. 930.77 crores respectively.

(b) Exports of leather and leather products have been increasing every year.

(c) and (d). Recognising the scope that exists to further increase the exports in the leather sector, an emphasis is being laid on creation of additional production capacities for value added leather products, facilitating an easy access to imported inputs for improvement in productivity and product development, training of personnel, design development with assistance of foreign experts, participation in important fairs abroad, sponsoring of Sales/ Study teams, etc.

Proposal to Hold International Trade Fair in Andhra Pradesh

4333. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Seventh Indian International Trade Fair is being held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of national companies and the State Governments participated together with details thereof;

(c) the details of the trade agreements reached at the Seventh Indian International Trade Fair; and

(d) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to hold similar trade fair in the Sounth particularly in Andhra Pradesh, if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The India International Trade Fair, 1987 was held in New Delhi from November 14-29, 1987.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) The volume of business transacted at the India International Trade Fair 1987, in which about 400 companies from a large number of countries participated, is expected to be substantial as evidenced by the record number of business visitors who attended the fair.

(d) The Third India International Leather Fair' 88 will be held in Madras from January 31 to Feb. 6, 1988. There is at present no proposal for Trade Fair Authority of India to hold a Trade Fair in Andhra Pradesh.

Statement

Details of Indian companies and State Governments/Union Territories which participated in India International Trade Fair, 1987.

S.No.	Name of participant	Exhibits displayed
(1)	(2)	(3)

State Governments/Union Territories

1. Andhra Pradesh	Engineering products <i>viz.</i> electrical motors, coolers, fans, air conditioners, sewing machines, TV sets, plastic and rubber products.
2. Assam	Handloom, Handicrafts, plastic & rubber products.
3. Bihar	Rubber and plastic products, agriculture, mines, handlooms & handicrafts, electronics, etc.

(1)	(2)	(3)
4. Gujarat	Plastic, rubber and craft machineries.	
5. Delhi	Display of products manufactured in Delhi.	
6. Haryana	Electrical goods, textile goods, chemical and auto parts, rubber and plastic goods, etc.	
7. Himachal Pradesh	Industrial & horticultural products, various food items, etc.	
8. Jammu & Kashmir	Vencers of Walnut, Chinar and devdar, woollon and silk goods.	
9. Karnataka	Industrial products, rubber and plastic products.	
10. Kerala	Plastics, crafts, rubber, etc.	
11. Madhya Pradesh	Handloom and handicrafts, synthetic rubber and other rubber products.	
12. Maharashtra	Textile, handicrafts, electrical and consumer goods, foot-wears, tyres and tubes, plastic products, etc.	
13. Nagaland	Nagaland handloom and handicrafts items, minerals and rock samples, canned fruits and fruit-juices.	
14. Punjab	Rubber goods, household appliance, hosiery and knit-wears, sports goods, handicrats and textiles, agricultural implements, etc.	
15. Orissa	Electrical, mechanical, plastic, consumer and miscellaneous products.	
16. Rajasthan	Handicrafts, handloom, khadi, dairy, industrial and mineral products, plastic and rubber products.	
17. Tamil Nadu	Textiles, chemicals, automobiles, minerals, machine tools, rubber, plastic, handlooms, etc.	
18. Uttar Pradesh	Textiles, handlooms, embroidery garments, handicrafts, leather goods, brass and metal wares, rubber and plastic products, and implements, etc.	
19. West Bengal	Rubber, jute, linoleum, tea, textiles and textile machinery, rubber pharmaceutical, chemicals, handloom, sweets, etc.	
20. Andaman & Nicobar	Shell craft, wood craft, handicrafts and other items.	
21. Chandigarh	Products of small scale units.	
22. Lakshadweep	Handicrafts, corals, shell works, traditional costumes, conventional tools. and equipments.	
23. Mizoram	Silk goods, handicrafts, etc.	

Companies Participation (India)

1. N.S.I.C. Pavilion
2. I.T.C. Ltd.
3. Power control & Appliances Company, Madras.

Small industries products including plant and machinery.

—

Kitchen machines, mixers, washing machines, etc.

(1)	(2)	(3)
4.	Power control & Appliance (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd.	Kitchen machines, mixers washing machines, etc.
5.	Mathur Micro Motor & Appliacces Pvt. Ltd. Bombay.	Kitchen machines, washing machines, etc.
6.	Concept Decor, New Delhi	Computer tables, chairs, sofa sets, bars, etc.
7.	Indian Recaply Entp. Calcutta.	Synthetic poly bond adhe sive.
8.	Elite Electrical Inds. Delhi.	Electrical home appliances.
9.	Zenith Systems Bldg. (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	Prefabricated houses.
10.	Electrocom Industries, New Delhi.	Domestic electrical appliances such as juice mixer, grinders, heat convector.
11.	Paper Board Machinery Co., Faridabad	Rotary cutting, creasing machines, etc.
12.	The Times of India, New Delhi.	Publications
13.	Jupiter Radies (Regd.) New Delhi.	Televisions, (Colour & B/W) Video Cassette Recorders etc.
14.	The Surgical Manufacturers & Traders Assn.	Surgical instrument medical equipment.
15.	Purab Paschim Trade Linkers	General Merchandise.
16.	The Vandna, New Delhi.	Electrical & Household appliances.
17.	Gora Mal Hari Ram Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Soap, detergents, etc.
18.	Pearly Lal & Sons (EP) Ltd., New Delhi.	Mobile cranes.
19.	M/s. Consolidated Machines Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Electronic Weighing Scales/machines with posters, catalogs etc.
20.	M/s. Anand Refrigeration & Co., New Delhi.	Bottle coolers deep freezers comhition coolers Ice cream display parlours etc.
21.	M/s. Cinesales Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Delhi	Cine/ Video projection system.

(1) (2)

(3)

22.	M/s. Paragon International, Delhi.	Domestic Electrical appliances, heaters & heating elements like Irons etc.
23.	M/s. United Database India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.	UDI yellow pages for mtnl. for the purpose of public information etc.
24.	M/s. Dalmia Resorts International Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.	Exhibition panels of dalmia resorts etc.
25.	Shree Engineers, Jodhpur.	Model of Small Scale cement plant various exhibits, charts, Photographs etc.
26.	Gauri Apparels Pvt. Ltd., Haryana.	Readymade garments etc.
27.	M/s. Bipin Handicrafts, Agra.	Handicrafts, artistic marble goods, embroidered bags, belts, wall panels, jewellery boxes, handloom duries, bags.
28.	Handicrafts Dev. Corp. of Kerala Ltd., New Delhi.	Handicrafts products.
29.	Maharajah & Co., New Delhi.	Zari hand embreideries comprising badges, banners, flags, purses, pennants, uniforms, motifs, etc.
30.	Natesan's Antigarts (P) Ltd., Bangalore	Handicrafts.
31.	Karnataka Small Inds. Mktg. Corporation, Bangalore.	Crafts for Exports
32.	Victoria Crafts, Ghaziabad.	Furniture—Brass & Wooden
33.	Lepakshi Handicrafts Emporium.	Handicrafts & Handloom.
34.	DSIDC, New Delhi (Delh Emporia)	Brass-wares, Zari-Zardezi, Dolls and hangings etc.
35.	Jem Jewel, Delhi.	Silver Jewellery in American Diamond with precious & semi-precious stones.
36.	Krishna Palyur-theme (P) Ltd., Delhi.	Furniture.
37.	Changamal Kedarnath, Hyderabad.	Pearls and somi precious stones
38.	Phulkari-Punjab Emporium	Handicrafts products.

(1)	(2)	(3)
39.	Rubber Board	Historical Dev. of the Rubber Industry with special emphasis on the growth progress of the NR Industry through blow up photographs, models and charts, live specimens sample of rubber & rubber products.
40.	Tyre Corpora- tion of India Ltd., Calcutta	Automobiles tyres and Industrial Rubber products.
41.	Sundaram Indus- tries Ltd. Madurai.	Automobile rubber products, tyres, tubes, publicity materials, Video Display.
42.	P.V. Kuruvilla, Calcutta.	Rubber Deck Fenders, Rubber Hoses, Rubber Hatch seals etc.
43.	Jyoti Rubber Udyog (I) Pvt. Ltd. Delhi.	All kinds of rubber hoses, pipes and Rubber sheets.
44.	Indag Rubber Ltd. New Delhi.	Tyre retreading equipment pneumatic & Electrical Machinery & Precured Rubber used exclusively for tyre retreading.
45.	Zenith Rubber & Plastic Works, Bombay.	Rubber hoses, rubber sheetings Moulded rubber products etc.
46.	Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Assn. New Delhi.	Tyres, Raw materials for tyres, panels etc.
47.	Hilton Rubbers Ltd. New Delhi.	V. Belts, Auto belts, conveyer belts, Transmission Belting.
48.	Anand Lescuyer Polymers Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.	Extruded rubber to Metal profiles, rubber profiles, etc.
49.	Automotive Cor- poration (I) Bombay.	Auto rubber components such as Engine mountings, suspension bushes steering bellows, oil sheets, Gear dust covers.
50.	Ralson (I) Ltd. Ludhiana	Bicycle Tyres & Tubes.
51.	Ajay Indus- tries & Trading Co., Delhi.	Rubber parts such as oil seals, Hyd. seals, Moulded articles, channels etc.
52.	Ninko Auto Indus- tries New Delhi.	Various rubber products, Oil seals, V-belts, Transmission belting, Tyre flaps, Motor Mounts, Hoses etc.
53.	Enkay (I) Rubber Co. Ltd., Delhi.	Sports Goods and rubber Moulded goods.
54.	Aristo-Flex India, Delhi	Rubber Hoses of All Kinds.
55.	Sudhagad Rubber Inds. Pvt. Ltd. Bombay,	Castle Theme Products, Rubber Products etc.

(1)	(2)	(3)
56.	Deccan Enterprises (P) Ltd.	Rubber Moulded goods, Automobile parts Oil seals, pipesealing baskets, and other technical rubber items.
57.	Natishi Udyog New Delhi.	Latex foam rubber, Automobiles seat cushions, mattresses, pillows, etc.
58.	Karnataka Small Industries Marketing Corporation Limited, Bangalore.	Rubber products.
59.	Synihetics & Chemicals Ltd., New Delhi.	Synthetic rubber and few products made out of it.
60.	Puneet Resins Pvt. Ltd. Bombay.	Products for rubber Ind. Chlorinated rubber, Polymer-blends, Thermoplastic rubber-factices, Misc. rubber products.
61.	Bengal Water-proof Ltd. Calcutta	Rubber based consumer products of various types like rain-coats, foot wear, water bottles, Air bed etc.
62.	Unipatch Rubber Ltd. New Delhi.	All temperature Chemicals curring & Uucured Tyre & Tube repair units etc.
63.	Presidency Rubber Mills, Ltd. Calcutta.	Rubber sheets, rubber hoses, rubber-lines items, moulded rubber products rubber lagged pulleys, etc.
64.	<i>Under Group Booking through Airia</i>	
A.	Jayshree Enterprise, Bombay.	Rubber footwear/Sole sheets/Hawai sheets & Foot wear components.
B.	Rubbroflex Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta.	Rubber lagging of conveyor Pulley/Dron/Idler, Rubber disc, Oil seals A.R.C., 'U' Ring & cup ring, Moulded Nylon Components etc.
C.	Newage Hose Manufacturing Co., Bombay.	Latex product (Fire fighting and agricultural hose pipes)
D.	Lakhotia Beltings (P) Ltd. Madras.	Transmission beltins.
E.	Prolific Engineers, New Delhi.	Testing equipments/Machines like rubber, leather etc.
F.	Indian Rubber Re-claimer Association, New Delhi.	To projects Reclaim Industries in India.
G.	Bayer India Ltd. Bombay.	Rubber chemicals/Synthetic rubbers rubber products.
H.	Jagat Chemical Pvt. Ltd. Bombay	Synthetic rubbers, rubber chemicals & other raw material etc.
65.	Speedways Rubber Co. Jalandhar.	Auto tyres, retreading materials.

(1)	(2)	(3)
66.	Elgi Tyre & Trad Ltd. Coimbatore.	Elgi trad precured tyre retreading machinaries.
67.	Nitin Rubbers Kanpur.	All types of rubber products.
68.	Harsh Auto Industries (Regd) New Delhi.	Disporsion Kneader
69.	Modern Metal Works, New Delhi.	Tyre retreading resoling machines, Matrices allied equipments, boilers, compressors etc.
70.	Sujan Industries, Bombay.	Moulded & Extruded rubber articals.
71.	Alfred Herbert (India) Ltd. Bangalore.	Literature on Rubber processing Machinery manufactured.
72.	Auto Measure-matic Ltd. New Delhi.	Batching and blending systems for rubber and plastic industries.
73.	Farrel Anand Machinery Manufacturers Ltd. Bombay.	Rubber plastic machinery, display panels, Additives & Chem (antionsidants & stabilizers) for rubber & plastic industries, Banbury mixer for compounding rubber & plastic, samples of antioxidants depicting advantages in their usage etc.
74.	Sohal Engg. Works, Bombay.	Rubber Machinaries
75.	Slach Engineering Works, Bombay.	Manufactured rubber processing machines and dispersion kneader.
76.	Gupta Rubber Industries, Saharanpur	Rubber conveyer belting, transmission rubber belting 'V' belts and industrial rubber mouldings.
77.	Manjeet Plastics, New Delhi.	Rubber footwears.
78.	Tempo Instruments & Equipment (I) Ltd. Bombay.	Multicell Ageing Oven, PVC Ageing Oven.
79.	Chandras' Chemical Ent. (P) Ltd. Calcutta.	Industrial and domestic adhesives and rubber chemicals, resins, plastics.
80.	Himalaya Rubber Products Ltd. Calcutta.	Rubber & Plastic goods v/z. V-Belts/Auto belts. Fumigation sheet covers.
81.	Plast India Foundation Bombay.	—
82.	Bright Brothers Ltd. New Delhi & Brite Automotive & Plastic Ltd., Bombay.	Plastic Moulded goods

(1)	(2)	(3)
83.	Prince Marketing Bombay.	Housewares, Crates & Drugs, PVC pipe fitting, Radio/TV Cabinets.
84.	Nilkamal Crates & Containers, Bombay	Different types of plastic material handling crates.
85.	S.I.P. Resins Ltd. Madras	Expoxite Brand of Poxy Resins and Adhesives.
86.	Suprem Industries Ltd. Bombay.	Plastic items (Industrial & Household).
87.	Plastic-Woven Sacks Mfrs. Association, New Delhi.	—
88.	Futura Packaging (India) Ltd., Bombay.	Multi Leyer Co-extruded five layer nylon based plastic films used mainly for the food packaging and allied Inds.
89.	Shri Ram Fibres Ltd., Madras.	Plastics Products Resin Nylon 6 and 66 polymer coated fabric. Moulded and extruded components.
90.	Indian Petro-chemicals Corp. Ltd., Baroda	Plactic products, panels, photographs, models etc.
91.	Inter-Link Services Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Plastics and Packaging Technology.
92.	S.C.J. Plastics, (P.) Ltd., New Delhi.	PVC Compound/PVC Masterbatches/PVC Polyethylene non Adhesive Tapes/Polythene Masterbatches/Film.
93.	Ampi Agencies Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Therme Plastic Raw Materials.
94.	Enplas Management Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Baroda.	HUSKY Systems, MACRO Systems, SIDEL Systems, SHAILY Products.
95.	Safari Industries (I) Ltd., Bombay	Safari Brand Indjection Moulded luggage and Travelware.
96.	The Bhor Industries Ltd., New Delhi.	—
97.	Bakelite Hylam Ltd. Bombay.	Laminates & other thermesetting and made out items.
98.	High Polymers Labs., New Delhi.	Raw Materials, Plastic & Rubber chemicals.
99.	Blow Plast Ltd., New Delhi.	VIP Moulded luggage, Modern seating System, Lee Toys Metal Toys, great taste and magna pons.

(1)	(2)	(3)
100.	Kaporia Alkalies & Plastic Ltd., New Delhi	Nylon Monomet Cast
101.	Mutual Steel Industries Bombay.	Industrial Moulded Plastic Components & Moulds. Plastic Coated wire wares, plastic coating equipment Material and physical Demonstration of plastic coating.
102.	Indian Plastic Federation Calcutta.	—
103.	Naydeep Polymers Ltd., Ahmedabad.	Polycarbonate sheets, Cellulose Acetated Sheets and their products.
104.	RHK Durg 'Plast Container Pvt., Ltd., Gujarat.	Plastic Home Products
105.	Bakubhai Ambalal, Bombay.	Panels Posters, Charts, Video Film of Plastic Processing machinery.
106.	Star Oxides & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	PVC Films/Sheetings, PVC Blister pack foils, PVC Leather Cloth & PVC Fabricated goods.
107.	Pfedra Synthetic Pvt. Ltd., Noida.	Polyurethane components, Polyurethane Raw material systems.
108.	Garware Systhetic Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Garlon range of products, nylon lods, blocks, shoots, tubing, fishingline, monofilament, teflon rods etc.
109.	National Peroxide Ltd., Bombay	Plastics additives, raw material for plastic processing panels, Photographs and plastic items.
110.	Ampson Plastics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Injection moulded plastic industrial camponents for textile industry, Automobile, Electrical/Chemical Industries etc.
111.	Rashmi Enterprises, New Delhi.	Plastics Coated wire wares, plastic coating equipment etc.
112.	Polyolefins New Delhi	Raw materials.
113.	Premier Vinyl Flooring Ltd., New Delhi.	PVC flooring
114.	The Plastics & Linoleums EPC., Bombay.	Plastic and Linoleums
115.	Niranjan Plastics, Bombay.	Plastic Processing Machineries & Plastic Carboys.
116.	Flexo film wraps (India) Ltd. Calcutta	Klin wrap, PVC self-clinging stretchable packing material.

(1)	(2)	(3)
117.	B.M. Thakkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Thermosetting resins & moulding materials and its products, filled and reinforced thermo plastic moulding materials, thermoplastic blend & alloys materials and its products.
118.	Allied Rubber & Plastics Pvt. Ltd., Agra.	Plastic processing machinery.
119.	Shiv Ganga Industries, New Delhi.	Plastic extrusion machinery.
120.	Premier Polycoaters, Kodakara.	PVC Coated wall coverings
121.	Ramco Engineering Works, Thane.	Plastic scrap Grinder & Plastic Dry colour Blender.
122.	Boolani Engineering Corporation, Bombay.	Plastic processing machinery extrusion, injection and blow moulding machines.
123.	Gujarat Filaments Ltd., New Delhi.	Polypropylene multi filament yarn and products.
124.	Sinter Plast Container, New Delhi.	Moulded polyethylen containers & tanks, material handling articals, doors, windows, cabins, partitions, false ceiling etc.
125.	Cosmo Films, New Delhi.	—
126.	Imeco Ultra-sonics, Bombay	Ultrasonic Plastic welding machine, High frequency plastic welder, Ultrasonic cleaner ultrasonic thickness gauge.
127.	Saluja Udgoy, New Delhi.	Bublair Packing Material Sheets, Envelops, Boxes, Rolls etc.
128.	Plasto Tools, Bombay.	Moulds & complete range of Article samples.
129.	Pioneer Manufacturing Corporation, Bombay.	Plastic processing machinery Sarap Grenulators-colour mixers & processing.
130.	Nuchem Plastic Ltd., New Delhi.	Hindraulic processors Moulds, products of UF and MF Power, Hexamin pharmaceuticals, melamine crockery etc.
131.	Kolsite Maschins Fabrik Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Lever Blown Film, 24" Bag Maker KET 65 MM Twin Screw Extruder.
132.	Plastico, Baroda.	Injection Moulding Machine, Blow Moulding machine.
133.	Machinograph Company, Bombay.	Plastic Injection moulding machine.
134.	Karnataka Small Industries Marketing Corp. Ltd. Bangalore.	—

(1)	(2)	(3)
135.	Klockner Windsor India Ltd.	Plastic Processing Machines.
136.	SLM-Maneklal Industries, Bombay	Automatic injection moulding machine model IM 125 alongwith plastic articles and blow up Photographs.
137.	Hindustan Plastic & Machine Corp. Delhi.	Plastic Extruder for Regid PVC Pipe.
138.	Mipak Plastics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Packaging containers and other plastic processing activities, 4 colour pad printing machine.
139.	Brimco Plastic Machinery Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Plastic processing machine and equipment.
140.	Arotic India Sales, Delhi	Plastic Dryers, Loaders, Hoppers, Dehumidifiers/Air Dryers, Heat recovery exchange, conveying systems.
141.	Vinmar Chemie (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Technical literature of plastic raw materials and samples moulded/extruded.
142.	Jogindra Engineering Works, New Delhi.	Plastic Processing Machinery (Heating cooling Mixer, pelletizer, scrap grinder high speed mixer etc.)
143.	Organisation of Plastic Processors, Bombay.	Literature and other such things etc.
144.	H.M.T. Ltd., Bangalore	H.M.T Plastic Injection moulding machine PI-180
145.	Polywindows, Poona	Polymer (Plastic) windows, doors, partition walls etc.
146.	National Plastic Industries, Bombay.	Household Plastic Articles & Industrial utility items.
147.	Polychem Limited New Delhi.	Plastic Raw Materials & Plastic Moulded goods.
148.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd., Hyderabad.	PTFE processing photographs, Technical literature PTFE and products etc.
149.	Cello Plastic Industrial Works, Bombay.	Plastic Household & Thermoware Articles.
150.	Poona Plastic Mfrs. Association, Pune.	Plastic Products.

Jewellery and Ornaments Export Centres

4334. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cities where export centres have been established for export of jewellery and ornaments;

(b) when these centres were selected and whether the export is being made direct by the manufacturers or through some Government's agency;

(c) the names of the States which are famous for the manufacture of jewellery and ornaments;

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish export centres in those States to boost this trade; and

(e) whether Gujarat is one of the jewellery and ornament manufacturing States and if so, whether Government propose to establish export centres in that State also if so, where and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). For establishing export oriented jewellery manufacturing centres under the 100% export oriented scheme, five of the traditional jewellery manufacturing centres (Delhi, Jaipur, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta) were selected when the policy was announced in this regard in September, 1984. Exports from these centres are to be made by manufacturers directly.

(c) to (e). Jewellery is manufactured in different parts of the country, including in the State of Gujarat. A proposal has been received from Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry for setting up an export complex under the 100% export oriented unit scheme at Ahmedabad. Gujarat Government has been requested to identify interested entrepreneurs, a suitable sponsoring agency, and a suitable building for the project to be considered by the Government.

Export of Cotton Cloth and Yarn to USSR

4335. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been made with USSR in regard to export of cotton cloth and yarn to USSR;

(b) when the agreement was signed;

(c) the value of the cloth and yarn exported since the agreement made;

(d) the period for which the agreement has been made;

(e) the total value of cotton cloth and yarn exported during the last three years, year-wise; and

(f) the efforts being taken to boost this trade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (f). A Statement is given below.

Statement

The export of textile goods to U.S.S.R. is regulated by the Annual Trade Plan Provisions which are negotiated between the two countries on annual basis. The current Annual Trade Plan is valid till 31st December, 1987. Under the current Trade Plan, cotton cloth is one of the textile items being exported to the U.S.S.R. There is no provision for cotton yarn.

As per the information maintained by Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, value of cotton cloth exported to U.S.S.R. till 30th September, 1987 was Rs. 49.25 crores.

The value of exports of cotton cloth to U.S.S.R during the last three years was as under :

(Rs. in crores)		
1984	...	138.56
1985	...	164.83
1986	...	145.43
(Source : Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council)		

The following steps have been taken to boost exports of cotton textiles :—

1. The Government permits import of 4 types of sophisticated textile machines at a concessional rate of import duty of 25% provided the importer exports 5 times the value of machinery over and above the average exports of the exporter during the preceding 3 years. In addition to the existing scheme, the modified export obligation scheme permits imports with an export obligation for exporting 75% of the production for 5 years. The importer is allowed to choose any one of the two export obligations.

2. A textile modernisation fund of Rs. 750 crores has been created for facilitation of modernisation of Textile Industry.

3. A long term policy for the export of cotton yarn with liberal ceilings has been announced. The ceiling for the year 1987 has recently been increased from 40 million kgs. to 75 million kgs. for cotton yarn of counts upto 60s. There is no restriction on the export of cotton yarn above counts 60s.

4. Revised rates of CCS have been announced effective from 1st July, 1986. These rates have been announced for a period of 3 years and are generally higher than before. CCS on export of cotton yarn of all counts has been allowed @8% from 29th August, 1986. CCS on export of grey fabrics has been raised to 10% w.e.f. 13.2.1987.

5. Cotton textiles have been brought under the scheme of Contract Registration with a view to providing an element of certainty to exporters in the matter of CCS.

6. The number of days of pre-shipment credit has been increased from 90 days to 180 days. The rate of interest has also been reduced by 2.5%.

7. Many items of raw material/fabrics are permitted to be imported under Duty Free REP Scheme and the Import-Export Pass Book Scheme.

8. The scope of Advance Licensing and Pass Book Schemes has been widened and procedures simplified.

9. Under 100% Export Oriented Units and Free Trade Zones Scheme, facilities for

liberal import of capital goods and raw materials alongwith many other concessions are given.

10. Government has been giving liberal assistance for sponsoring and funding promotional activities such as market studies, buyer-seller meets, participation in international fairs and exhibitions.

11. The agency commission has been increased and rules for blanket permission for foreign exchange have been substantially liberalised.

Training Programme Centres for Artisans

4336. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether emphasis has been laid on the achievement of higher skills through training programmes and by setting up centres for intensive development of specific items like metalware, cane, bamboo and woodware;

(b) whether arrangements were also to be made for monitoring of training programmes;

(c) whether Government propose to study the working of Central and State Handicrafts Corporation for their proper and improved functioning; and

(d) if so, the details of the programmes undertaken and the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a)

(i) *Woodwares*

Three Advanced Training Centres in Woodware have been set up in Karnataka. In addition to these 60 centres under Apprenticeship Training Scheme are located in different States.

(ii) *Cane and Bamboo*

35 Advanced Training Centres, and 15 centres under Apprenticeship Training Scheme in Cane and Bamboo, in addition to one Bamboo and Cane Development

Institute at Agartala, cater to the traditional Mastercraftsmen for achieving higher skills.

(iii) Artmetalwares

A training programme in various processes of artmetalwares production was taken up and implemented through 23 centres in the State of U.P., Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Every year, approximately 775 trainees are trained in the improved method of production since 1978-79. After completion of training, the trainees take up useful employment in the production of artmetalwares. A Metal Handicrafts Service Centre for finishing and testing of metal handicrafts is being established at Moradabad in collaboration with UNDP to improve the technique of metal finishing and testing of metal handicrafts.

(b) Yes, Sir. The monthly Progress Reports are being received, indicating the number of trainees being trained and also giving the position with regard to the level of training.

(c) and (d). A High Power Committee headed by Shri S.G. Bose Mullick, was set up under the aegis of Government of India to study the working of Central and State Handicrafts Corporations and to suggest ways and means by which to improve the functioning of the above Corporations. The Committee submitted its report on 20th August, 1987. In its report the Committee has called for increase in budgetary support from State Governments for their handicrafts Corporations and cooperative Societies for speeding up the tempo of development of the handicrafts sector.

The 253-page report reviewing production, marketing and export of handicrafts has suggested a framework and programme for the marketing of handicrafts in the decade hence. Some of the highlights of the report are reproduced below :—

The Committee recommends that the Centre should meet up to 75% of the capital expenditure in the setting up of raw material depots in areas where handicrafts are yet to develop. In other areas the quantum of central assistance the committee suggests should be stepped up to 60% as against 50% envisaged in the existing scheme.

The Committee has emphasized the need for greater interaction between the Government and voluntary agencies, and suggested that the scheme being operated by the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) be extended to voluntary organisations working all over the country. Such schemes are categorically stated as setting up raw material depots/common facility centres, opening and renovation of sales outlets, exhibitions, supply of improved tools and equipment, apprenticeship training scheme and product design assistance.

In view of the poor resource base of the voluntary agencies, it has been recommended that the pattern of assistance should be modified to raise the Central Government share to 75% with 25% being the share of these bodies. The States should follow this pattern.

The welfare programme for handicraftsmen includes old age pension/or assistance and medical benefits, and group insurance for craftsmen.

The major recommendations of the Bose Mullick Committee Report are inclusion of more handicrafts items in the list reserved by the DGS&D, equity participation by the Centre for relatively small and new Corporations/Apex Societies, the strengthening centres, the establishment of procurement centres and the setting up of a research and development cell.

Special financial assistance by the Centre has been recommended to enable the State Handicrafts Development Corporations/Apex Societies by the Centre to enable them to undertake market surveys, participate in buyer-seller meets, international fairs. In exploring the export market and eligibility conditions for these agencies for the Market Development Fund (MDF) should be amended.

Appointment of an Export Manager by the State Corporations has been suggested to assist in product development and exploration of international markets for export marketing.

The Government, after careful consideration of the report, has incorporated some of the recommendations in the Annual Plan proposals for 1988-89 for the development of handicrafts in the Central Sector.

**Assistance to Refugees of Tibet,
Sri Lanka and Burma**

4337. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the assistance through nationalised banks and other financial bodies to the refugees of Tibet, Sri Lanka and Burma is proposed to be liberalised; and

(b) if so, the total amount proposed to be given to these refugees during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India has reported that all commercial banks are free to extend financial assistance for productive ventures undertaken by repatriates keeping in view the guidelines/instructions issued by them from time to time. However, no estimate has been made of the amount of loans to be given by the banks to the refugees during the current financial year.

Co-operative Spinning Mills in Maharashtra

4338. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the target of opening new spinning mills in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of textile spinning mills in cooperative sector in Maharashtra which did not get finance through the appropriate financial agencies during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Union Government have not set any target for the opening of new spinning mills in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) According to available information eleven cooperative spinning mills in Maharashtra were unable to obtain financial assistance during the last three years.

(c) The financial institutions feel that adequate spinning capacity has been already created in the country for the Seventh Five Year Plan period and that new spinning units, capital-cost wise, would therefore not be viable propositions.

Frauds and Corruption in Banks

4339. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints of graft, frauds and corruption in certain nationalised banks during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government so far against those who were found guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Complaints of graft, frauds, corruption etc. against bank employees have been received during the year. Whilst some complaints have been looked into by CBI, others have been examined by RBI and the vigilance machinery of the banks concerned. Steps have been taken to punish the guilty officials wherever it was found warranted. During the year 1987 (upto 30.6.87), the following number of bank employees have been punished in connection with frauds, corruption etc. :

Frauds Corruption		
1. No. of employees convicted	64	—
2. No. of employees given major/minor penalties	370	275
3. No. of employees out of (2) above dismissed/discharged/ removed	137	53

Housing Scheme for Handloom Weavers of Maharashtra

4340. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any housing scheme for handloom weavers of Maharashtra to be implemented during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and amount allocated for that purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). The Government of India has already started implementation of Morkshed-cum-Housing scheme for handloom weavers throughout the country from the beginning of the 7th Five Year Plan. The financing pattern under this sheme is given in the statement below :

The scheme is to be implemented by respective State Governments through State Apex Handloom Cooperatives/Corporations or specilised agencies set up by State Governments for execution of housing projects. The scheme is centrally sponsored with a view to construct 50,000 worksheds and houses for handloom weavers in the country. No state-wise allocation of funds is made under the scheme. However, the Government of Maharashtra has so far been released a sum of Rs. 6.75 lakhs for construction of House-cum-worksheds as Central Government matching share.

Statement

Sl. No.	Nature of the units	Unit cost	Central subsidy per unit	State subsidy per unit	Loan from HUDCO	Weavers contribution
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Rural Workshed-cum-house.	9,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	—
2.	Urban Workshed-cum-house.	15,000	2,500	2,500	9,700	300
3.	Workshed	3,000	1,500	1,500	—	—

Seizure of Gold from IGIA

4341. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 9th November, 1987 wherein it has been stated that gold worth Rs. 46 lakhs has been seized at Indira Gandhi International Airport on the 8th November, 1987 from a passanger;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted; and

(d) what action government have taken in this regard?

K. GADHVI) : (a) to (d). Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item referred to in the question which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 9th November, 1987. The facts of the case are.

On 8th November, 1987, the offic ers of the Delhi Customs Collectorate, intercepted a woman passenger named Zenab Zabi Sayed, holding an Egyptian passport who had arrived with her two and half year old son from Dubai by British Airways Flight No. BA-147. On a search of her per person, 121 gold slabs each of 10 tolas bearing foreign markings and totally valued at Rs. 45.87 lakhs (market value) were recovered from the pockets made in the under-garment worn by her. The gold was seized and she was arrested. The seizure of the gold as also the passenger's arrest have been made under the provisions of the Customs Act. Investigations are in progress.

In the interest of effective investigations, it would not be expedient to disclose further details at this stage.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.

NRI Investment

4342. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN

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

(a) total amount of investment in India by non-resident Indians till the end of September 1987 with sectorwise investment details;

(b) whether clearance of the investment in India has been with-held by Government on account of source not being explained with details; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to prevent ploughing back of black money into economy by Non-Resident Indians through their investment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) The information availa-

ble for the period January 1985 to February 1987 is furnished in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Investments by Non-Resident Indians/Persons of Indian Origin are permitted with the approval of the Government of India and/or the Reserve Bank of India.

As a matter of policy, Government of India have offered various incentives to Non-Resident Indians to invest in India. It is neither practicable nor necessary to look into the sources of funds of Non-Resident Indians who are scattered all over the world and who derive incomes from various investments and industries in other countries. The question of Non-Resident Indians acting as channels for flow of black money is investigated, when specific cases come to the attention of investigating authorities.

Statement

Sector-wise investments made by NRIs during the period Jan., 1985 to Feb., 1987

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Category	Repatriable	Non-Repatriable
1	2	3	4
1.	Chemical	3376.87	846.14
2.	Hotel	374.17	456.58
3.	Automobiles	1192.73	1059.62
4.	Electricals	202.75	346.29
5.	Computers	53.79	304.19
6.	Electronics	413.59	390.13
7.	Engineering Machinery	1123.09	1009.64
8.	Iron & Steel	1254.64	57.79
9.	Cement	2229.69	158.08
10.	Leather Footwear	7.99	127.24
11.	Oil	713.51	158.86
12.	Pharmaceuticals	586.40	151.88
13.	Tyres	125.22	10.76
14.	Hospitals/Diagnostic Centre	50.32	75.43

1	2	3	4
15. Textiles		12803.66	649.58
16. Papers		89.64	117.72
17. Food		387.92	599.48
18. Shipping		140.00	347.89
19. Misc.		3222.05	4941.40
	Total :	28348.03	11808.70

Data is provisional.

Shellac Export Decline

4343. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an unprecedented decline in the export of shellac this year which has adversely affected the lives of fifteen lakhs lac growers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to save the lac growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE : (a) and (b). No, Sir. For the last few years, average export of shellac has been 5,000 M. Tons and above. This year also efforts are afoot to maintain this level.

(c). The Government has appointed on 7th Oct., 1987 a Committee to examine the problems of shellac industry including the problems of the exporters and growers.

Landless Labourers Covered under LIC Scheme

4344. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to the coverage of insurance by the Life Insurance Corporation of all the landless labourers;

(b) the details regarding the number of landless labourers covered by insurance in

various States, particularly in Tamil Nadu, under the Scheme;

(c) whether any target for the coverage of landless labourers within a stipulated period has been fixed by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Group Insurance Scheme for landless Agricultural Labourers has been introduced by the Life Insurance Corporation of India with effect from 15th August, 1987. LIC has informed all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations about full details of the Scheme, suggesting, *inter alia*, the procedure to be followed by the State Government agencies. Many State Governments such as Rajasthan, Karnataka, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura and the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry have also issued suitable instructions in the matter to their field formations. The total number of landless Agricultural Labourers expected to be covered all over India is estimated at 3 crores. Statewise breakup of this figure has not been worked out.

(c) and (d). All landless agricultural labourers in the country are automatically covered under the Scheme with effect from 15th August, 1987. The question of fixing any target, therefore, does not arise.

Pending Customs Cases in Supreme Court/High Courts

4345. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of writ petitions pending

in different High Courts and the Supreme Court with respect to realisation of customs duty and since how long?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : As per available records, in Major Custom Houses including Kandla port a total number of 8760 petitions are pending in various High Courts and the Supreme Court—some since 1978.

Problems of Coffee Industry

4346. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coffee Industry caught in the grip of decline in production and falling price in the international market has asked Union Government to reschedule loan payments and allow a moratorium on interests; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take and save the industry from economic ruin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government is monitoring the international price situation regularly.

The trend of International Prices is likely to improve on account of the reintroduction of quotas w.e.f. 6.10.1987, as decided by the International Coffee Organisation. The loan payments have been rescheduled and the penal interest on developmental loans has been reduced.

Fall in value of Rupee during Seventh Five Year Plan

4347. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the real value of rupee has gone down steeply during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the real value at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1 April,

1985) and the mid-point of the plan (1 October, 1987) with 1947 and the 1961 as the base years; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to arrest the erosion of the real value of the rupee during the first/second half of the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b). The purchasing power of the rupee measured as the reciprocal of the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers for the two periods has been as under:

As on	Purchasing Power of the Rupee	
	1947 base	1961 base
1.4.1985	12.29	17.76
1.10.1987	9.66	13.97

(c) Government's policy to contain the rise in prices includes effective demand and supply management through strengthening of public distribution system, allocation of additional stocks of foodgrains to drought affected areas, augmenting domestic availability of essential commodities like sugar, edible oils, pulses through imports and mopping up of excess liquidity in the system. Central Government has also advised the State Governments to take firm measures against those found indulging in profiteering, hoarding and blackmarketeering.

New Scheme of L.I.C.

4348. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :
SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIVAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has introduced a scheme which returns the entire purchase price of pension (PPOP) on death with some group pension terminal bonus (GPTB) also;

(b) if so, the details of the new scheme along with the date of its introduction;

(c) whether it is a fact that while the scheme is being portrayed as "whole life annuity, less a whole life assurance for the PPOP", in fact it is based on interest allotment to the PPOP;

(d) if so, whether tax concessions due for such interest incomes are proposed to be given to pensioners and Section 10 (15) of the Income Tax Act would be applied to the pensioners on interest earnings; and

(e) if so, the date by which this relief to the pensioners is likely to be ensured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e). The Life Insurance Corporation of India has not introduced any scheme which returns the entire purchase price of pension on death with some group pension terminal bonus. The question of tax concessions etc. for such a scheme, therefore does not arise.

The purchase price of pension assumes relevance only in respect of purchase of *Immediate* annuities under Individual Assurance business. It is not relevant in the case of a *Deferred* Annuity Plan. A plan recently announced by LIC called "Jeevan Dhara" pertains to *Deferred* Annuity business and this plan provides for lumpsum equivalent of the pension being payable in the event of death of the annuitant after the annuity commences. However, this being a *Deferred* Annuity Plan, the question of purchase price of pension does not arise in this plan.

National Equity Fund

4349. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a national equity fund for small industries as also a comprehensive programme for providing equity culture under which an individual investment upto \$2400 in equities;

(b) if so, the exact details of the setting up and functioning of the equity fund as also of the comprehensive programme; and

(c) whether the National Board of Securities is also proposed to be set up and the likely date by which it would come up alongwith its salient features ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). National Equity Fund (NET) has been set up in the Industrial Development Bank of India in August, 1987 for providing assistance in the form of soft loans towards equity to the eligible entrepreneurs for setting up of new projects and also for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units in the tiny and small scale sectors. Assistance under the Scheme would be channelised through Nationalised Banks. Under the Scheme, assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 75,000 per project at a service charge of 1% per annum would be available to tiny and small scale industrial units located/coming up in a village/town having population not exceeding 5 lacs and with projects cost not exceeding Rs. 5 lacs. The soft loan for equity will be repayable over a maximum period of 7 years including an initial moratorium upto 3 years. Minimum promoters' contribution is 10% of the project cost.

(c) The Government have decided to set up a separate Board for the regulation and proper functioning of Stock Exchanges and securities industry. The Board is expected to be established in the year 1988.

NTC Mills

4350. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills owned by NTC as on 31 March, 1987;

(b) what is the number of mills which are running in losses;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to renovate these mills to improve their position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) As on 31st March, 1987, the number of nationalised mills under NTC was 109.

(b) During the year 1986-87, 100 nationalised mill run by NTC incurred losses.

(c) Apart from mill—specific factors, the general factors for losses of the mills under NTC include old and obsolete machinery, excess labour force and power cuts.

(d) The performance of NTC is reviewed by the Government periodically. NTC has issued guidelines for formulation of mill-specific Action Plans to improve their performance.

Expansion of Southern Naval Command

4351. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand the Southern Naval Command; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export Promotion to African Countries

4352. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made to increase our exports to African Countries; and

(b) if so, the efforts made during the past three years and the result achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Measures such as exchange of delegations, organisation of fairs/exhibitions, establishing bilateral trading arrangements, holding bilateral talks, have been undertaken from time to time to boost exports. As a result Indian exports to a number of countries in Africa have increased. However, overall exports have not recorded growth on

account of wide spread foreign exchange difficulties of African countries due to reasons like drought, fall in prices of oil and primary commodities, other economic difficulties etc.

Writing off of Loans by Banks

4353. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any thorough enquiry has been made into the nature and quantum of loans being written off by nationalised banks;

(b) the main grounds/considerations for writing off of loans by banks; and

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued any directives/restrictions/guidelines on the writing off of loans by banks, if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The risk of certain debts going bad is inherent in the nature of operations of all commercial banks including nationalised banks. Advances usually turn bad due to certain internal as well as external factors such as lack of adequate post-disbursement supervision, inadequate or improper management of the unit, diversion of funds lack of adequate technical know-how on the part of entrepreneur, insufficient or interrupted power supply, non-availability of raw materials, inadequate marketing arrangements, floods and droughts etc.

All commercial banks including the nationalised banks make provision every year out of their annual income for meeting their liability towards bad and doubtful debts to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors and write off the debts which are considered by their management as ultimately unrecoverable from out of the provisions so made. The banks generally write off their advances only after exhausting all possible avenues of recovery.

Government and Reserve Bank of India have been impressing upon the banks the need to strengthen their machinery for credit appraisal and for exercising effective

supervision and control over the advances to ensure proper end-use of funds lent. Banks have also been advised to take strict action against the officials where advances are found to have become sticky due to their negligence, inefficiency or suspected collusion on their part with unscrupulous borrowers. Reserve Bank of India have issued detailed guidelines to the banks indicating the factors to be kept in view before write offs are made. Banks have also been advised to evolve a strict time discipline so that irregular and sick accounts are discovered early and the need for write offs can be avoided as far as possible. Reserve Bank of India has also advised the banks in November, 1986 to introduce a comprehensive and uniform grading system to indicate the health of individual advances and accordingly classify them in various distinct categories. This is expected to facilitate close monitoring of sticky advances by banks and eventually reduce the incidence of bad debts.

LIC Assistance for Setting up of Permanent Exhibition Complex at Bangalore

4354. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Karnataka Government are going to set up a permanent exhibition complex at Bangalore on the lines of the Pragati Maidan in Delhi;

(b) whether the Government of Karnataka have sought Life Insurance Corporation assistance to take up the work on the above complex;

(c) if so, the total amount of LIC assistance sought; and

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

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

(c) Rs. 16 Crores.

(d) State Government of Karnataka have already been apprised of the position on 28.11.1987 that it would be difficult

for the LIC to spare funds for the proposed Exhibition complex at Bangalore, in view of its commitments for investment of major portion of their resources in Socially Oriented projects as per allocations made by the Planning Commission and also for providing additional funds for speedy funding of Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes due to the current drought situation in the country.

Controlled Cloth Scheme

4355. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had stopped the distribution of controlled cloth from April, 1987 onwards;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the demand from the rural areas is substantially more for this controlled cloth; and

(c) whether Government will consider continuing the Controlled Cloth Scheme to help the rural population from availing of benefit of cheaper varieties of cloth ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view (a) above.

Proposal to Close Bank Branches in Bangalore City

4356. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of nationalised banks branches in the Bangalore city; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to close some branches in the localities where there are more branches ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that there were 486 branches of the public sector banks in Bangalore City as on 30th June, 1987. RBI has also reported that it has not received any proposal from the

public sector banks to close branches presently functioning in Bangalore City.

Excise Duty on Coffee

4357. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the excise duty on Coffee per kg at present;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to reduce it; and
- (c) if not, whether Government propose to consider reducing it to help coffee growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The present rate of excise duty on coffee is Rs. 0.118 per kg. and there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to reduce this.

Impact of New Textile Policy on Cloth Production

4358. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) what are the production figures of last year and current year of handloom, powerloom and mill sectors the employment in these three sectors, sector-wise details;
- (b) the hurdles and current difficulties of these sectors and the guidelines of Government to solve them; and
- (c) whether smuggled textiles are causing or aggravating textile crisis, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Production of cloth during 1986-87 and 1987-88 (April-September, 1987) is as under :

Sector	1986-87	1987-88 (April- Sept.)
Mill Sector	3317	1538
Handloom Sector	3449	1700
Powerloom Sector	6222	3198

Estimated employment in the mill sector, powerloom sector and handloom sector is as under :

Mill Sector — 12 lakh persons

Powerloom Sector — 40 lakh persons

Handloom Sector — 100 lakh persons

(b) The reasons for the difficulties of textile industry, are manifold and complex which include financial difficulties, managerial incompetance, obsolete plant and machinery, etc. The textile industry as a whole is currently faced with the problem of demand recession and high cotton prices. Government are seized of these difficulties and take remedial measures from time to time to alleviate these difficulties of the industry.

(c) No, Sir.

Bank Employees Under Suspension

4359. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) number of nationalised banks employees, bank-wise, under-suspension;
- (b) number of bank employees, out of suspended one, charge sheeted;
- (c) number of bank employees who are charge-sheeted but who are not under suspension;
- (d) number of cases of the dismissed or suspended employees pending in the courts;
- (e) average time taken by the bank management to issue charge-sheet to the employees under suspension from the time they are suspended;
- (f) whether Government have received any complaints from the bank employees to the effect that bank managements take months together, and sometimes, years to issue even charge-sheets, to the employees suspended by them; and

(g) the guidelines issued/proposed to be issued by Government in this regard and the provision of law under which they are issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY : (a) to (g). The information is being collected and to the extent possible will be laid on the Table of the House.

Encroachment on Delhi Cantonment Property

4360. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1757 on 7 August, 1987 regarding cases of illegal construction in Delhi Cantonment and state :

(a) the number of cases that have been finalised so far and how many more have been added to the list, with details;

(b) the details of the action taken to remove the encroachment on Cantonment property; and

(c) the full facts with regard to the cases compounded so far together with reasons for compounding only one case and not others ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) 50. No new case has been added to the list,

(b) Notices under Section 4(I) of the PPE Act have been issued for removal of encroachments in 29 cases. 14 cases of eviction of Cantonment Board shops/houses are pending in the court.

(c) Only one case in respect of 1/166, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantonment was compounded by the Cantonment Board in May, 1982. The cases of unauthorised construction are compounded by the Board only after the person making the unauthorised construction applies for it and such unauthorised construction is in accordance with the Building Bye-Laws of the Cantonment Board and conforms to the Government policy/instructions laid down from time to time.

Abolition of Sales Tax

4361. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating abolition of sales tax; and

(b) whether the difficulties caused by sales tax have been aggravated by the recent tendency to impose different tax rates on goods made outside the particular State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) There has been a demand from certain sections for the abolition of sales tax and its replacement by additional excise duty. As sales tax is a State subject of taxation, the matter was considered in a Conference of Chief Ministers in September, 1980 and again in February, 1981. In terms of the Resolution adopted in the latter conference an Expert Committee was set up to study the financial implications of the extension of the scheme of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on Vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board and petroleum products and the manner in which the financial interests of the States could be safeguarded. The Report of the Expert Committee headed by Shri Kamlapati Tripathi was considered in another Conference of Chief Ministers held on 2.11.1983. A large number of Chief Ministers indicated their acceptance of the scheme suggested by Tripathi Committee, in principle. Some of the Chief Ministers, however, indicated that they were not in a position to accept the scheme recommended by Tripathi Committee as it will affect the powers of the States and revenue and resource position. At the end of the Conference a Resolution was adopted to the effect that efforts should be made to bring about consensus amongst the States on the issue. However, efforts made so far have not resulted in reaching a consensus.

(b) It has come to notice that some of the State Governments are levying sales tax on certain goods manufactured within the State at rates lower than the rates applicable to goods manufactured outside the State. The concerned State Governments were requested to restore parity of treatment in the levy of sales tax on all such goods sold within the State without reference to their origin. However, the concession is generally stated to have been given to local units for a limited period to encourage growth of industry within the State. As sales tax is a State subject of taxation under the Constitution

tution, the issues can be sorted out only with the cooperation of the States.

Price Preference given to S.S.I. Units

4362. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price preference being given to Small Scale Industries units is proposed to be reconsidered as reported in the Economic Times dated 8th November, 1987;

(b) if so, whether this would strongly affect the viability of SSI Units;

(c) whether Government purchases from the SSI sector had not grown volume-wise despite concessions available to this sector; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Under the policy guidelines price preference is available to a small scale unit over a large scale unit. In practice, however, it has been found that generally a number of small scale units compete against one another and no price preference can be given to one small scale unit over another such unit. The policy is being reviewed with a view to provide more meaningful encouragement in specific areas to industries/group of industries where it is required.

(c) and (d). Volume-wise statistics of purchases made from SSI sector are not maintained as the unit-volume of commodities varies from item to item and variation in the items purchased from year to year. Value of orders placed by DGS & D on SSI units including KVIC has however, steadily increased from Rs. 113.65 Crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 280.96 Crores in 1985-86.

Registration of Merchant Banking Firms

4363. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether merchant banking firms would be required to be registered compulsorily to conduct their business;

(b) if so, whether necessary legislative changes are proposed to made;

(c) whether Government are aware of the widespread activities of private merchant bankers in supporting trade; and

(d) if so, how the provision for compulsory registration is likely to effect them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b). The proposed Board for Securities Industry, as and when set up, is expected to, *inter alia*, attend to the work relating to the regulation of merchant banking firms.

(c) and (d). Government are aware of the active presence of the private merchant banking firms in the area of issue of securities of companies to the public. Proper regulation of merchant banking firms would be in the overall interest of the profession, as well as the investing public and the companies utilising the services of merchant bankers.

[Translation]

Transfer of Production of Controlled Cloth from NTC to Handloom

4364. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES' be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give the work of production of control and Janta cloth to handloom sector by taking it from the National Textile Corporation mills;

(b) if so, the detailed information in this regard;

(c) the reasons for taking this decision; and

(d) whether Government propose to make arrangement for marketing this production at reasonable price in the market ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). The June, 1985 Textile Policy Statement envi-

sages that the responsibility for the production of controlled cloth shall be totally transferred to the handloom sector by the end of the VII Five Year Plan. Accordingly, the production target for the handloom sector is being progressively increased against the overall target for controlled and janata cloth.

(c) This decision was taken to provide sustained employmnts to the under-employed and unemployed handloom weavers, to make available cheaper cloth to the weaker sections of the society, to preserve the unique role of handlooms and to enable them to realise their full potential.

(d) Subsidy at the rate of Rs. per 2 sq. metre is give on janata cloth in order to enhance the purchasing power of the target group for this item.

[English]

Foreign Commercial Borrowings from Exchange Rate Fluctuation

4365. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is working on an overall game plan to protect the country's foreign commercial borrowings from the risk of exchange rate fluctuations, particularly depreciation of the rupee against major currencies like the U.S. dollar, Deutsche Mark and the Japanese Yen; and

(b) if so, how is this safety net being steadied to protect the country's increasing external commercial borrowings and avert the exchange risk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the all-India term lending institutions are considering a scheme to provide exchange cover to borrowers who have availed foreign currency borrowings from the institutions against the adverse effects of exchange rate fluctuations.

Evasion of Central Sales Tax

4366. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some industrial houses have been found evading payment of Central Sales Tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it is due to certain loopholes in the existing Central Sales Tax structure; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to plug these loopholes and bring to book the defaulting industrial houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c). Levy of tax on sales or purchases taking place within a State is a State subject of taxation under the Constitution. The administration of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, has also been entrusted by law to the Sales-tax authorities of the States who assess, collect and retain the proceeds thereof. Whenever any complaint is received regarding evasion of sales tax, it is forwarded to the State Government concerned for appropriate action. If it is found that the possibility of evasion arises from any loophole in the Central Sales Tax Act, necessary corrective measures are taken by the Union Government.

RBI Loan to AP for Procurement of Rice

4367. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh approached the Reserve Bank of India for loan facility of Rs. 150 crores for procurement of rice during the crop season of the year 1987-88 and

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has also requested for any facilities and concessions in regard to interest charges on the said loan sought by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh has approached Reserve Bank of India for a credit limit of Rs. 145 crores for the purchase of rice from the open market during the current Kharif (1987-88) Season. A conces-

sional rate of interest of 14% is charged on such loans if the procurement is undertaken at the support prices fixed by the Government of India. However, if a State Government undertakes purchases at prices above the support prices either within the State or 'Inter-State' credit is provided at the commercial rate of interest *viz.* 16.5% only after the concerned State Government obtains the prior concurrence of the Central Government in regard to the quantities and time frame within which such purchases are to be undertaken by it.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has reportedly represented to Reserve Bank of India that it may be permitted to value stocks at cost price of purchases.

Rise in Prices of Gold and Silver

4368. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether prices of gold and silver are rising day by day;
- (b) if so, detailed reasons for this increase, item-wise;
- (c) whether Government are able to take effective steps to check this daily increase; and
- (d) if so, details of these steps and by when these will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (d). There has been a significant increase in the prices of gold and silver in India in recent months. However, towards the end of November a declining trend has emerged. The increase in prices of these precious metals may be *inter alia* due to high festival demand, paucity of floating stocks, uptrend in international prices and diversion of speculative funds into bullion markets in expectation of further rise.

(c) and (d). Gold and silver are not essential commodities and the Government does not consider it necessary to take any special measures to check the increase in their prices.

Proposals Regarding Share Transfer

4369. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether certain proposals to solve the problems of share transfer in the country are under consideration;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) the objectives of these proposals; and
- (d) how the small investors will be benefited with these proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (d). A Working Group under the Convenorship of Shri R.N. Bansal, Member, Company Law Board, had been constituted by the Ministry of Finance on 12th November, 1987 to examine the various aspects of the share transfer problem. The objectives of the Working Group are to, *inter alia*, suggest measures for simplification of the existing system of share transfer in respect of listed companies, keeping in view the requirements of small investors. The deliberation of the Working Group is in progress.

Joint Venture for Production of Potash

4370. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation proposes to set up a joint venture project with Canadian Government for the production of potash at Manitoba mines in that country;
- (b) if so, what would be the equity share of the MMTC;
- (c) whether the share would be in the form of cash or equipment and machinery; and
- (d) the cost of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). A proposal received from the Government of Manitoba State, Canada, for participa-

tion of MMTC in a potash mining project is under consideration. No final decision regarding participation in the project has been taken.

Steps to meet the Demand of Cotton

4371. SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of cotton crop estimated for the new season (State-wise);

(b) whether the Ministry agree with Cotton Advisory Board's statement that cotton crop is adequate to meet the demand; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to meet the demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The cotton Advisory Board estimated the stotewise cotton production during the 1987-88 cotton year as follows :

(In lakh bales of 170 kgs. each)

State	Estimated production
Punjab	17.00
Haryana	6.50
Rajasthan	5.00
Gujarat	8.25
Maharashtra	20.00
Madhya Pradesh	6.50
Andhra Pradesh	18.00
Karnataka	7.50
Tamil Nadu	5.50
Others	0.75
Total :	95.00

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Export Policy of Cotton

4372. SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : Will the Minister of TAXILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have adopted the same policy in cotton export like last year;

(b) whether there is any change in the export policy of cotton in accordance with the Cotton Advisory Board's decision; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c). In terms of the long term export policy on cotton, 5 lakh bales of long and extra long staple cotton, ~50,000 bales of Bengal Desi and 50,000 bales of Digvijay variety would be exported per year on a continuous basis for a period of three years commencing from the cotton year 1986-87. However, owing to lower production of cotton during 1986-87, increased mill consumption of cotton and rise in cotton prices, the exports of staple cotton have been suspended since July, 1987. The Cotton Advisory Board has not envisaged any exports of staple cotton during the current cotton year.

Export Earning and Import Bill

4373. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the trend in export earnings from April 1987 to September 1987, and its comparision to the same period during 1986;

(b) whether the import bill from April 1987 to September 1987 is on the higher side in comparison to corresponding period of 1986;

(c) if so, the reasons for higher import bill; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to sustain a good rate of export growth and to check trade deficit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) According to the provisional data, India's exports during April-September, 1987 amounted to Rs. 7411.26 crores as compared to Rs. 5857.44

crores during April-September, 1986, thus registering an increase of 26.5 per cent.

(b) According to the provisional data, India's imports during April-September, 1987, amounted to Rs. 10398.87 crores as compared to Rs. 9039.01 crores during April-September, 1986, thus showing an increase of 12.6 per cent.

(c) Higher imports have been effected to support the levels of consumption of essential items, investment and production in the country.

(d) A series of initiatives have been taken by the Government to promote exports. These are designed to generate surpluses for exports, to induce the production of goods contemporary in technology and competitive in prices and to make the exports profitable. Simultaneously, the Government has also initiated a series of steps to promote efficient import substitution, particularly in the sphere of bulk imports.

SC/ST Officers in Nationalised Banks

4375. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representation of SC/ST in officers cadre of some of the nationalised banks is not up to the level of minimum required percentage;

(b) if so, the names of such banks with details of total number of officers in various scales, the number of SC and ST officers and the percentage thereof;

(c) the details relating to vacancies of SC/ST dereserved/lapsed in various scales in above nationalised banks in last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation and to fill the reserved vacancies in a time bound programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-

DHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). A bank wise statement-I showing the details of representation of Officers belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities in 20 Nationalised banks as on 31-12-1986 is given below.

(b) A bank-wise statement-II showing the number of reserved vacancies in direct recruitment in the Officers' cadre which were de-reserved during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 is given below.

(d) The Government has advised all the public sector banks and financial institutions to clear the backlog in reserved vacancies in all the cadres by taking suitable steps which, *inter-alia*, include :

1. Conducting pre-recruitment and pre-promotion training programmes.
2. Placing of indents covering the current reservations and backlog subject only to the condition that the total reservation does not exceed 50% of the total recruitment in any recruitment year.
3. Adjudging the suitability of candidates on relaxed standards.
4. Associating a member belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community with the interview board.
5. Conducting exclusive recruitment/promotion tests for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates wherever the backlog is heavy.
6. Setting up of examination centres in tribal areas, etc.

Clearance of backlog would depend upon availability of suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities and the quantum of recruitment made. The banks and the Banking Service Recruitment Boards have, however, been advised to take all possible measures to clear the backlog as early as possible.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Total Officers	Officers belong to			
			Scheduled Castes	% of representation	Scheduled Tribes	% of representation
1.	Central Bank of India	14944	1068	7.1	230	1.5
2.	Bank of India	10621	1151	10.83	470	4.42
3.	Punjab National Bank	13610	1279	9.40	213	1.56
4.	Bank of Baroda	10889	1028	9.44	137	1.25
5.	UCO Bank	7974	435	5.45	80	1.00
6.	Canara Bank	11380	910	8.0	348	3.57
7.	United Bank of India	4790	464	9.68	83	1.73
8.	Dena Bank	4167	284	6.81	102	2.44
9.	Syndicate Bank	9325	992	10.63	291	3.12
10.	Union Bank of India	8864	680	7.67	197	2.2
11.	Allahabad Bank	5422	602	11.1	131	2.41
12.	Indian Bank	6396	677	10.50	188	2.93
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	3714	396	10.66	119	3.20
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	6420	657	10.23	243	3.75
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	3673	40	0.08	13	0.35
16.	Corporation Bank	2622	69	2.63	12	0.45
17.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2495	40	1.60	11	0.44
18.	Vijaya Bank	3126	35	1.12	10	0.32
19.	New Bank of India	3003	37	1.23	4	0.13
20.	Andhra Bank	4562	172	3.77	34	0.74

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	1984		1985		1986	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	4	2	4	4	1	—
2.	Punjab National Bank	8	7	9	23	—	—
3.	New Bank of India	2	—	2	—	1	—
4.	United Bank of India	13	17	18	10	18	11
5.	Allahabad Bank	12	43	10	15	9	53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Syndicate Bank	41	71	—	78	—	79
7.	Indian Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Punjab & Sind Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Dena Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Vijaya Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Corporation Bank	23	27	15	28	20	30
12.	Central Bank of India	11	11	—	1	—	—
13.	Canara Bank	38	26	—	2	—	—
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Union Bank of India	—	—	7	4	—	—
16.	UCO Bank	6	4	—	—	2	1
17.	Bank of India	—	—	20	13	—	—
18.	Bank of Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Bank of Baroda	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Andhra Bank	—	2	11	4	3	—
Total		158	210	96	182	54	174

Voluntary Retirement for N.T.C. Workers*[Translation]*

4376. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration for an attractive voluntary retirement scheme for workers of the National Textile Corporation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a decision thereon has been taken; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). No final decision has been taken regarding the NTC scheme for voluntary retirement of workers in NTC mills.

Relaxations to 100 Per cent EOU's Fulfilling Export Commitments

4377. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether some relaxations have been granted to those 100 per cent Export Oriented Units (EOUS) which are making cent per cent export; and
- (b) if so, the names of those units which are making cent per cent export; and
- (c) the relaxations granted by Government to them with a view to promoting export during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Government have announced certain measures for

improving the operational viability of the scheme of 100% Export Oriented Units and strengthening the export capability of the units on short term and long term basis within the scope of this scheme. These measures which are applicable to all the units approved under the scheme are :

- (i) 100% Export Oriented Units may with the prior permission of Government, on a case by case basis, sell upto 25% of the production in the Domestic Tariff Area, such sale being subject to the payment of appropriate duties;
- (ii) Extension of tax holiday for any continuous block of 5 years within 8 years of the commencement of production;
- (iii) Permitting 100% Export Oriented Units to sub-contract a part of their production for job work to units in the Domestic Area on a case by case basis;
- (iv) Bonding charges for individual units having bonding arrangements are to be reduced from the level of 150% to 100% of the cost of customs staff;
- (v) Exemption of 100% Export Oriented Units from the operation of Export Control Order on a case by case basis.

[English]

Reconstitution of Tea Board

4378. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Tea Board has been re-constituted;
- (b) the names of the members of the Board; and
- (c) the criteria for the nomination of members to the Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Names of the members are given below :

Governments of principal tea growing states :

1. Secretary of Industries, Government of Assam, Dispur.
2. Secretary, Commerce and Industries Deptt., Govt. of West Bengal, Calcutta.
3. Secretary, Deptt. of Industries, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras.
4. Commissioner Secretary, Industries Deptt., Government of Kerala, Trivandrum.
5. Director of Industries, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
6. Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Industries Deptt. Government of Tripura, Agartala.

Persons representing Parliament :

1. Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, Member (Rajya Sabha)
2. Shri Haren Bhumij, Member (Lok Sabha)
3. Smt N.P. Jhansi Lakshmi, Member (Lok Sabha)

Persons representing owners of tea estates and gardens and growers of tea :

1. Chairman, Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.
2. President, Tea Association of India, Calcutta.
3. Shri Bharat Bajoria, President, Darjeeling Planters Association, Calcutta.
4. Shri T. Rangaiah, Kothiben, Bengalmattam, P.O. Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.
5. Shri K.K. Kalyani, Dinbazar, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal.
6. Shri A.P. Ray, P.O. and Distt. Jalpaiguri, West Bengal.

7. Shri Mahadev Jalan, Jalannagar, Dibrugarh, Assam.
8. Shri R. Krishna Kumar, Vice President, M/s. Tata Tea, Cochin.

Persons representing manufacturers of tea :

1. Shri N. Guha, MD, Tea Trading Corporation of India, Calcutta.
2. Shri Mumtaz Ahmad, M/s. Mcleod Russel (I) Ltd., Calcutta.

Persons representing dealers :

1. President, Gujarat Tea Traders Association.
2. Shri R.L. Rikhye, Vice President, M/s. Machoill & Magor Ltd., Calcutta.

Persons representing employees of tea estates and gardens :

1. Shri P.L. Subbiah, President, Nilgiri Distt. Estate Workers Union, Coimbatore.
2. Shri P. Sen Mazumdar, President, Indian Tea Employees Union, P.O. Silchar, Cacher Distt., Assam.
3. Shri D. Narbula, Joint General Secretary, National Union of Planters Workers, P.O. Birpara, Distt. Jalpaiguri, West Bengal.
4. Shri K.A. Sivarama Bharty, President, Hind Mazdoor Sabha (Kerala), Karampotta, P.O. Kozhinjampara, Distt. Palghat, Kerala.
5. Shri Nani Bhattacharya, Vice-President, United Traders Union Congress, 249, Bepin Behari Ganguli Street, (First Floor) Calcutta-700012.

Persons representing consumers :

1. Dr. Ashis Nutta, Bhabananda Road, Calcutta-26.
2. Shri R. Hanumant Rao, No. 6-472, Bazar Road, Cochin.

Persons representing other interests :

1. Shri H.P. Baruah, Chairman, Tea Research Association, Calcutta.

2. Shri Surendra Singh, Principal Secretary, Industries, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

(c) The Central Government appoints members of Tea Board on the basis of the following criteria as provided under the Tea Act, 1953 and the Tea Rules, 1954 :

- (i) Six members of six principal tea growing states namely, Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala;
- (ii) three members of Parliament (2 from Lok Sabha and 1 from Rajya Sabha);
- (iii) eight persons representing owners of tea estates and gardens and growers of tea;
- (iv) five persons representing persons employed on tea estates and gardens;
- (v) two persons representing dealers;
- (vi) two persons representing manufacturers of tea;
- (vii) two persons representing consumers;
- (viii) two persons representing other interests.

Frauds in Nationalised Banks

4380. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a sharp increase in the amount involving frauds in the banks, from Rs. 29.75 crores in 1983 to Rs. 45.75 crores in 1984, Rs. 53.49 crores in 1985 and an additional amount of Rs. 61 crores involved in frauds detected in the foreign branches of Indian banks;

(b) if so, the details about each one of the nationalised banks in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to eliminate the bank frauds and whether any high level enquiry would be ordered to look into all aspect of this problem and the likely date by which it would be done ?

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

Bank of India has reported that the information in respect of total number of cases of frauds in India and outside India, as reported to it by the 28 public sector banks,

and the amounts involved therein for the years 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto 30.9.87), irrespective of the dates of occurrence, are as indicated below :

Year	No. of frauds (in India)	No. of frauds (outside India)	Amount involved (Rs. in crores) (in India)	Amount involved (Rs. in crores) (outside India)
1983	2360	11	29.75	0.45
1984	2410	59	45.18	0.56
1985	2157	32	53.49	61.14
1986	1822	31	44.42	17.63
1987 (upto 30.9.87)	1456	12	23.47	4.66

(Data provisional)

The amounts involved as indicated above do not necessarily represent the actual losses which the banks may have to suffer ultimately since banks generally have some securities, insurance policies and make recoveries through civil suits etc.

(b) Banks-wise details regarding number of frauds and amount involved therein (both within the country and outside the country) for the years 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto 30.9.87) are given in the statement below.

(c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that banks have books of instructions indicating precautions/checks which their staff should observe to prevent occurrence/recurrence of frauds. Banks are also taking steps to strengthen the control mechanisms, including the internal audit/inspection

machinery, and to make them effective, so as to eliminate the scope for frauds and malpractices. Banks have also been taking a serious view of irregularities committed by the employees and initiate action to inflict punishment befitting the seriousness of the irregularities committed by the delinquent employees. RBI has also been circulating to banks details of frauds of ingenious nature and advising banks to adopt safeguards. The need for obtaining proper and effective introduction when new accounts are opened has also been restressed. RBI has also set up a special investigating cell to undertake special investigation and scrutiny into reported cases of major frauds as well as snap inspections covering systems, procedures and control arrangements in identified fraud prone areas. In view of the above, no high level inquiry in the matter is felt to be necessary.

Statement

Bankwise details in respect of Public Sector Banks regarding number of frauds and amount involved therein (both within the country and outside the country) for the years 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto 30.9.87)

Name of the Bank	1983			1984			1985			1986			1987 (upto 30.9.87)		
	No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved											
													1	2	3
(Rupees in lakhs)															
<i>In India</i>															
1. State Bank of India	503	948.72	641	621.82	501	986.12	527	438.08	439	315.98					
2. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	29	114.35	41	41.53	24	95.01	23	250.44	19	18.00					
3. State Bank of Hyderabad	24	8.50	26	371.12	15	42.79	26	96.68	12	30.99					
4. State Bank of Indore	4	27.98	45	263.20	13	672.60	17	37.35	32	154.07					
5. State Bank of Mysore	7	2.38	19	17.59	20	145.26	27	50.36	27	41.55					
6. State Bank of Patiala	21	1.47	29	29.96	34	28.35	14	14.60	13	416.08					
7. State Bank of Saurashtra	11	5.89	18	43.58	8	25.34	14	46.06	6	37.67					
8. State Bank of Travancore	33	5.92	23	3.23	20	91.87	15	105.09	20	44.09					
9. Allahabad Bank	23	25.54	24	6.61	95	46.13	60	386.84	28	10.91					
10. Andhra Bank	48	34.66	38	326.17	34	196.90	14	12.14	19	19.16					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Bank of Baroda	185	262.70	149	954.75	82	42.11	80	361.64	71	136.32
12. Bank of India	181	49.35	181	207.60	110	117.35	104	76.70	76	160.56
13. Bank of Maharashtra	21	3.93	40	10.06	36	13.86	18	318.62	28	15.01
14. Canara Bank	194	55.88	163	83.78	157	214.82	132	162.31	111	107.91
15. Central Bank of India	90	166.93	104	43.86	107	116.68	90	346.64	68	67.70
16. Corporation Bank	34	24.83	32	26.39	50	87.63	16	54.59	8	6.26
17. Dena Bank	56	19.22	51	49.03	59	79.27	44	74.88	17	7.65
18. Indian Bank	39	20.76	42	7.06	60	100.51	37	47.10	13	29.74
19. Indian Overseas Bank	130	79.00	98	21.92	77	47.52	83	32.30	34	178.9 0
20. New Bank of India	20	45.10	13	90.14	16	17.42	25	133.42	11	18.96
21. Oriental Bank of Commerce	17	89.84	16	11.42	14	421.43	14	11.08	77	13.99
22. Punjab National Bank	285	724.54	288	1006.49	292	1400.63	108	360.74	40	116.38
23. Syndicate Bank	114	17.71	94	150.33	103	164.83	84	260.71	203	127.98
24. Punjab & Sind Bank	28	119.90	22	25.61	14	15.82	11	203.49	10	55.76
25. Union Bank of India	100	99.43	91	53.42	83	66.76	88	196.44	72	129.68
26. United Bank of India	33	20.22	13	5.28	28	12.31	59	298.71	34	51.64
27. UCO'Bank	74	54.61	75	33.55	58	73.17	59	50.27	27	19.49
28. Vijaya Bank	56	26.79	34	12.92	47	25.53	33	14.50	11	14.82
Total	2360	2975.25	2410	4518.42	2137	5348.02	1822	4441.78	1456	2347.25

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Outs de India</i>											
1. State Bank of India	—	—	5	1.81	8	5.00	6	1.22	—	—	—
2. Bank of India	4	18.90	1	0.30	1	0.03	6	361.83	3	452.76	
3. Bank of Baroda	3	0.53	49	44.65	15	66.55	11	14.06	8	13.27	
4. Indian Bank	1	20.08	—	—	—	—	1	53.51	—	—	
5. Indian Overseas Bank	3	5.35	3	0.63	5	38.38	3	107.87	—	—	
6. Central Bank of India	—	2	1	9.03	1	5985.00	—	—	—	—	
7. UCO Bank	—	—	—	2	19.03	1	7.75	1	0.10		
8. Syndicate Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.15	—	—	
9. Punjab National Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1216.61	—	—	
Total	11	44.86	59	56.42	32	6113.99	31	1762.90	12	466.13	

(Data provisional)

Subsidy to Growers of Plantation Crops

4381. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are giving replanting subsidy to the growers of plantation crops;

(b) if so, the total amount spent in this regard in Kerala during 1987;

(c) whether this subsidy is not given to growers who own more than 5 hectares; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Cardamom growers owing upto 8 hectares, coffee growers owing upto 10 hectares, all rubber growers in non-traditional areas, rubber growers owing upto 5 hectares in traditional areas, and all tea growers are eligible for grant of replanting subsidy. The total amount spent in this regard in Kerala during 1987 (January to September) is provisionally placed at Rs. 194.55 lakhs.

Manufacture of Janata Cloth in Kerala

4382. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have directed the States to manufacture Janata cloth in proportion to the population of each State;

(b) the quantity of such cloth required to be manufactured by Kerala as per this direction and the actual quantity produced;

(c) whether the target is not achieved in Kerala due to the priority being given to powerloom produced cloth; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Allotment of targets for production of Janata Cloth to the States is mainly based on the number of handlooms in the State and past perfor-

mance in production of Janata Cloth. Instructions have been issued from time to time to the States to step up production of Janata Cloth to achieve the targets.

(b) The target of Janato Cloth allotted to Kerala for 1986-87 was 3.00 million square metres and the achievement was 1.03 million square metres. For the current year also a target of 3.00 million square metres has been allotted to Kerala.

(c) No Sir. The NTC mills produce controlled cloth and the Handloom Sector produces Janata Cloth, for which subsidy is provided by the Central Government. There is, therefore, no question of powerlooms in Kerala being accorded any priority in the matter of production of Janata Cloth.

(d) Does not arise.

Undervaluation of Property to Evade Income-Tax

4383. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment as to the amount of income tax evaded due to undervaluation of property;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether section 10(c) of the Income Tax Act has been extended to more places in the country with a view to detecting such cases of evasion of income tax; and

(d) the other measures being taken to check his practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such provision as section 10(c) in the Income-tax Act, 1961. Evidently, the reference is to the provisions of Chapter XX C of the Income-tax Act which vest the Central Government with a pre-emptive right to purchase immoveable property with a view to curb investment of black money in immoveable property transactions. The provisions of this Chapter, which were made applicable to four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras with effect from 1.10.1986,

have been recently extended to the cities of Bangalore and Ahmedabad.

(d) The other measures include valuation of immoveable properties by the Valuation Cell of the Department, surveys of commercial and industrial areas and searches of residential and business premises.

Civil Switch Board Operators in Ministry of Defence

4384. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Civil Switch Board Operators employed after 31 December, 1972 by his Ministry (Western Command) have now been degraded from the scale of pay of Rs. 260-480 to Rs. 260-400;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) total number of CSBOs in Armed forces down graded;

(d) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by Government in this regard;

(e) whether Government propose to extend all such benefits like pay, bonus, overtime allowance, night allowance etc. to the CSBOs of armed forces which are presently being enjoyed by the Telephone Operators in the Ministry of Communication;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d). The following 3 scales of pay were applicable to the Civil Switch Board Operators Grade II in the Armed Forces, prior to 1.1.1973 :

(i) Rs. 110-180

(ii) Rs. 110-225

(iii) Rs. 110-240

On the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the Government prescribed a revised scale of Rs. 260-400 for the first two categories of Civil Switch Board Operators. For those drawing pay in the pre-revised scale of Rs. 110-240, however, a

higher revised pay scale of Rs. 260-480 was prescribed as personal to them till they were promoted/retired or otherwise wasted out. All future recruitment to the posts of Civil Switch Board Operators were to be made in the revised pay scale of Rs. 260-400. During the period June, 1973 to November, 1980, the Western Command Signal Regiment recruited 29 Civil Switch Board Operators who were erroneously allowed the pay scale of Rs. 260-480 as against the prescribed scale of pay of Rs. 260-400. This administrative lapse was detected in November, 1986, and the pay of these 29 individuals was re-fixed in the prescribed scale of Rs. 260-400.

(e) to (g). There is no proposal under the consideration of Government to extend the benefits like pay, bonus, overtime allowance, night allowance, as admissible to the Telephone Operators in the Ministry of Communications, to Civil Switch Board Operators in the Armed Forces.

Interim Relief to Central Government Employees

4385. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the high rising prices, Government propose to give any interim relief to its employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof and from when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Central Government employees are compensated for price-rise by the grant of Dearness Allowance twice a year. Accordingly, Government have recently issued orders on 20-11-1987 releasing the instalment of Dearness Allowance due to Central Government employees with effect from 1-7-1987.

Extension of 100 Per Cent EOUS Scheme

4386. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) how far 100 per cent Export Oriented Units which export twenty five per cent of their production help in export promotion;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend the facilities of hundred per cent exported units to companies which already export seventy five per cent of their production;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; add

(d) the steps taken against companies which have failed to honour their export commitments and the names of such companies and the value of export commitments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). The structure of the scheme of 100% export-oriented units promotes exports. The units are required to export the entire production. Hitherto, sales in the Domestic Tariff Area were permitted against valid import licences and subject to the import regime. With a view to improving the operational viability of the units, Government have recently decided that the units may, on case-by-case basis and with previous approval, sell upto 25% of the production excluding sensitive items in the Domestic Tariff Area, outside the import regime. The facilities under the 100% Export Oriented Unit Scheme are available only to units approved under the scheme. Other arrangements exist for units situated in the Domestic Tariff Area that take to export production. The 100% Export Oriented Units have to work within the scope of the scheme and are not

required to meet any specific export target as a commitment.

[*Translation*]

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Bank of India

4387. SHRI SATYANARAYAN PAWAR :

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN :
SHRI LALA RAM KEN :

SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees to the officer cadre in Central Bank of India under All India Service, State Service and Foreign Exchange Service got de-reserved zone-wise, year-wise and category-wise (*i.e.* SC & ST) since introduction of reservation in promotion for SC/ST employees;

(b) whether prior approval of the competent authority was obtained for the said de-reservation, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) designation of the authority who is competent to approve such de-reservation and accorded approval for the above de-reservation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Central Bank of India has reported that the following vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the years 1983 to 1986 in the various streams of promotions in the bank were de-reserved by it :

(i) All India Service (JMGS)

Year	Main Stream		Specialised cadre	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
1983	Nil	Nil	2	1
1984	Nil	Nil	7	4
1985	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1986	Nil	Nil	3	3

(ii) State Service :

Zone	1983		1984		1985		1986	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Ahmedabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhopal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Calcutta	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
Chandigarh	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—
Hyderabad	—	—	4	3	4	3	1	2
Lucknow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	2	2	—	4	1	7	—	7
New Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pune	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note : The Bank de-reserved only such posts which pertained to current reservations for that year and did not take backlog into consideration.

(iii) The Bank has reported that it has no foreign exchange service but it is having foreign exchange officers posts (All India Service Specialised Cadre). The bank has further reported that no such post was deserved by the bank during the years 1983 to 1986.

(b) and (c). Central Bank of India has reported that the approval of the competent authority viz. Chairman and Managing Director of the bank is being obtained before resorting to de-reservation of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but being filled by general candidates.

[English]

Backlog of Reserved Vacancies in Central Bank of India

4388. SHRI LALA RAM KEN :
DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN :
SHRI SATYANARAYAN PAWAR :
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total backlog or reserved vacancies in Central Bank of India for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe em-

ployees to the officer Cadre under All India Service, State Service and Foreign Exchange Service, zone-wise, year-wise and category-wise (i.e. SC & ST) since introduction of reservation in promotion for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : The latest position of backlog in the various streams of promotions in the Central Bank of India, as reported by that Bank, is as under :

(i) All India Service (Mainstream Scale-I)

(As on 31-10-1987) ..

Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
-----------------	-----------------

Nil	56
-----	----

(ii) All India Service (Specialised)

(As on 31-12-1986)

Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
-----------------	-----------------

26	20
----	----

(iii) Under State Service

(As on 31-12-1986)

Name of zone	Backlog for Scheduled	
	Caste	Tribe
Ahmedabad	15	12
Bhopal	12	14
Bombay	8	37
Calcutta	6	20
Chandigarh	20	22
Hyderabad	23	14
Lucknow	23	25
Madras	9	17
New Delhi	13	19
Patna	29	30
Pune	13	22

(iv) Foreign exchange service :

The Bank has reported that there is no separate foreign exchange service in the bank. However, it reported that there are posts of Foreign Exchange Officers and the backlog of foreign exchange officers for the

year 1985-1986 was 3 for Scheduled Castes and 9 for the Scheduled Tribes.

SC/ST Directors on Board of Directors in Public Sector Banks

4389. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI : DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : SHRI SATYANARAYAN PAWAR : SHRI LALA RAM KEN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state?:

(a) bank-wise, particulars of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes directors on the board of Directors in public sector banks; and

(b) whether Government propose to appoint such directors out of the SC/ST employees in consultation with the SC/ST Employees' Union/Associations in public sector banks, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). According to Reserve Bank of India out of the existing directors on the Boards of 28 public sector banks, the following belong to SC/ST category :

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of Director	Whether SC or ST
1.	Indian Bank	Shri H.D. Nagesha	SC
2.	Central Board of State Bank of India	(i) Dr. Y.B. Abba Sayulu (ii) Shri L.R. Naik	SC SC
3.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Shri Shiv Prasad Verma	SC
4.	State Bank of Hyderabad	Dr. Pronab Kumar Mondal	SC
5.	State Bank of Indore	Shri Vijay Singh	SC
6.	State Bank of Mysore	Dr. K.G. Channa Naik	SC
7.	State Bank of Patiala	Shri Norbu Barongpa	ST
8.	State Bank of Saurashtra	Prof. N.K. Chudasama	SC
9.	State Bank of Travancore	Shri P. Ratnakaran	SC

Although in terms of the provisions of Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes, 1970 and 1980, State Bank of India Act, 1955 and State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 appointment of representatives of persons belonging to SC/ST on the respective Boards is not a statutory requirement, it has always been the endeavour of the Government to provide due representation, as far as possible to persons belonging to SC/ST categories also, while appointing non-official directors on their Boards. At present there are no non-official directors on any of the 20 nationalised banks.

Tourism Linked Hotels Financed by Industrial Development Bank of India

4390. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourism linked hotels to be established in Orissa financed by Industrial Development Bank of India and the Orissa State Financial Corporation and who are the entrepreneurs and what amount have been sanctioned and distributed to each;

(b) the number of such hotels rented out to banks and institutions debarring to serve as ancillary to tourism industry; and

(c) the subsidy amount given to each entrepreneur and whether the Government propose to take steps to realise the subsidy with interest and penalty for misutilisation and also take both civil and criminal action ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house to the extent available and permissible under the rules.

Pak Intruders Arrested on Indian Coasts

4391. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistani intruders arrested on the Indian coasts during the last six months;

(b) the result of investigations after their arrests;

(c) the main purpose of their coming into Indian waters and their mode of travel; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that some of them were involved in espionage and whether certain documents indicating their spying activities have been seized ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) 98.

(b) The arrested intruders are charged for violation of the provisions of the various enactments in force in the Indian waters.

(c) They travel by fishing boats/vessels/trawlers essentially for the main purpose of illegal fishing activities.

(d) The concerned investigative agencies have not sent any report to this effect so far.

Anomalies in Pay Scales of Excise and Custom Inspector and Police Sub-Inspector

4392. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the pay scales of Income Tax Inspector, excise and customs Inspector and Delhi Police Sub-Inspector, Sales Tax Inspector and Excise Inspector etc. of Delhi Administration, prior to and after the implementation of Fourth Pay Commission recommendations;

(b) whether there has been any anomalies in their pay scales after their fixation in the New Pay Scales recommended by Fourth Pay Commission;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to remove the anomaly ?

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

Statement

Category of post	Pre-revised scales of pay Rs.	Revised scales of pay after the implementation of Fourth Pay Commission recommendations Rs.
(a) Income-Tax Inspector	500-900	1640-2900
Inspector of Central Excise/ Examiner/Preventive Officer	425-800	1640-2900
Sub-Inspector (Delhi Police)	425-600	1640-2900
Sales Tax Inspector, Excise Inspector, etc. working in various Departments under Delhi Administration.	425-700	1400-2300

(b) to (d). The revised pay scales have been prescribed on the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission and the decisions of the Government thereon.

Challenge of Jute Packaging Order

4393. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute Packaging Order reserving packaging in certain industries to jute container, has been challenged in different High Courts;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether plastic packaging material makers are feeling threatened by the order; and

(d) if so, whether Government have sought to meet the demands both of jute and plastic packaging industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is defending the court cases.

(c) and (d). Under the present reservation orders sufficient areas has been left open for synthetic sacks manufacturing units. The areas and percentage levels not covered by jute are available to the synthetic packaging sector which can play its legitimate role in the overall scheme of things.

Revival of Lapsed Policies by LIC

4394. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation is introducing any scheme for revival of lapsed policies;

(b) if so, whether any campaign has been launched in this regard;

(c) what norms policy holders have to follow for revival of the lapsed policy;

(d) whether the facility is available to all policy holders; and

(e) whether medical examination will be necessary for the revival of lapsed policies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The policyholders have to pay the arrears of premium and only two-third of interest required thereon alongwith a self-declaration of good health, during the period of special revival campaign launched by the LIC for 3 months from 1.10.1987 in respect of lapsed policies on ordinary rates.

(d) The facility is available for revival of lapsed policies for the sum assured upto

Rs. 1 lakh per policy issued at ordinary rates.

(e) No, Sir. No medical examination is necessary for revival of lapsed policies during the period of special revival campaign. Only a self-declaration of good health is obtained from the policyholders.

Law for Public Buying

4395. SHRI NARSINH SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to news item in 'Deccan Herald' dated 8th November, 1987 titled "Government contemplates law for public buying" and state :

(a) whether there is a need for better coordination with State Governments and their store purchase organisations ; and

(b) if so, the directions issued to States in this regard and how far these have been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The Central Purchase Advisory Council of the Department of Supply, at its meeting held on 7.11.87, commended better coordination between the Director General of Supplies and Disposals and the State Governments and their Store Purchase Organisations. It is proposed to discuss important aspects of public buying in a meeting with State Government Representatives early next year. However, since the State Governments are free to make their own purchases the question of issuing any directions would not arise.

Transfer of SC/ST Officers in Bank of Baroda

4396. SHRI SIMON TIGGA :
SHRI R.P. SUMAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had issued directives in the year 1985 to all the nationalised banks not to transfer SC/ST officers to far-off places and also not to post them to insignificant points;

(b) whether Bank of Baroda is still transferring the SC/ST officers to far-off places inspite of above instructions;

(c) whether SC/ST officers already transferred to far-off places by the Bank of Baroda from 1985 onwards have not yet been posted to the places of their choice near to their native places whereas the non SC/ST officers are being posted near to their native places; and

(d) if so, the remedial action Government propose to take in this regards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) In pursuance of the instructions contained in Department of Personnel and Training O.M. No. 36026/3/85-Estt (SCT) dated 24.6.1985, the banks were advised to ensure that there was no discrimination against the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in their transfers and postings on the grounds of their social origin.

(b) Bank of Baroda has reported that normally at the time of promotions, inter-state/inter-zone transfers in officers' cadres are done by it from surplus zones to deficit zones in the descending order of merit in the promotion list. In such transfers, no exemption is given to officers from the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities. Hence, officers from the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities whose names appear lower in the merit list are also transferred to the deficit zones from the surplus zones. The bank has, further reported that since more than 60% of its branches are located in rural and semi-urban areas, transfers of officers to these places are unavoidable. Further, since as per the requirements for promotions to Middle Management Grade Scale-II and III, rural experience of 2-3 years is necessary, all the officers, including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers in these grades, are posted to rural areas for gaining the requisite experience so that they become eligible for next promotions.

(c) and (d). The Bank has informed that all officers, including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officers, who are subjected to inter-zone transfers, are normally re-transferred, on completion of 3 years in deficit zones, back to their home states provided they do not become due for transfer to rural/semi-urban centres. Such officers, on transfer back to their home state, are given posting at their original place of post-

ing or any nearby place subject to availability of vacancies.

Incentives to N.R.Is for Setting up Electronic Units

4397. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to provide extra incentives and facilities to non-resident Indians who wish to set up electronics industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many such entrepreneurs have set up their units after the announcement of new electronics policy in March, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b). No Sir. However NRIs can avail of the facilities provided in the Import Export Policy under the 'Special Scheme for Electronics,' and other liberalisation measure for the electronics sector announced by the Government from time to time.

(c) Since March 1985, 88 proposals have been approved by Government in the field of Electronics.

Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for Relief and Rehabilitation of Gas Victims

%4398. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-DWAJ :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of financial assistance for loans given to Madhya Pradesh Government for relief and rehabilitation of gas victims of Bhopal;

(b) the terms and conditions for repayment thereof; and

(c) the repayment made by the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c). Government of

India has given Rs. 55 crores in 1985-86 and 1986-87 as special medium term non-Plan loan to Government of Madhya Pradesh for relief and rehabilitation of gas victims of Bhopal. The repayment of these loans has been spread over a period of 5 years. The loan will carry interest @8% per annum. Against the loan of Rs. 55 crores, a recovery of Rs. 11 crores has been made so far. On the request of the State Government, in June, 1987, a moratorium for two years has been given on recovery of instalments relating to the medium term loan.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Sir, Prof. Darshan Singh has been put under house arrest already. The March was a peaceful one. It is within the frame-work of the Constitution. Please ask the Punjab Government to withdraw their action in putting Prof. Darshan Singh under house arrest.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot) : Their march was a peaceful one. This action should be withdrawn. What can be a more peaceful march than this ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please give it us in writing.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA (Patiala) : We have given an adjournment motion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You give it under 377. I will allow it.

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH : This goes against democracy. Ours is a democratic country. Such thing should not happen here. Government should withdraw its action.

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Sir, the export of Pepper has come to a standstill because of the exorbitant and unscientific cess imposed on Pepper...(*Interruption*). The Government should consider to reduce the tax.

MR. SPEAKER : Please give it in writing under Rule 377 and I will allow you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, I sent you a notice calling your attention to a very urgent matter. I hope you have seen the news that the Sub-Committee of the United States Senate recommended that India and Pakistan both should stop their nuclear programme...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already done it. I have already asked him about this.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH : There cannot be a better example of peace marits than this Government should withdraw its action.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please give it in writing.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly listen to what I am saying. This is not the thing. No, no. This is a question of law and order problem.

[Translation]

You give it to me in writing, I will pass it our to Minister of Home Affairs.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH : We have given it in writing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I would like to submit that since they have given in writing, at some stage they can make a statement.

**Not recorded.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : They were late. But I can give their representation with my comments...

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Government has a knack of making heroes of many people, wrong people generally.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I would like to submit that the export of Pepper has come to a standstill because of the exorbitant and unscientific cess imposed on Pepper.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Give it to me. I will do it. You give it on Monday.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I am thankful to you. I will give a notice on this subject. But since the hon. Minister is here, I wanted to raise it. He should say something. He must be knowing. But the hon. Minister is not ever listening.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Give it in writing. I will do it. I am helping you.

[English]

Why can't you listen how ? I am trying to help you.

[Translation]

You give it in writing. I will do it.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Situation in Haryana has assumed a serious proportion as the Haryana Government has suspended several senior IAS and IPS officers.

MR. SPEAKER : An elected Government is there; what can I do ?

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK There is no democracy there. Government of Haryana is running the administration like a private limited company.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a state matter, what can I do ?

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : His sons are harassing the officers belonging to All India Services by giving them whimsical orders.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER : It is not possible for me to do anything in this regard.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : A judicial inquiry be instituted to enquire into the matter and Central Government should intervene there. The State Government employees are not feeling scheme there. People are being murdered.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA (Shahjahanpur) : Sir, I have drawn your attention to the reported loss of about Rs. 1 crore in the HBJ-Pipeline project due to the delay by the Private Sector unit...

[Translation]

MR SPEAKER : We are getting the reply.

[English]

I have written to the Ministry. I am getting the information for you. If there happens to be some substance in it, then I will allow you.

12.05 hrs. —

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Wool Research Association for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool Research Association Thane for the year 1986-87 together with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Wool Research Association, Thane, for the year 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5173/87]

Notification under Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 and Coinage Act, 1906 and Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 :

(i) The Alaknanda Gramin Bank (Meeting of Board) Rules, 1986, published in Notification No. S.O. 58 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1987.

(ii) The Bhagalpur Banks Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1986, published in Notification No. S.O. 59 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1987.

(iii) The Begusarai Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1986, published in Notification No. S.O. 60 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1987.

(iv) The Bikaner Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1986, published in Notification No. S.O. 61 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1987.

(v) The Visveshwarya Gramineens Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 62 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1987.

(vi) The Pithoragarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of

Board) Rules, 1986, published in Notification No. S.O. 63 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1987.

(vii) The Ganga Yamuna Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1986, published in Notification No. S.O. 64 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1987.

(viii) The Gwalior Datia Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1986, published in Notification No. S.O. 65 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1987.

(ix) The Buldhana Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1986, published in Notification No. S.O. 66 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1987.

(x) The Parvatiya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1986, published in Notification No. S.O. 67 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1987.

(xi) The Adhiyaman Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1986, published in Notification No. S.O. 68 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1987.

(xii) The Malwa Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1986, published in Notification No. S.O. 69 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1987.

(xiii) The Faridkot Bhatinda Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1986, published in Notification No. S.O. 70 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1987.

(xiv) The Kanakadurga Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1986, published in Notification No. S.O. 71 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1987.

(xv) The Thane Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1986, published in Notification No. S.O. 72 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1987.

(xvi) The Vidisha Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1986, published in Notification No. S.O. 73 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1987.

(xvii) The Vallalar Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1986, published in Notification No. S.O. 74 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5174/87]

(2) A copy of the Coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of the Commemorative Coins) of One Hundred Rupees (containing Silver 50 per cent, Copper 40 per cent, Nickel 5 per cent and Zinc 5 per cent), Twenty Rupees and One Rupee (containing Copper 75 per cent and Nickel 25 per cent), coined on the theme "Small Farmers" (on the occasion of celebration of the Seventh World Food Day on the 16th October, 1987) Rules, 1987, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 916(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5175/87]

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 922(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 1987 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 734 dated the 23rd August, 1958, under section 43 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5176/87]

(4) G.S.R. 913(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of

India dated the 16th November, 1987 making certain amendment to Notification No. 345/86. Customs dated the 16th June, 1986, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory note.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5177/87]

(5) GSR 925(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1987, making certain amendment to Notification No. 110 Customs dated the 17th February, 1986, so as to allow the benefit of assessment under Heading No. 98.01 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, in respect of goods imported for Operation Flood II and Flood III Projects of the Indian Dairy Corporation, under section 10 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5178/87]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of India Tea and Restaurants Ltd. for 1985-86 etc. etc.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, on behalf of Shri P.R. Das Munsi, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the India Tea and Restaurants Limited Bombay, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the India Tea and Restaurants Limited, Bombay for the year 1985-86 alongwith the Audited, Accounts and the comments of the Controller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5179/87]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 alongwith the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5180/87]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5179/87]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam (Kerala) for the year 1986-87 together with Accounts,

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Rubber Board, Kottayam (Kerala) for the year 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5181/87]

ASSENT TO BILL

[English]

Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill, 1987

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill, 1987, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 9th November, 1987.

12.06 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF
MEMBERS FROM THE
Sittings OF THE
HOUSE**

[English]

Minutes

CH. RAM PRAKASH (Ambala) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held on the 26th November, 1987.

**COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE
LEGISLATION**

[Translation]

Sixteenth Report

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi) : Sir, I beg to present the Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.6-1/2

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) :** With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 7th December, 1987, will consist of :

(1) Consideration and passing of :

(a) The Finance (Amendment) Bill, 1987.

(b) The All India Council for Technical Education Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(2) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(3) Consideration and passing of the Administrative Tribunals (Amend-

ment) Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(4) Discussion on :

(a) 35th and 36th Reports of the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) National Water Policy.

(5) Consideration and passing of :

(a) The Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Amendment Bill, 1987.

(b) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 1987 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : I want the following to be included in the list of business for next week presented by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Thousands of workers belonging to Food Corporation of India who have been working there for years together are still known as contract labourer. Despite clear instructions, FCI and the State Government are keen to continue this system. These workers have been struggling to do away this system. They have been demanding the status of Departmental employees to be accorded for them. Atrocities are being committed on these struggling labourers by many State Governments. In Gujarat, they have been arrested under Anti-Terrorist Act.

Therefore, measures to be taken to do away with contract system in the FCI should be discussed in the House.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Sir, the following may be included in the agenda for next week for discussion.

In the year 1973, under the special employment programmes launched by the Central Government, Bihar Government alone had recruited about 4000 cooperative managers in the Department of Cooperatives. After putting 15 years of services, now, it has been decided to terminate their services with effect from 1.10.87 vide Deptt. of Co-operative letter No. 8607, dt. 19.9.87 which is contrary to their hope that they will be made Government servant,

with pay scale, allowances and pensionary benefits as admissible to Government servants. As a result of this decision, they would be rendered unemployed, making their future bleak.

As these cooperative society managers were appointed under the programme launched by the Central Government, I would request Central Government to intervene in the matter and impress upon the State Governments to regularize their services with full benefits under the rules so that they could feel secure in their services as also the policy of the Government is adhered to.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : The following matters may be included in the next week's business :

The following being the long standing genuine demands of the people of Western Orissa need to be fulfilled without further delay :

1. Running of an Express daily train between Sambalpur and Bhubaneswar via Raygada and Vijaynagar and to bring the Orissa portion of the Howrah-Bombay railway line under the jurisdiction of the new Sambalpur railway division with the control system set up at Jharsuguda.
2. The Utkal Express should simultaneously originate from Puri and Sambalpur to connect Jharsuguda and an Allahabad bogie should be attached to the Utkal Express at Jharsuguda.
3. The Kalinga Express should be revived to run as a super fast train.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : The following matter may be included in the agenda for the next week.

1. Satna is the premier town of Rewa Division (Madhya Pradesh) and the largest Railway Station and business centre of the area. Thousands of tourists going to Khajuraho, Chitrakoot and Mahiar by train reach Satna and stay there. It was assured that a T.V. Relay Station shall start at Satna in 1986. Even, the late Prime

Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, had also earlier announced the installation of a T.V. station at Satna, but places of lesser importance and much lower in population, business, trade and tourism have been linked up and some are going to be linked with T.V. relay stations, ignoring Satna. It is unfortunate that Satna is being ignored because of which there is great mass unrest among the people. In the light of the above facts, a T.V. Relay Station in Satna must be installed immediately.

2. Satna (Madhya Pradesh) has got an air field being maintained by the Government of India. Vayudoot Service to Satna should be started in view of passenger traffic, economic viability and other commercial principles. It is understood that efforts are being made to take Vayudoot Service to other places. People of Satna would be adversely affected if this is done. Vayudoot service to link Satna should immediately be started.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : The following matter may be included in the next week's business :

Industry is the back-bone of the country. At present we are passing through a very crucial time, specially from the industrial point of view. Government should set up a few more new industries in different parts of the country specially in backward areas and review the policy in respect of sick industrial units and take necessary steps for their rehabilitation by giving special package.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I request that the following matters may be included in agenda for next week for discussion under item No. 9 :

1. As a result of non-revision of wages of Bidi workers all over India including the State of Bihar, the condition of Bidi workers has become miserable. So on national scale, the wages of workers be fixed at the rate of Rs. 20 per thousand.
2. Floods have caused heavy damage in Bihar. Nalanda district has also witnessed severe destruction. Embankments of ponds, reservoirs and rivers have been badly damaged. Several roads and buildings of

[Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav]

schools have been completely damaged. Loans, fertilisers and seeds for farmers are not being arranged for the rabi crops.

In view of the damage caused by the floods in Nalanda district Central Government should give adequate financial assistance for arranging loans, seeds and fertilisers for farmers for sowing rabi crops.

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda :

An agreement has been signed by the United States and the Indian Deptt. of Biotechnology regarding the joint vaccine action programme. Many senior scientists of the country including the Director General of ICMR have already expressed their displeasure about this move. The project gives freedom to the US Scientists to conduct in this country field trials of bio-engineered vaccines which they would find difficult to test in America. Under the five year project, United States is to test vaccines against Diarrhoeal disease, Rabies, Pneumonia and Whooping Cough and new areas of cooperation will be identified as the project gets along. This agreement makes available to United States enormous epidemiological data that will be collected as part of the vaccine trials. Sample of blood, sera and cells will give the details about the genetic make up of the population and can be useful in biological warfare. According to some Indian Scientists, the genetic rabies vaccine proposed to be tested here is similar to the controversial vaccine unsuccessfully sought to be tested on cattle in Argentina last year. When the Argentinian Government came to know about the trials, it asked the Winter Institute of US to wind up the experiment and ordered all the inoculated animals killed to prevent the escape of virus into the environment. The project grant agreement says India cannot hire consultants professionals or buy equipment or materials without written approval from US agency for International Development. Considering the serious implications of this treaty and the apprehensions expressed by various top scientists the matter needs to be discussed in the House.

SHRI S.G. GOLAP (Thane) : The following matter may be included in the agenda for the next week.

The Kalyan, Ambarnath, Badlapur, Dombibali, Ulhasnagar and Bhainder have become parts of Bombay. They are dependent wholly on Bombay for all purposes.

The present STD services between Kalyan and Bombay are not satisfactory on account of shortage of channels made available between Kalyan and Bombay. At present only 25 channels are working and only if the number of channels is increased to 100, this service may improve. Basically if this is not possible, for better communication facilities it is necessary that Kalyan Municipal Corpon. together with Ulhasnagar and Bhainder be included in Bombay Telephone Nigam for all purposes.

It is a fact that New Bombay area and Thana Corpn. is already included in Bombay Telephone Nigam and therefore it has become quite essential to also include adjacent area which is fully occupied by industrial area.

It is a fact that in Kalyan Complex extent Ulhasnagar National STD facilities are not available and if it is included in Bombay Nigam, National STD facility can also be made available to this main industrial belt.

Dept. of Communications should include Kalyan Complex area and Bhainder area in Bombay Telephone Nigam.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : I submit the following subject be included in the next week's business.

The Hindi teachers are appointed by the States under Category 'C' to teach Hindi in schools and colleges for which 50% of their salary are borne by the Centre. There are two such schemes in which these Hindi teachers are appointed. The Hindi teachers who are appointed in the plan scheme are not being paid their salaries for months together, in some cases more than one year, due to non-availability of central aid to the concerned 'C' category States and thousands of such poor Hindi teachers are suffering. In Non-Plan scheme also, the Centre is not allotting funds of their shares of 50% regularly to those 'C' category states and therefore the Hindi teachers appointed by the States in Non-Plan scheme, are suffering to a great extent. Besides these Hindi teachers are not declared as regular Government servants and

the posts are not declared as permanent. The benefits available to Government servant are not available to them.

***SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur) :** The following matter may be included in the next week's business.

As enshrined in the Preamble of our Constitution, India is a sovereign, democratic and socialistic Republic. But many unjust and undemocratic things are taking place in the country. As a result of growing pepotism, exploitation and rampant corruption at every sphere, the poor people are not getting justice. The rich people are getting the benefit and therefore they are getting richer whereas the poor people are getting poorer. The capitalists are amassing wealth day by day. The Harijans are being exploited by the money lenders as well as by the unemployment among the educated class is mounting. In many causes all the members of the family are getting employment whereas there are families where none is employed and they do not get even one square meal a day. Therefore, this growing income disparity among the people should be removed and necessary reforms should be made in our administrative set up.

As such I request that this matter may be included for discussion in the next week's agenda.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Sir, I have heard the submissions made by the Hon. Members and we will try to adjust as much as possible.

12.17 hrs.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1987-88**

—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House will take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1987-88 and also further discussion on cut motions moved on 2nd December, 1987. Kumari Mamata Banerjee to continue her speech.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : The hon. Minister in the Department of Public Grievances who is sitting here, should pay attention to the points raised by me yesterday. Nowadays bureaucratic are being vested with more powers, as a result thereof they have become more powerful. On the other hand, we the representatives of the people are losing power. Under Rule 20, which requires to be modified bureaucrats have been given wide powers so some other arrangements are required to be made ensuring that the department will give priority to any difficulty of their employees brought to the notice of the Government by us. It should be given some import-and. Otherwise under Rule 20, senior bureaucrats will threaten us, then how we will work. Our salary is getting thinner and thinner than that of bureaucrats, of course, we are not so interested in salary. We will work without salary even, because, our moto is to serve the people. I request the hon. Minister to make a statement in this regard. You are here. You should say something.

If an official approaches us for redressal of his grievances and we also want to help him, he is chargesheeted for approaching us and warning letter is served to him. I got an opportunity to read one such letter yesterday. Your Ministry should treat our letters as confidential. Otherwise what for we are here, if we become a silent spectator to the grievances of the people. We have not come here to sit idle.

[English]

I request the hon. Minister to make a statement. It is a very serious issue. You must make a statement just now.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
B.K. GADHVI) :** Sir, although I wanted to reply to this grievance by the hon. Members let me make it very clear that so far as the grievances of the people are concerned the MPs can take up the cause of grievance of anybody and can write to the Ministry. Only the rule is that if any Government employee wants to further his personal position or for personal grievance he approaches and MP there is rule but in your case

*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

[Shri B. K. Gadhvi]

there is mis-interpretation of the rule. We have instructed the officers not to mis-interpret the rule this way. MPs can take up the grievance of the Government officers and bring it to the notice of the concerned Ministry. If you find that any officer because of this mis-interpretation of the rule is causing any irritation then kindly bring it to the notice of the concerned Ministry. They will certainly look into it. We would also request the Ministry of Personnel to reiterate the instructions which are already existing and issued in the past.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Her point is suppose any MP gives it and you pass on the same to the concerned officer for comments then there is bias. You can do one thing. The contents can be sent without telling the name if you want to get information or you put some inquiry to find whether it is a fact. Otherwise it will bias...

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : The name of the M.P. should not be discussed.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : Sir, I want to make only one point regarding the point raised by Kumari Mamata Banerjee. I don't want to elaborate more about Rule 20 and Rule 18 of the All India Service Rules and the Central Service Rules. Simply I would like to tell the Hon'ble Member that I will to look into it.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Rule is all right. There is a circular which says that MPs or MLAs should not write to the officials concerning the posting or transfer. That circular has to be withdrawn.

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI : That's why I said, I will look into it.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BENERJEE : Now I want to raise some more points, allow me to speak Janga Reddyji, you may speak afterwards.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Try to wind up because the Minister has to reply. No debate on this.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I don't want to speak much, but it is a point to be noted that style of working of our Government should be proper, all work should be done properly. No secret or confidential paper of the Government should go out or be leaked out. In Bengali there is a quotation whose English translation I will give :

[*English*]

"A stick is powerful than a big bamboo;

A towel is powerful than a saree;

Brokers are powerful than Ministers;

And touters are above the leaders."

[*Translation*]

Now-a-days winds of changes blowing in our society and things are not moving in the positive direction. Trend is not good for us. We must take it seriously and change the system. We must do good things for the benefit of poor people.

Yesterday our hon. Member Prof. Madhu Dandavateji in his speech made concocted allegations against the Minister of State for Finance.

[*English*]

I think the Minister will intervene and he will give a reply to Prof. Dandavate's allegations, which he has raised, whether they are true or not.

[*Translation*]

I have high regard for Prof. Madhu Dandavateji but I request the hon. Minister to set up a fact finding committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Madhu Dandavateji with direction to visit the committee to West Bengal where today such a situation has arisen that State Government has started selling land pertaining to gardens and parks to the persons like Fatehpuria, Bajoria, Tata, Birla and Goenka. He may visit to our State to ascertain facts... (*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please

don't bring this kind of allegation. Allegations cannot be allowed. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is much more scandalous than Bofors. (*Interruptions*)

This is what happening in our State. This is a very important issue, it may not be taken lightly. We are speaking for justice. Here Dandavate Sahab has pleaded the case of many officers, I want you to send him to our State where today no garden is left, which had not been sold to someone, as a result of which problem of environment and pollution has arisen in our State.

As you are not allowing more time to me, with these words I support the Supplementary demands for grants presented in the House with the hope that the Government will try its best in formulating plans for the benefit of the poor and continue to work for their welfare.

[*English*]

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK (Kalahandi) : Sir, looking at the overall growth of the Indian economy since Independence in agriculture, industry, science, technology, communications, especially railways, we have achieved a landmark in all these fields. But at the lower level, still there are people who are below the poverty line. There are areas which are still not developed in these fields. They are always remaining under the grip of severe drought and floods. So, there is a pressing need for a dynamic approach to eradicate regional imbalance and to see that by 2000 A.D. all the people should above the poverty line.

I would like to emphasise that the criteria of poverty line should not be based on minimum calories of food only but it should be on the basis of certain minimum income and basic amenities also.

Secondly, there are areas like Chattisgarh in Madhya Pradesh, Kalahandi, Phulwani, Bolangir in Orissa etc. which were ruled by ex-rulers and they had no interest for development of these areas, and consequently those areas have remained backward in all spheres. After independence, with the introduction of concept of planning there has been some improvement, whenever

there was Congress Government. For example, in respect of Kalahandi up to 1939 there were many reports which had come to the conclusion that it was the most feudally and economically exploited State, but after independence, under the leadership of Shrimati Indira as also the present Prime Minister, who visited that district also, there has been some improvement in all fields with the efforts of the present State Government. The State Government has also been trying to do its best.

However, chronically, the Kalahandi district has been affected by drought conditions. There was drought last year as also this year and it has been very badly affected. Our efforts should, therefore, be to bring about all round improvement there. There should be micro-level area planning, district planning and the Central Government should give financial and technical assistance liberally for improvement of crops, water management, to tap water resources and in order to save the forests and ecology of that region, the Central Government should compensate the State revenue. There should be complete moratorium; at least the commercial utilization of the forests should be banned except for purposes of irrigation. Our approach should be that areas like this should be given more importance and more allocation and there should be special development plans which should try to improve the situation in such areas.

Unfortunately, without looking to the history, geography and the natural resources available in this area, people with political motives are coming out with statements without any authentic information that there are starvation deaths, people are taking human flesh, people are taking poisonous insects etc. This would obviously lead to demoralization of human force which is very dangerous. If human force is demoralized, in spite of all planning and financial allocations, these areas cannot improve. These types of statements should not be made without any authentic information. Without knowing the full details of the report of the Committee of the Orissa Assembly, they are making such statements.

Sir, Orissa is a backward State, but it has all the natural resources, rich minerals, forests etc., but unfortunately even after independence, not much attention has been

[Shri Jagannath Pattnaik]

paid to this State by the Railways. Railways have to play an important part in the matter of development. With the development of railways, the economic condition of Orissa can be improved to a great extent. Simultaneously, there is a lot of scope for coal and hydel power projects. If we can complete the World Bank financed Indravati multipurpose project, both for irrigation and power in time, that will be of great help for the people of Orissa and the nation as a whole. Due importance should also therefore, be given for power, railways and industrial development. There is also a pending proposal for the second steel plant. That needs to be approved at the earliest.

This year, there is an apprehension of shortfall of kharif production in the country by ten to twelve million tonnes, against our target of 135 to 140 millions tonnes, that is a shortfall of 7.9 per cent. All emphasis should be laid for rabi cultivation. Reserve Bank, NABARD and all nationalised banks should come forward to give assistance for seeds and fertilizers, so that we have good rabi crop to compensate to a great extent the shortfall in the kharif production. There should be a complete ban on the production of luxury items at least for some years. There should be a ceiling on the expenditure earmarked for the import of luxury goods for the current year. Instead we should give more importance to the import of edible oil, and we should import, if necessary, essential articles like diesel and petrol. These articles should be made available to the rural people, particularly agriculturists. There should be a cut in our expenditure for the luxury items. But, unfortunately in a situation which our country is facing today, there are people who are thinking of having car telephone. In the midst of the drought and flood situation, we should discourage all such luxury items. All emphasis should be given for the development of poor people, those who are still below the poverty line. This is the area which despite all the national growth in different sectors is left far behind. All emphasis should be given for the development of the rural people so that we can fulfill our commitment, of a socialist State, to the freedom fighters and the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister of Finance, Shri Janardhana Poojary will intervene now.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We would like to speak first.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not a final reply. He is only intervening. You can speak later on.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you and also to the hon. members for giving me an opportunity to intervene now. Sir, as I have to go in the afternoon hence I humbly requested you to allow me to intervene.

While participating in the discussion, an Hon. Member, Shri Dandavate talked about the loan functions and the credit camps. I am looking after the banking sector. While speaking, Prof. Dandavaee made some allegations against me. Dandavateji is a senior Member, a very straight-forward man and a very honest ex-Minister. He is a respectable person and he has been respected by all, particularly by me. Sir, when the Hon. Member like Dandavateji made allegations against me, I think he should have come before the House with sound facts. He should at least have placed all the facts before the House. He is a responsible Member of this august House.

It has appeared in one of the National dailies, the paper for which I have regard, where it is mentioned that :

"In some of the loan forms some questions were put".

And what were the questions, were placed before the House. I would like to ask and I also appeal to Shri Dandavate, whether as a respectable persons, a respectable Member of Parliament, he believes in what he has said ? Can he place his hands on his heart and say that he believes in the allegations made against me ? Sir, here is the form which he referred to wherein it is stated :

"The Minister's name was mentioned. And whether the people will vote for him ? Whether they know Poojary ? And for such applications the loans will be given ."

I very much doubt whether an ex-Minister or a responsible Member of Parliament like him can believe this story. It is a concocted story to malign me.

Sir, I denied these allegations and it had also appeared in that very same paper. As a person who believes in fair play and as a responsible member of the House, Prof. Dandavate should have referred to my statement of denial also. He did not do that. He is known for his fairness and he should have said that Shri Poojary had denied these allegations. He could have as well added that even though Shri Poojary denied it, he did not believe him. But he did not say that. He could have placed all the facts before this House. He did not do it. Why? Because, he could not rise above the party affiliations. I have a dual role to play and I happen to be the KPCC's President in Karnataka and his party is not happy with me. They want to malign my name. And I would like to mention here that at the right moment I will tell my respected member as to who is responsible for this act. It is not done by our people. I do not think that any bank officer will have the guts to do such a thing. The Chief Minister and even Prof. Dandavate are the friends of some of the union leaders of the banking sector. And these union leaders have been fighting against me. Prof. Dandavate had also referred to my manner being abrasive and all that. He had stated that more than one and a half lakh applications were sent.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why is he looking at the other side only?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Do you want me to look at your side too? I will follow your advice. But I do not think that I have to see only the Chair all the time. I suppose I am not prevented from looking at this side or that side. Is that your direction Sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You address the Chair. That is enough.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have no objection if he looks at only Shri Vyas. He is more charming!

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : More charming than you?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Perhaps with this happy note, we can end it!

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : He had referred to the applications. I have stated in this House that anybody can submit the applications. Anybody can take the applications. The whole purpose of this is to serve the weaker sections. You know Sir and the people of this country also know this fact that most of the weaker sections are illiterate.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Is this a new discovery?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There are also blind people and handicapped people in this country. Somebody should help them. If any person, whether he is Prof. Dandavate or Shri Amal Datta or Miss Mamata Banerjee or for that matter any citizen of the country wants to serve the Government, our Government will be very happy to get their services. Our Government is very happy to have the services of the Members whether from this side or from that side. I have been hearing for the last six years as a Minister and for about four years as a Member of Parliament, that some of our bank officers are not having commitment. They do not have the dedication. When the poor people come to the bank, they are treated with contempt. They are treated just like beggars. They are not treated like the citizens of this country. This type of statement was made even by the leaders of CPI and CPI(M). When they made this type of statement, I thought that they have got some concern for the weaker sections. I had an occasion also to tell them, like us you are also taking up the causes of the weaker sections. So we have got to do something there. Mere talk will not help, but it is the action which is required.

The hon. Members here have gone on record saying that even the Government should interfere. The Government should monitor it. The Minister should be vigilant. The Minister should work out and take care of the weaker sections.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : But Mr. Poojary, you should take care of him. He never takes the side of poor people... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. JUNGA REDDY : You always talk in support of the poor but in fact help the rich.

{English}

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Some people have been telling that middle-men should not be there. They have also been telling that corruption is there, and it should be removed. For this, the poor people should be educated. We have given instructions to the banking sector that they should go to the villages, educate them, guide them, write their applications and also they should be given schemes. There are complaints...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : May I intervene ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. What is this ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Please don't disturb me. I am requesting you. I am appealing to you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Mr. Datta you should know the rules that if the Minister is not yielding, then you are not supposed to interfere. He is not yielding. Don't you know the basic rule also ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : If he does not yield, then I will not...

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : When myself and our Finance Minister went to the villages for making enquiries, they told us that most of the big bank officers/ Bank Managers don't come to the villages. They also said that they are not educated. Some poor people do not even know what are the programmes available in the banking sector. What we have done is...

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What you have done is not known to anybody.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We started holding the credit camps throughout the country. We personally went there for monitoring and we clarified that nobody had paid even a single pie to any bank offi-

cer or to the local administration—including the Minister—no cut, no commission. It should go to the weaker sections and some of the union leaders who are affiliated to some of the Opposition Parties, they objected to this. They have been telling one thing inside Parliament, and something else outside Parliament. Some of our Opposition people should have come down on the attitude of the Union leaders. On the contrary, they are supporting them. What is happening ? Yes, we have given the applications—I do not know the number of applications given—I have even told them that it can be given to any person. Even Chief Minister** started sending applications. From where did he get them ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That, I think, I cannot... (Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : He sent hundreds of applications. (Interruptions) Even when Mr. V.S. Krishna Iyer, who is present today... (Interruption.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't mention the name. About names, I will go through... (Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : It is not an allegation which I have made against... (Interruption.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If it is an allegation, it will not go on record.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : No; he is making an allegation. He is talking about the Chief Minister... (Interruption.) Let that be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is like an hon. Member; he is also the Chief Minister. So, the applications... (Interruption.)

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : They are hard of hearing. What has been stated is a statement of fact, and no an allegation.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You think it is a statement of fact, but we say it is an allegation. You should expunge it, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta, I will go through the record. (Interruption) I will go through the record. If it is an allegation, I will expunge it..

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What happened to the rules ? Any time we mention any

**Not recorded.

name, you show us the rules book. Now where are the rules ? He is blaming somebody who is a Chief Minister.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Mr. Datta, I did not make an allegation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am saying that if it is an allegation concerning the Chief Minister, definitely I will expunge it. But I will go through the record. I will go through the proceedings, and I will let you know.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Thank you, Sir.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : I personally went to the Deputy Manager. He did not give me any form. He said : Unless Mr. Poojary says, I will not give them. I am saying the truth. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, please.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : It is a political attempt to malign me. The Janata Party in Karnataka opposed it; in so many credit camps, they opposed it. Even about the Chief Minister, now I am saying this. He has publicly sent his book, 'Credit Melas for whose benefit ?'... (*Interruptions*) and it has been sent to the library. It has been sent to the Library also. The Janata Party people... (*Interruptions*) brought out these publications objecting to the Loan Mela functions, and they have been saying that the banking system will collapse. Now they want 50,000 applications. We did not object to that. But what I am submitting is that their idea is not to help the weaker sections. It is to scuttle the move, to scuttle the holding of the credit camps. They have not come forward in a straight forward manner. They do not want, actually, to help the weaker sections.

I charge : if this attempt is made in this House by the hon. Member Mr. Madhu Dandavate, let him say what I have done. Then I will resign. Otherwise, Mr. Dandavate should resign today. (*Interruption*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you yield for a minute ?

I had categorically quoted from the minutes of a bankers' meeting on 4th November, that 85,000 application forms,

in a bunch, were given to a social worker nominated by the Minister. Only state whether this is correct, or not. We shall believe you.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I am saying, and I will say that whether the number is 85,000 or 5500, I do not know; 1.5 lakh applications have come—more than that. I have said : 'Whosoever comes, you have to give.' Whether it is 5,000 or 10,000, I do not know what the figure is. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : He is evading the question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is refusing to contradict it, *i.e.* that only one social worker nominated by the Minister was given 85,000 forms; and it was confirmed in a meeting on 4th November—at a meeting of the bankers. He is not contradicting it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : What I have been telling is that whoever comes for a form, I have told the bank people to give him a form. The other day there was a *dharna* and the Syndicate Bank people came and the demand was that they should be given forms. I told the bank people to give them forms also. (*Interruptions*) Even I told you that more than 1.50 lakh applications have been received; and there may be so many people who have come. All poor people are my nominees. I have nominated all the poor people who are entitled to get loan, which are deserving cases. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Dandavate's allegation is this. He wanted to malign me. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No. I am in the opposition. What will I gain by maligning you ? I am not going to become a Finance Minister. I have quoted the minutes of the meeting on the 4th November where it was stated by the Dy. General Manager that 85,000 forms were given to social workers who are nominated by the Minister. Let him contradict me. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Similarly, forms were also given to Kumari Mamata Banerjee. Let her deny that. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : You have taken 50,000 forms. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is not contradicting that; that is a fact. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Even Janata Party workers also sent hundreds of applications to the banks. They are also my nominees. Whoever sends an application to a bank for getting loan, he is my nominee...Even a Chief Minister has sent an application, and I have sent that for processing. I am telling you this is a fact. There was a letter saying that they should be given loan and I immediately contacted the bank people on telephone. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is political. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : It is not political. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Now I am satisfied that he is not contradicting my statement.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There is no question of contradiction. I am telling you a fact. Tomorrow, even if you send an application, you are my nominee. That is what I am making a point. It is not a question of contradiction or supporting anything. But what you have stated is this. He has stated, for getting votes we are doing it. I am not contesting from Bangalore.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My votes do not depend on criticising you.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : But you believed in it. You placed, as a very responsible and senior member...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have placed minutes of the meeting on 4th November...(*Interruptions*) You are refusing to contradict that.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : That was not your main attack; your main attack was regarding the forms, what was mentioned in the forms. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That point was over. We were coming to the distribution of application forms and I have

made a categorical statement on the basis of the minutes of the meeting on 4th November in Bangalore. He is not contradicting and he will never contradict, because he will...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I have clearly stated that I do not remember how many people we have given how many applications. Tomorrow, if you come before us and tell that you want to serve your people there, we are ready to help you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You are the only people who can serve the people. (*Interruption*) Do you think that only your people are there to serve the people ? Have you ever informed me ? You had loan meals in my constituency, have you informed me ? Sir, he had loan meals in my constituency. He never informed me.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am fully satisfied, Sir. He can proceed.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Now, inviting the people in any constituency, wherever I go, what have we to do for helping the people ? Take the example of Bangalore. The Bangalore voters have voted Mr. V.S. Krishna Iyer. We do not know whether the one lakh women, the poor women, who are given tomorrow the loan, we do not know to which party they belong. (*Interruptions*) Nobody in this country or in this world know to whom anybody has voted. It is a secret ballot. Even my own family members cannot say exactly to which party I have voted. Even my wife cannot say. She is not present while voting. Sir, now there is an objection.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : She has voted for Janata, I know.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Even Mr. Madhu Dandavate's wife cannot say to which party he has voted.

Now, Sir, we are helping the weaker sections and here even the Janata Party people should have been happy. Even Mr. V. S. Krishna Iyer should have encouraged it. He should have stated what they are doing. One lakh women have given their statements, those women

have come from their party members. (*Interruptions*). They are going to High Court. For what? To scuttle the move (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : How can it be? You have made it a political affair. Please do not do it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Mr. V. S. Krishna Iyer, you cannot say who are the people who have voted for you, or voted for Congress. But your constituency people are being helped. You should know that. (*Interruptions*)

I deny the allegation that I was responsible for these loans and they have got the State authority. They can even go to the State machinery and they can make an enquiry, and even the State Government can go against those people who have printed it and the entire machinery is with them. They can take action, against the people who are responsible for that. And so far as the Central Government is concerned, we have given instructions that whosoever has circulated this form and this additional information, was secured, or they are made to give, such applicants will not be given any loan at all. To that extent we have gone. And I hope that Mr. Dandavate will keep, hereafter, in mind that irresponsible statements should not be made in the House because he is a straight-forward Member of this House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE —*Contd.*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 372/87—Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1987 making further amendment in Notification No. 86/80—Customs, dated the 23rd April, 1980 seeking to reduce the basic customs duty on caprolactam from 65 per cent ad valorem to 45 per cent ad valorem, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962

together with an explanatory note.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5173-A/87]

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twelye Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEUPTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1987-88—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEUPTY SPEAKER : Mr. Tanti to speak now.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor) : Sir, right from the beginning the Government have always been presenting deficit budget in this House. We did not have any experience of having a surplus budget so far being produced by the Government in the House and this Supplementary Budget this time is again for meeting the deficit. We all must be aware that our country is passing through a very serious situation. In one part of the country, there is drought and in another part of the country there is flood. The Government is committed to keep its promise for the welfare of the people of this country and this false promise has been continuing for the last 40 years. After 40 years of independence of our country, if you go to the North Eastern States, you will find that all these States are mostly undeveloped. The communication service is the worst both road and air communication are very bad in these States. There is no industry except a few, two or three industries, in these States. You don't find any other public sector industry in Meghalaya in Arunachal Pradesh, in Mizoram, in Manipur, Sikkim and Nagaland. That is the promise of the Government and you are always presenting a budget involving a huge amount of money for the development of the big cities and states of the country alone. They should not think that only big cities constitute the country's main problem. But the people who are living in the interior parts of the States also get the benefit of the

[Shri Bhadreswar Tanti]

various schemes being drawn up. But you have failed to give any benefit. We are talking about the unemployed people. The unemployed are not getting any benefit from all these schemes. You are going on increasing the pay and allowances of the Government employees, pay and allowances of the High Court Judges and the Supreme Court Judges. But what about the problems of the unemployed, of those who have completed their university and college education ? What is the commitment to those who belong to very poor families ? Today, no doubt, Government servants will get some money, D.A. and all those allowances. MPs will also get; Ministers also get; and bureaucrats also get. But what is the commitment to the poor people ? You are always telling about the poor people but what is the commitment made to them ? You cannot fulfil the desire of the people as a whole. But at least, you can solve some of their problems but you have failed there also.

My constituency is Kaliabor in Assam and it is one of the most underdeveloped backward constituencies and all these years Congress M.P. has been representing this constituency. I belong to Kolaghat district. But there is not a single industry in the district. Kazi Ranga is a famous wild life sanctuary and is famous for one-horned Rhinos in the world over. But today there are no facilities for tourists who visit. You lift the area restriction to foreign tourists who want to visit Kazi Ranga wild life sanctuary and other tourist spots. But there are no facilities available. I suggested to you to set up a model village to develop tourist centre and to develop the area. At least, you should see that some industries are also set up there. But you have not taken any steps.

The purchasing power of the people in the country has gone down. People have got no faith in your Government. Unless you give some assistance, how those who are unemployed, those who are at the grass-root level, those who are below the poverty line, would survive ? No doubt, you will make all these things only for the purpose of running the Government and feeding the politicians, feeding the bureaucrats, feeding the Government servants and public sector

industrial workers. But for those who are unemployed, what is your commitment ? They do not get anything. Even it is very difficult for them to survive for a day. The other day, Prof. Madhu Dandavate has made a statement here in this House that in Rajasthan, during this period of drought, some women were led to prostitution. Why ? We know, necessity follows no law. What has the Government done to help these people there in such a situation ? Ours is a welfare state. Our country is a welfare country. In a welfare country, people have the right to survive and the Government is committed to the welfare of the people. Your economic policy is a total failure. Government has mastered in making agreements. With the underground people, you have made agreement with other unlawful agencies with the extremists, you have made the agreement. Recently, Government also made an agreement with the Sri Lanka Government at the cost of our economy. We had to send our Army there who are killing the innocent people there in Sri Lanka and the Government is paying Rs. 80 crores to Rs. 90 crores a month. For that who is responsible ? The people who are making these bad policies are responsible.

DR. PHULRENU GHUA : Government has made agreement with the Assam agitators. That is why, they are here.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Otherwise also, we would have come to the treasury benches here. You are facing erosion in all these areas. Congress is defeated for the last three years, in all these areas, except in Nagaland.

What about the Navodaya Vidyalayas in Assam. Have you set up any Navodaya Vidyalayas ? All that is camouflage to the people of this country, to mislead the people. It is a political game for political gain. Our country is passing through very difficult situation. Everybody in the House and outside the House is concerned on the total failure of the government economic and foreign policy for the welfare of the people of the country. But the Government is found to be a corrupt one and not committed to the service of the people of the country as a whole.

The North-Eastern States are very backward and you have allotted crores of

rupees for all these 40 years. But if you want to go over there, even if you start today, you cannot reach there. You take minimum 24 hours. That is the present position.

Article 41 of the Constitution guarantees right to work, education and public assistance in certain cases. Why not free education to the children? Why not free education to the adult people, those who are uneducated? Although the system of adult education is there, how many people are being educated?

Only those people who have got some political backing and support, get employment and other benefits.

Article 42 deals with provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity benefit. Women working in the private sector do not get maternity benefit unless they are made permanent. Those who are not permanent, they do not get any maternity benefit. All the workers working in any industry are entitled to get maternity relief under the law. Our women workers are not treated as human beings and they are living below the poverty line. Living wage is a guarantee of the Constitution to a worker. But till today if you come to my Constituencies, you will find 140 tea gardens are there where the tea garden labour are not getting living wages. Women work for 8 hours a day but they get Rs. 5.88 p. per day which has been prescribed to the child labour. I have given a complaint to the Government but no action has been taken as yet. They are entitled under the rules to get subsidised ration but instead, they are paid 30 paise in lieu of subsidised ration.

Article 43A of the Constitution enables the workers to have participation in the management. It is the right of the workers of the country under the Constitution to participate in the affairs of the management. But how many workers have been involved to participate in the affairs of the management by the Government in Public Sector Industries what to speak of Private Sector?

Article 45 is also a guarantee of the Constitution and the Government is committed to provide free and compulsory education for children. Even if you go to

the remote places, you do not find a school building there at present. That is the position of the school children. How the children, will so for education?

These are my allegations. I would have been happy to support the Bill but I have no other alternative. So, I do not support this demand because the country is facing a very difficult situation and everybody is concerned about it. So, I do not support it. Lakhs of unemployed people have not been given employment and their future is bleak.

You are spending money on foreign countries that is in Sri Lanka of about Rs. 80/90 crores a month to kill your own brothers and sisters by deploying our own army. That is why, your foreign policy is the worst so far as Sri Lanka accord is concerned.

This is because of your bad economic policy and foreign policy!

Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the success of our country's budget depends on how the monsoon fares in the year to come. If rainfall is adequate we see prosperity everywhere. While presenting this year's budget our hon. Prime Minister had in mind that this year's monsoon would be favourable and not will have a very good crop. But man proposes God disposes. While some parts of the country are reeling under severe drought conditions, others are affected by furious floods. This is the reason why the government had to bring forward Supplementary Demands for Grants in the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, while going through these demands for grants we find that Rs. 815 crores has been earmarked for drought-affected people and Rs. 300 crores have been set aside as subsidies to be given on fertilizers. It is well-known that the back-bone of our economy is agriculture because 80% of the people are engaged in agricultural work. While supporting these Supplementary Demands for Grants, I would request the hon. Minister, through you, to consider certain important points that I want to mention.

[Shri Ramswaroop Ram]

First of all I want to say that under the flood/drought relief programmes the centre allocates funds to state governments. These funds are given so that state governments can provide assistance to affected people in their respective states. In Bihar, where I come from, there is no drought but 25 out of 40 districts are affected by severe floods. Every year in Bihar state, a lot of damage is done to the life and property due to floods. Today we see that no efforts are being made to dredge the rivers of Bihar. No comprehensive plans have been drawn up to how to increase the flow of water in rivers. Silt deposits are continuously increasing in rivers and canals and even a little surplus water leads to floods. Every year we spend crores of rupees on constructing embankments but we have not found any concrete solution to the problem of floods. The government can get it verified that during last year's floods, the flow of water in rivers of Bihar was not as much as it should have been. On looking at the figures of past 10 years it can be seen that the state government did not take adequate precautionary measures to combat floods. Had some precautions been taken in the month of June itself we could have obviate this year's floods because intensity of water flow in rivers this year was lesser than that of last year. As a result of not taking timely precautionary measures lot of our money goes waste and the only beneficiaries are brokers and middlemen. Although Bihar is a backward state, we generate a lot of economic resources for the country by way of natural and mineral resources found in the state in abundance. I would request that proper monitoring should be done in respect of funds allocated to states. The government should see whether those funds are being properly used or not. During question-hour in reply to a question the honourable Minister of state for Finance said that funds are available with the L.I.C. for irrigation and drinking water projects. They want to extend other assistance, too but the state government has not sent in any proposal. This retards our progress. Through you, I would request the hon Minister to impress upon the Chief Minister of Bihar to send concrete proposals on this subject so that with the help of irrigation

and drinking water we can make ourselves a bit stable.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the question of regional imbalance is often raised in this House. Regional forces flourish due to regional imbalances. This point can best be explained by what is happening in Chhota Nagpur. Chhota Nagpur is an area where most of the mines belts are located such as mica and manganese; Uranium is found in Jharsuguda. Platinum is also found there. Efforts are not being made for their extraction. The Government of India has taken a decision to the effect that if any large-scale projects envisage taking up land belonging to Adivasis then at least 1 or 2 members of those families would be employed in the projects so set up. But these assurances have not been implemented resulting in the rise of regional forces like the Jharkhand Andolan. I am not saying that these forces are against the government. Instead these forces are against the exploitation taking place there. The government should find out why there is a feeling of dissatisfaction among Adivasis there.

In a discussion in this house on the same subject, that time our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had taken a decision in the matter of industries. It was decided that districts without industries would be called No-Industry districts. On the basis of that decision 70 of our districts were identified so Industrial imbalance in these districts is increasing. At that time it was specifically decided that people should set up industries there be they from the private sector or the public sector. Inspite of this decision no industry has been set up there. District like Gaya, Nawada, Aurangabad etc. come under the No-Industry districts. Till today over there not a single industry, either in the public or private sectors, has been set up. Consequently, regional imbalances are being created there.

Both, our Prime Minister and Finance Minister, are concerned about removing this regional imbalance. Even this House is also concerned about it. Despite debating this issue in the House, nothing is being done. So we want that some or the other industry should be set up in the No-Industry districts be they from the

public or private sector. Our policy is to strengthen the country's economy by letting both public and private sectors grow in a competitive environment. This will lead to increased production. But these districts of Bihar remain No-Industry districts. No industry has been set-up there.

Industrialists have been treating Bihar as a grazing yard. They tap all our resources but are not prepared to put up an industry there. Sometimes our raw material is taken to Kota, sometimes to some other places in Rajasthan, at times to other places but nobody sets up a factory there. The raw material is ours but it is taken to other places to be developed in factories. I only want the big houses and the monopoly houses who take raw material away from Bihar to set up industries there. Only then would the regional imbalances be removed from our area.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a crop insurance scheme has been started. In this respect we decided, that under this scheme farmers whose crops are destroyed would get compensation. I have not seen this happen even though this scheme is in operation. The farmers have not received compensation even though his crops have been destroyed. No farmer has received the Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 he was to get under this scheme. It seems as though this scheme has been confined to cold storage, has been kept in governmental cupboards. Money has not reached the farmers under this scheme.

If the crop insurance scheme was under operation, the farmers would have received compensation from the L.I.C. or the Oriental Insurance Company for the lossess which they have had to suffer due to drought and floods and with that amount they would have bought fertilizers and seeds etc. thereby helping them to produce more which would have boost our economy. But, today, neither seeds nor fertilizers are being supplied to them though sowing season for rabi crops is about to over very shortly. In such circumstances how can it be expected to fulfil the assurances given by the Hon. Prime Minister to the people of the country ?

Today, unemployment is a gigantic problem facing the country. We have nearly 4 crores of unemployed youths in

the country. In every village and in street we find them. When we go to the rural areas hundreds of applications of unemployed youths requesting for providing employment reach us. Even the Post-graduates and graduates are unable to find employment. It is apprehended that these youths may be misled out of frustration caused by unemployment. Unemployment is a national problem and a national policy should be formulated to find a solution to this problem. What a contrasting situation is found in our society. On the one hand, there are families in which as many as six members in a single family are in employment, on the other not even a single member in a family is in employment despite having post-graduate and graduate qualifications. This is a very unhappy state of affairs.

I want to submit that there should be a fair distribution of job opportunities like that of rationing system, ensuring that at least one member of each family gets employment.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is the problem. I am trying to accomodate all of you and you are not cooperating.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will conclude after submitting about Loan-melas. Loan mela is meant for the upliftment of the poor. Whenever welfare programmes for the poor people are launched, the opposition raise objection. (Interruptions).

Loan mela is a very progressive measure and these should be organised in every district rapidly.

With these words, I will conclude and while thanking you I support these demands.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for grants. I would like to congratulate the Government and the Ministry of Finance for not allowing the financial situation becoming out of control and for ensuring stability in such difficult circumstances as existing at present due to floods, drought and other natural calamities.

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

The total outlay of demands is in the tune of Rs. 1580 crores. Out of this, an amount Rs. 815 crores have been earmarked for the benefit of farmers and Rs. 300 crores for giving subsidies on fertiliser and for which I congratulate the hon. Minister of State for Finance. But in this connection, I also want to submit that Government should take note of the concern expressed by the Reserve Bank regarding public borrowings. After these demands for grants are voted and adopted by the House, our total deficits will touch a record high figure of Rs. 8153 crores. In such situation, there is always possibility of inflation and price rise and anti social elements making profit by taking advantage of the situation. So Government should be fully vigilant about this and it should take steps with full precautions in this regard.

The other day, Hon. Prime Minister has stated the need for reorganising the administration at the district level. I fully welcome his ideas and hope that before reorganising the district level administration all over India, a full thought would be given to it with regard to development, expenditure to be incurred and regional imbalances. Only by keeping all these things in view the pace of development of the backward areas can be accelerated.

If a study is made about the districts which are identified backward industrially, you will find that some districts have made considerable development and some are still very backward. In this context, I want to cite an example from the State of Madhya Pradesh. The district adjoining Bhopal was identified as a backward district. The districts adjoining Indore were also identified as backward. A lot of investments were made there and as a result thereof these areas made much progress. I think Government should no more set up new industries in such areas. Other districts in the same States which are not developed at all should be declared as backward districts so that regional imbalances could be eliminated and every State develops equally.

My own parliamentary constituency Satna is a very backward district, despite three industries set up by Birlas and two

industries by Tatas, because the local population is being exploited by these capitalists. I have raised this issue many times but it led to no result. I have said this several times that Tatas and Birlas be impressed upon to recruit class III and class IV employees from the local population. But it is most unfortunate that class-III and class-IV posts are also being offered to outsiders. Today Local people are very much agitated and a feeling of discontentment is growing in their minds due to this. The affected people will no more tolerate such type of exploitation and injustice. Therefore, I will urge the hon. Minister to take some corrective steps well before the situation takes an ugly turn there. In this connection, I want to submit one more point. In case the situation takes an ugly turn there, it is not the masses but it is the capitalists, who are exploiting them, will have to pay the price.

For some time I have been discussing flood, droughts and other natural calamities. In this connection, I want to quote what Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi said about Bhopal.

[English]

Bhopal is the cultural capital of India. But the same cultural capital was reduced to a city of vultures overnight by the Union Carbide. Where there was death, disaster, sorrow, suffering, hunger, want of privacy. They continue even today. But in the same city the cultural activity on the part of the Government institutions was not brought to an end. It is not unfortunate and the history is going to pass very hard strictures against all of us.

[Translation]

Some selected bureaucrats and senior officers are dominating in the field of culture. There are such same politicians who control all cultural activities. I would also like to say if a survey is made about the recipients of award and honour winners, you will find that only a few selected bureaucrats.

[English]

Who have been trained writers, authors, critics, etc.

[Translation]

got these awards. But real poets,

artists, creative writers and literary persons do not get any recognition for their creative work. If an enquiry is made in this regard, it can be found that the most of the awards and honours have been conferred to the kith and kin of wiggibgs. Whereas a vast majority of the people are finding difficulty in meeting their both ends, some of the bureaucrats are going abroad for jaunts. It may be seen in detail as to how many bureaucrats and influential persons went abroad in the pretext of cultural activities and whether it served any useful purpose at all. This farce is required to be stopped forthwith. Where people are unable to get even two square meals a day, such extravagances should be stopped and Government should reconsider over it.

I am recollecting here what once Mahatma Gandhi had said that the poor and hunger stricken people of this country would see the existence of God in a shape of a bread and a bread alone. You are wasting crores of rupees of the poor people of the country in the name of cultural activities. History will not forgive us for such type of extravagancy. You should think over it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in regard to Satna Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had promised that a T.V. relay station would be set up there. In 1986 we were assured that by 1986 a T.V. relay station would be installed there but it is regretted to say that no relay station has been installed at Satna so far, although a T.V. station has already been set up at an adjoining town Shahdol which is comparatively less important town than Satna in every sphere be it population, business, trade etc. May I know the reasons as to why a T.V. relay centre has not been set up at Satna despite the announcement made in this regard. Satna is being discriminated. Is it because the representatives of the other two neighbouring districts are holding Ministerial positions in the Union Cabinet ? I want that such type of discrimination should be stopped and a T.V. relay station be set up at Satna at the earliest.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, similarly I would also demand that a Public Sector Unit should be established at Satna so that the local people get employment. The cement industry, which has been given

concessions by the Government and we also lent support to it has no parallel in terms of exploitation in the existing history of mankind. If you go there you will find the adverse impact of pollution caused by cement industry on flora and fauna of the area. But it is most unfortunate that no action has been taken against it so far. This time, I am raising this issue with all emphasis under my command. But no one listens to me.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these words I support these demands.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Janardhana Poojary made a point during zero hour which clarifies that he has accepted our point in principle.

I want to ask him, who has drafted the application. It must have been done by the bank employees and not at his instance. It asks in no unambiguous terms.

[English]

'Whom you intend to vote in the next time ?'

[Translation]

The reply which the Minister has given.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister has already replied to this thing.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : He has not denied having issued the said questionnaire and holding a meeting. He has not even denied that there are irregularities in the issuance of applications...*(Interruptions)* You indulge in such activities and that is why the country has reached such a state of affairs. For how many more years will you continue with such practices ? Tell me, have you ever done anything worthwhile. I would like to know by how much have you augmented the irrigation potential during all these 40 years, when your Government has been in power ? By making wasteful expenditure, where are you driving the country Mamataji pointed out that corruption in West Bengal Government is more than in the Bofors deal. In a way, Mamataji has indirectly admitted that there has been corruption in Bofors arms deal. The Co

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

gress Government and the agents have received the kickbacks. Mamataji has admitted this.

[English]

She accepted it indirectly.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I protest this. This is not the charge. You can comment in any way. But you can't make a categorical statement.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You clarify. Mamataji has stated that the corruption in West Bengal Government is far more deep rooted than it was in Bofors arms deal. This means that there was corruption in the arms deal.

[English]

That means she accepted indirectly that Bofors company has paid some kickbacks to the Congress Government. This is an accepted fact by the Congress Members in the Lok Sabha. I am talking about their version. I am not giving my version.

[Translation]

I am not saying this. This is what she has said. She has admitted indirectly that there is more corruption in West Bengal Government than in Bofors deal. It is her version and not mine. This means that she accepts the fact, about the Bofors deal. That is a good thing. If neither you nor the bankers have distributed these applications then the Congress workers must have distributed them and enabled the people to get loans. You just tell whether you distributed these applications or not. I am not ready to accept that the Government has not distributed these applications. I am ready to accept that the bankers have not issued these applications but this type of

Ergli i.]

pplications were received by the bankers and loans were sanctioned. Whether you now Poojary : Yes. If you are going to vote him : Yes or No.

Translation]

Is that the way ? Efforts are being made to catch votes by distributing such applica-

tions and providing children sweetmeats. Recently, Shri Buta Singh visited Guntur where a bye-election was to be held. I am not able to comprehend why so many Ministers went there. The entire application form is about Poojary Sahib. There should be some procedure for providing loan. In olden days people felt shy in receiving loans but today it has become more or less a fashion. Loan melas are organised, people are garlanded and loans are disbursed in an arbitrary way. It has become a fashion these days. This means people are being ruined. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us the number of poor people who have received loans and the amount that has been disbursed to them through these loan melas. Nobody is ready to give them loans. I would like to know the percentage of poor people who have received these loans. They must not be more than five per cent even. A new practice has started these days. The Non. Resident Indians open their accounts in banks. They get commission on their deposits. Besides, if a Non-Resident Indian deposits his money through an agent, the latter gets a loan. 60 per cent of the loan is granted without security or bank guarantee. These people set up industries with the help of these loans. These industries are private limited companies and therefore they change the Board of the company at will, thereby making the Bankers helpless in recovering the loan amount. When the banks are giving interest on the deposits then why do they give 60 per cent loans to the nominees of NRIs. These nominees do not set up industries and swindle the entire loan amount. Crores of rupees have been cornered in this way, by the people and the industrialists.

I would like to submit that not more than 10 per cent of the loans so distributed at these loan melas reach the poor. These loans are distributed at the sweet will of the organisers. Providing them loans will not therefore benefit them in any way. Instead they should be provided employment opportunities. Small employments therefore should be started for them.

Just now an hon. Member of Congress Party from Madhya Pradesh was complaining that development work in his constituency has not been undertaken though it has been taken up in the constituency of a Union Minister. If that is the plight of their constituencies, you can well imagine

the plight of our constituencies. The Ministers are getting things done in their constituencies and the other constituencies are being neglected. Does it mean that only those areas will be developed which belong to the Ministers and other areas will continue to be neglected? I think that Andhra Pradesh falls in the second category because the people of Andhra Pradesh have voted Telugu Desam Party to power. The Centre is not providing adequate funds for drought and flood relief and thereby punishing the people.

Just now an hon. Member from Bihar mentioned about the Jharkhand agitation brewing there. Similarly, there is the Telangana agitation in Andhra Pradesh. You know that the Telangana agitation started in 1969 and intensified in 1971. The Congressmen themselves were behind this agitation as they wanted to remove the then Chief Ministers. They incited the people to intensify the movement. But even after that nothing worthwhile was done. Even after 40 years the Nizam's Sriramapad Sagar project has not been completed. Half of the State does not have regular irrigation facility. We need at least Rs. 300 crores to bring 6 lakh acres of land under irrigation. Similarly, Rs. 600 crores are needed to utilise Krishna waters for irrigation.

I would like to know how much has been provided by the Centre on irrigation schemes in Andhra Pradesh. Inspite of two agitations, 6-point formula and setting up of a separate Telangana Development Board, nothing much has been done in respect of irrigation facility during the last 40 years. This shows how much Centre cares for the people of Telangana. The seeds of agitation are once again sprouting because of this regional imbalance. I have been raising this point repeatedly in this House. But neither the Congress nor any other party is trying to solve this problem. I have written letters to the Chief Minister, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and Shri Buta Singh to amend the Presidential Order of 1974. The local people are not getting employment. Outsiders are being appointed in the local industries and Government Service. Consequently, resentment is surging in them. Resentment will lead to agitation and your Government will be thrown out of power. You will repent later on.

I would like to know the fate of my letters which I wrote to Shri Buta Singh, to the President of India and to Shri N.T. Rama Rao wherein I demanded justice for Telangana by making suitable amendment in the order of 1974. I have also written letters regarding early completion of projects like SRSP, Eichenelli, Bhima and Sri Salem Lift Canal, but in vain. Neither the State Government nor the Centre have responded. It seems that agitation is the only way to reach them and seek redressal. Some people are making efforts in this direction. The Members of Warangal Municipality will be giving a representation to Shri Rajiv Gandhi shortly in this regard. They should give assistance for the textile mills becoming sick. An amount of Rs. 1 crore be provided for propylene factory so that work could be completed without any delay. Our representatives met you for this also, as well as all projects in Telangana may be completed.

Crop insurance should be unitwise, not farmwise. You do it unitwise. Sri Rampad Sagar Project should also be completed.

15.00 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL AND RESOLUTIONS
Forty-Fourth Report

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Forty-Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th November, 1987, subject to the modification that para 4 and sub-para (ii) of para 5 thereof relating to allocation of time to Resolutions, be omitted."

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Forty-Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

the 25th November, 1987 subject to the modification that para 4 and sub-para (ii) of para 5 thereof relating to allocation of time to Resolutions, be omitted."

The motion was adopted.

15.01 hrs.

YOUTH BILL*

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a comprehensive policy for the development of the youth in the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for a comprehensive policy for the development of the youth in the country."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi—absent; Shri K. S. Rao—absent.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

[Substitution of New Article for Article 201]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri G. S. Basavaraju—absent : Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda—absent.

15.02 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

[Insertion of New Article 30A]

SHRI S. M. GURADDI (Bijapur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. M. GURADDI : I introduce the Bill.

PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION BILL*

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for recognition of public interest litigations and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for recognition of public interest litigations and for matters connected therewith".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I introduce the Bill.

15.03 hrs.

**BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
(AMENDMENT) BILL***

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986”.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[Amendment of Article 51 A]

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India”.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I introduce the Bill.

SATI PREVENTION BILL*

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent sati and its glorification and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent sati and its glorification and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

PROHIBITION OF TESTS FOR PRE-BIRTH SEX DETERMINATION BILL*

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MEERA KUMAR (Bijnor) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit tests for pre-birth sex determination and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit tests for pre-birth sex determination and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto”.

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI MEERA KUMAR : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

[Amendment of Article 244 etc.)—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the motion for consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri Piyus Tirakay be put to vote. On the last occasion the House had to be adjourned for want of quorum and the Division on the motion was held over to the next Private Members' Bills day.

Before I put the motion to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by Division.

Let the Lobbies us cleared.

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 10]

[15. 12 hrs.

AYES

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 *Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
 Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N. P.
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
 Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Reddy, Shri C. Janga
 Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
 Thomas, Shri Thampan
 Tiraky, Shri Piyus

NOES

Alkha Ram, Shri
 Anthony, Shri P. A.
 Arunachalam, Shri M.
 Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh
 Bairagi, Shri Balkavi
 Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
 Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
 Banerjee, Kumari Mamata
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bharat Singh, Shri
 Choudhary, Shri Nandlal
 Das, Shri Bipin pal
 Dhariwal, Shri Shanti
 Engti, Shri Biren Singh
 Gadhvi, Shri B. K.

Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopeshwar, Shri
 Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
 Jagan Nath Prasad, Shri
 Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
 Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur
 Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
 Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
 Jena, Shri Chintamani
 Jitendra Prasada, Shri
 Jujhar Singh, Shri
 Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
 Ken, Shri Lala Ram
 Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
 Krishna Singh, Shri
 Kumar, Shrimati Meera
 Kurien, Prof. P. J.
 Lowang, Shri Wangpha
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Manorma Singh, Shrimati
 Manvendra Singh, Shri
 Mavani, Shrimati, Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai
 Mehta, Shri Haroobhai
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
 Mishra, Shri Shripati
 Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
 Naik, Shri Shantaram
 Naikar, Shri D. K.
 Namgyal, Shri P.

*Wrongly voted for 'AYES'.

Narayanan, Shri K. R.	Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati	Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
Pandey, Shri Madan	Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar
Pandey, Shri Manoj	Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand	Verma, Dr. C. S.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat	Verma, Shrimati Usha
Patil, Shri Uttamrao	Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti	Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
Patnaik, Shri Jagannath	Zainul Basher, Shri
Poojary, Shri Janardhana	
Prabhu, Shri R.	MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result * of the Division is :
Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom	Ayes—9
Qureshi, Shri Aziz	Noes—91
Rai, Shri I. Rama	
Rajhans, Dr. G. S.	The motion is not carried in accordance with Rule 157 of the Rules of Procedure and in accordance with the provision of Article 368 of the Constitution of India.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop	
Ram Dhan, Shri	The motion was negatived.
Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri	
Ranga, Prof. N. G.	CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha	[Insertion of New Article 15 A]
Rathod, Shri Uttam	
Rawat Shri Harish	[English]
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad	MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Next Item.
Shanmugam, Shri P.	Shri Thampam Thomas.
Sharma, Shri Chiranjit Lal	SHRI THAMPAN' THOMAS (Mavelikara) : I beg to move :
Shervani, Shri Saleem I	"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."
Sidnal, Shri S. B.	
Singh Deo, Shri K. P.	This Amendment to this constitution to incorporate the right to work and pay unemployment dole is not coming up for the first time for consideration before the House but from the very consideration of the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly, it was stressed that the right to work is a point which is to be included in the fundamental right.
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan	
Sodi, Shri Mankuram	
Sparrow, Shri R. S.	
Subburaman, Shri A. G.	
Sukh Ram, Shri	
Suman, Shri R. P.	

*The following Members also recorded their votes :—

AYES : Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer, Shri S. M. Guraddi and Shri Gadedhar Saha;

NOES :—Shri Khelan Ram Jangde, Shri Vir Sen, Shri Sidha Lal-Murmu and Shrimati Sheila Dikshit.

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

If we go through the debates of the constituent Assembly, even the speech of Dr. Ambedkar when he was presenting the Draft Constitution, he had stressed the need to have a socialist society. Now, after the passage of this much time, when we look back and see, it was included in the Directive Principles. From our experiences, we find this is the time when it will have to be included in the Fundamental Rights. Why I am saying this is because of the non-authority of the Courts to go into and check whether the rights of the citizens are implemented or not. And in the absence of such a check this valuable right in the socialist society is denied.

Now, if we look at the countries like, Bulgaria, Bolivia, G. D. R., China, Czechoslovakia, Venezuela, North Vietnam, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Yugoslavia, Mongolian People's Republic, Japan, North Korea, Libya, Poland, Romania, Syria, U.S.S.R., Iraq and Hungary, in their written Constitutions they have made provisions to see that it is the duty of the Government to provide for employment and if not to give unemployment doles for their citizens.

In 1975, the socialists had made it clear in the Preamble itself that we dedicate ourselves to a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic. When the very word 'socialist' is included in the Preamble of the Constitution, it becomes mandatory for us to see that the right to work—if not, the payment of unemployment wages—becomes part of the Fundamental Rights.

In this context, I would like to invite attention to the debates in the Constituent Assembly. I will quote Dr. Ambedkar, *i.e.* what he had said when this matter was put into the Directive Principles. At that time, there were apprehensions expressed by Members *i.e.* whether by including it in the chapter on Directive Principles, the aspirations of the people will be fully satisfied. What Dr. Ambedkar said then is this.

If it is said that the Directive Principles have no legal force behind them, I am prepared to admit it. But I am not prepared to admit that they have no sort of binding force at all. Nor am I prepared to concede that they are useless because they have no binding force in law,

The Directive Principles are like the Instrument of Instructions which were issued to the Governor-General and to the Governors of the Colonies and to those of India by the British Government under the 1935 Act. Under the Draft Constitution it is proposed to issue such instruments to the President and to the Governors. The texts of these Instruments of Instructions will be found in Schedule IV of the Constitution. What are called Directive Principles is merely another name for Instrument of Instructions. The only difference is that they are instructions to the Legislature and the Executive. Such a thing is to my mind welcomed. Wherever there is a grant of power in general terms for peace, order and good government, it is necessary that it should be accompanied by instructions regulating its exercise.

Therefore, at the time of including the right to work, for the citizens as a goal, it was included in the Directive Principles in this context. But what had happened? Subsequent to this, when it was included in the Directive Principles, the Executive and the legislature had never thought of it as an instruction, or as an instrument of instructions. Instead of that, they made it to become a casualty, and it became only a slogan. That is now very well seen *i.e.* with 48% of the population living below the poverty line and about 3.7 million people registering their names in the various employment exchanges in India and people demanding jobs everywhere, and finding it very difficult to live, we see that this has always been only a slogan, and never the practice, nor was any earnest effort made for the purpose of implementing it. Therefore, I feel that judiciary has to look into the matter so that it becomes a matter of right for the people, *viz.* that job is a right and if job cannot be provided, by the Government, then people have to be paid unemployment wages for the purpose of living.

The cardinal principle behind Fundamental Rights is the right to life, which is guaranteed by any means. That is the freedom of life. The freedom of life also connotes its existence. Unless a person has got the means to live, how can his life be maintained?

So, for the purpose of maintaining his life, there must be a way in a socialist society

is to be guaranteed by the government; that is what it is said. When the amendment is made in the Constitution and we declared ourselves as a socialist State, it becomes imperative on our part to see that it should be changed from the Directive Principles and bring it back to the Fundamental Rights so that the court will have the scrutiny of this matter and how far that has been implemented.

This matter has been discussed by this House several times and I have gone through the previous debates of this August House when it came up for consideration. In the Constituent Assembly itself, when the subject in matter of Fundamental Rights was discussed, it was said while moving an amendment by Prof. Shiban Lal Saksena (United Provinces : General). It reads as follows :

"This is a clause which is very fundamental in our Constitution. The character of the amendments suggested also shows that it goes to the very root of the whole Constitution. My sympathies are undoubtedly with the amendment of Prof. K. T. Shah who has moved two amendments which really suggest that in this clause we should lay down that the system of our State shall be "Socialist."

So, it was the vision of our forefathers, of our Constitution, that our nation should be a socialist nation; and if that was the vision of our forefathers that is should be a socialist State, even the most important duty of State, to guarantee life for its citizens, we could not provide. We have to admit that and take the responsibility and see that every citizen in the State is guaranteed the minimum right of life. For the purpose of guaranteeing the minimum right of life the right of employment should come out of the Directive Principles and should find a place in the Fundamental Rights. This has got international ramifications. Article 32 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights says :

"Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment."

We accept it. If it is a fundamental right—Article 23 (1)—which is accepted,

then it becomes a duty to give job and protect it for the individual.

The preamble to the French Constitution of 1946 reads :

"Every one has the duty to work and the right to obtain employment... Every human being who, because of his age, his physical or mental conditions, or because of the economic situation, finds himself unable to work, has the right to obtain from the community the means to lead a decent existence... The nation guarantees equal access of children and adults to education, professional training and culture."

The Constitution of the Fifth Republic 1958 reaffirms it. Article 118 of the Constitution of USSR says :

"The Citizens of the USSR shall have the right to work, that is, the right to guaranteed employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality....."

Article 27 of the Constitution of Japan says :

"All people shall have the right and obligation to work. Standards for wages, hours, rest and other working condition shall be fixed by law..."

Similarly Article 4 of the Constitution of Libya says :

"Work in Libyan Arab Republic is a right a duty and an honour for every able bodied citizen..."

In this context, we are going to compare our country even with Libya; whether we are able to give this guarantee. When this discussion took place in 1978, when this was elaborately discussed by the House and came up for consideration, most of the members were involved in the discussion, and many of our friends are those who now find a place on the Treasury Benches.

I have read his speech, participating in the debate in 1978, how vociferous they were, canvassing the point to include it in the Fundamental Rights, the right to work !

I bring to your notice, that at that time it was pointed out that this is one of

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

the most important rights of the citizens and it was stressed quoting from various constitutions of various countries, and that includes China. The Constitution of China says; Article 27 of the 1975 Constitution says :

"Article 27 of 1975 Constitution *inter alia* provides 'citizens have the right to work and the right to education'. Working people have the right to rest and the right to material assistance in old age in case of illness or disability."

15.26 hrs.

[**SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN**
in the Chair]

In the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, it is said :

"In the Socialist Republic of Rumania, the citizens have the right to work. Each citizens is given the possibility to carry on, according to his training an activity in the economic, administrative, social or cultural field and is remunerated according to its quantity and quality. For equal work there is equal pay."

So, this subject matter was discussed in 1978 at length. Finally, the fate of that Bill was, it was put out for eliciting opinion. After that, that Parliament was dissolved and therefore nothing could take place. And I am glad to say that this is the second time in this Eighth Lok Sabha a Bill of this nature is coming up for consideration. Earlier in 1986, when Shri Banatwalla presented a Bill, that got the ballot and that was discussed in this House. For a second time again, it seems that the God is with this Bill—if there is a God—and God also wants that this right is to be given to the people of this nation. Because for a second time also in the ballot the same item has come up. And in the Eighth Lok Sabha when it comes up for second time, I think the Government will accept it and will present it as a Government Bill and provide this right to work in the Fundamental Rights.

Earlier 1948 onwards it was being discussed. In 1962 along with the question of the Fundamental Rights it was discussed

in detail. In the 'sixties' and the 'seventies' kland all the Lok Sabha had an occasion in some way or other to discuss the matter and so voiced their concern over the mat problem. But perhaps this may be the first time that in the same Lok Sabha, for a second time the same type of Bill, same subject matter is coming up for considera-tion by ballot. So, my request is that the hon. Minister should take notice of it and give due consideration for that and the Goverment tbemselvess should bring a Bill 'for this purpose' and see that the citizens are guaranteed jobs in this country.

I need not go into the details of the problem. Because, all of us are aware of it. The conditions which we have today, are known. The persons who have got the means have got every facility to have a decent living. Whereas the persons who have no means, they are finding it every day difficult to pull on. They have nobody to support them. Our community as such is not responsible to the individual. We have declared many things in our various policy statements saying that we are marching to wards achieving this end. In 1962 we said in our Plan :

"The central concern of our plann-ing has to be the removal of poverty as early as possible. The stage has now come when we should sharply focus our efforts on providing an assured minimum income to every citizen of the country within a reasonable period of time. Progressively this minimum itself should be raised as development goes apace".

This was the declaration in 1962. What is the position of this declaration today ? What is the condition of the people from 1962 till date when we claim that we have completed six five-year plans and we have achieved self-sufficiency in foodgrans. We are able to export agricultural products to other countries and our godowns in various parts of the country are full with agricultural produce. We are 8th or 9th nation in the world in industrial production. We have an increase of 11 per cent in industrial production. Yet with all these, what remains is that the per capita income of the common man in India is still below the nearby south-eastern region. Perhaps only Bangla Desh is the country which is

having less per capita income than us. I have recently seen the statistics which were prepared in my State. The per capita income has risen by 0.6% only whereas the national average of per capita increase is 1.6%. The number of registered educated qualified people who are seeking employment in a small State like that of Kerala, is 27 lakhs. That will be only on the increasing side because there is no industrialisation, no factories or other things coming up. Has anybody got any responsibility to provide jobs to them? You see Bihar. Everyday the zamindars and the upper caste people are shooting the people. Recently there was a news report that a few persons assembled in a particular area to repair a generator or transformer. Immediately some people came and shot 21 people dead on the spot. We see the big houses of industrialists. Dalmia Nagar is closed for six years. About 20,000 workers are in the streets.

The workers of the factory are requesting the management to re-open the factory and they are prepared to work in half of the wages which they were getting earlier. There should be some clause in the Constitution to make it obligatory to big concerns like Dalmia Nagar to provide employment to the workers. About 1 lakh and odd factories are closed today. This clause should be shifted from Directive Principles to the Fundamental Rights to make it obligatory on the part of industries to see that the people are given employment. If there is such a clause in the Fundamental Rights, it can be exercised by the Supreme Court under article 32 or High Courts. Any citizen can go to the court and fil a case that this particular factory which is closed, can provide jobs to 20,000 people. The court would have seen how these people could be saved from that situation. When the hon. Labour Minister gives his statistics before the House about the closure of factories, it is never on the decreasing side. Now more than 1 lakh factories are closed and because of that people are thrown out of employment. The Government or court or any other forum can interfere. But still it continues in that position. How can it be averted? Of course, the Minister may say in his answer that there is the Sick Industry Taking-over law or something like that.

Whereas Court under Article 226 can direct on the basis of *writ of mandamus* to take over a factory and provide jobs and the rest of the things will take place thereafter. To that extent it could have been solved. Like that, in regard to accumulation of wealth in certain areas, people who have the means can accumulate wealth and keep it to themselves. They can purchase gold and keep it in their shelf or they can keep rice and paddy in their go-downs. They can also send it to other countries and thus amass wealth elsewhere also. All this situation could have been avoided if there was a duty bound principle on the part of the Government as well as the society to see that his brother is saved and given job and there is equality before law and there is equality in the society. Therefore, you see the range of differences. The persons who have got the ability to amass wealth can amass it and the persons who have no means for livelihood die out of starvation and in Kalahandi about 400 people died because of acute scarcity of drinking water. In recent years, we have been hoaring—news about Madhya Pradesh—that poor people in Madhya Pradesh ate certain things and they died. They had to eat those things because they were in starvation condition. How can this poverty and starvation be overcome? How can we the Government solve unemployment problem in the country? Is it not the duty on the part of the Government that job is to be provided and every citizen should get his livelihood to maintain himself and his family? Therefore, I stress that this is a very fundamental necessity for every citizen to get job and fundamental for him for his existence. It is a fundamental right incorporated in Chapter 3 of the Constitution. It is only because of that it is fundamental. The Directive Principles are only slogans, mere slogans to attract people during the election time, for the purpose of election manifesto. But the fundamental right is given and it makes it mandatory on the part of the Government to see that job is provided to every citizen. So, I say that my Bill seeks to make life and living and employment as one part and put it in the Fundamental Rights. I am not going into the details. My friends are anxious to speak on this subject and I hope all my friends will take part actively in this discussion and

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

make this Government to take up this matter as official Bill and change the Constitution to that extent.

Sir, in this context, I would like to point out another thing. If Government was willing to accept Shri Banatwalla's Bill in principle when he brought forward some Muslim women's right, when he said something should be done on the basis of 'Shariyat' that every Muslim or something like that will have to give something to his divorced wife. The Bill like that is against the Criminal Procedure Code. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, there is freedom to marry and freedom to divorce and no money should be paid. But in the case of Shah Bano, it was upheld that there should be payment. If a wife is divorced, she is entitled to compensation if she has no means. But there was a Bill before this House that man was wrong and that was to be amended and the Government was prepared to accept it in to and the Prime Minister himself agreed and the Bill was brought before this House. There is a Bill for the Muslims and that is quite okay. So then the Government has paid that much attention in the matter of Shah Bano's case, you should pay same attention to the poor people of this country, 48% of the people who are living below the poverty line. Taking that into consideration, I hope and I appeal that Government may bring forward an official Bill in this regard and make necessary amendments in the Constitution and see that the poor masses in the country are safeguarded so that they are rest assured of their livelihood in future.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, chapter 3 of the constitution of our country contains fundamental rights and directive principles of State policy have been given in chapter 4 of the constitution. It is a challenge for us to convert directive principles of State policy into fundamental rights and we are not yet prepared to face that challenge, our government is not prepared for it. Nor could the Janata Party, which ruled the country during the period from 1977 to 1980, convert these directive principles into fundamental

rights. Now question arises as to how we can convert these directive principles into fundamental rights and move forward, which is posing a challenge for us. We are to strengthen the economic condition of our country and we have taken steps for it, our Government have taken steps in this direction. This 20-point programme for removal of poverty is a step in this direction. It will pave the way in moving towards fundamental rights. We have given special priority to the removal of the poverty programme under 20-point programme and I.R.D.P. during the Sixth Five Year Plan and we are taking this programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan also. As a result of this, we have been able to bring down the percentage of the people living below the poverty line from 47 to 37. But our programme for elevation of poverty received a serious set back due to drought and floods, particularly in Rajasthan and Gujarat, where there is severe drought and in Assam, W. Bengal and Bihar to floods. It is a matter of great concern and we should think over it that when the people is affected by drought, they do not get employment.

In my constituency, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur are facing severe drought conditions. The Minister of Agriculture in his statement on drought conditions have stated that several measures are being adopted to face the drought problem...(*Interruptions*) I would like to put an amendment to the Constitution Amendment Bill brought forward by the hon. Member. It will be very much distressing to the people living in drought affected districts, if they are not provided employment. At least people residing in such areas must get employment, they must have the right to work. Kindly, try to think over it...(*Interruptions*)...I am not talking of my constituency alone, I am talking about whole of the nation. I have referred to floods also. The people will be in a very pitiable condition in severe drought affected areas, in case people residing there are not provided employment. There must be a provision in the Constitution in this regard. Under these circumstances, when country is facing severe drought conditions, people residing in drought affected areas must be provided employment if they so desire. The employment is not being provided in Barmer and other drought-hit areas. Therefore, there is an exodus to Haryana, to Punjab and to certain other States. Such is

the position, the Central Government should look into it and take steps to remedy the situation.

The Central Government should make arrangements so that the programmes drawn are implemented in letter and spirit. The I.R.D.P. is the most significant employment providing programme. This programme is meant to remove poverty, but it is not being implemented honestly. Tribals get 50% subsidy and 50 percent loan under this programme, but the amount of subsidy is not reaching them. The amount of subsidy is swallowed either by the development officers or by the Doctor for issuing a certificate. This assistance is not reaching to the really deserving people. There should be no provision for grants under I.R.D.P., assistance should be given in other ways. There should be no interest for 4-5 years on loans granted under the programme. The benefit of interest equivalent to the amount of subsidy should be given to the beneficiaries of the programme. This will strengthen their economic position and curb malpractices. Thus the programme is needed to be strengthened.

Second is the National Rural Employment Programme. This programme was undertaken to provide employment to the people and to create assets in rural areas. The assets have been developed in the form of schools, dispensaries and health centres in villages. The people in rural areas have been provided employment also. This programme has been very successful.

Besides this, there is another programme known as R.L.E.G.P. under which Government provides 100% assistance. Under this programme, construction of roads and certain other work have been undertaken. People have been given employment, but more employment opportunities are still required to be provided. Unless, we give emphasis to production of khadi, which Mahatma Gandhi emphatically emphasised, we are not going to succeed. We are not paying full attention to it. In my constituency, woolen khadi is being produced and about ten thousand people are employed in this job. There is an expansion potential too. We may encourage production of carpets, woolenkhadi and handicrafts and provide more employment opportunities. The

Government should fix a time limit, say in ten years or so, in which right to work, right to employment will be given. As regards education and employment system, I would like to say that 80% degree holders and 90% diploma holders out of those who got degrees and diplomas in Engineering during the last three years have not been provided employment. We are changing our education policy and propose to emphasise technical and vocational education under new education policy. As regards vocational edvcation, I would like to invite the attention of the Government towards problem of unemployment being faced by the degree and diploma holders in Engineering. We are spending crores of rupees on technical institutions but we are unable to provide employment to those who obtain degrees and diplomas from these institutions. This aspect needs to be looked into. The Government should also give a thought to it that in order to enable youths to get employment early, what type of technical education should be imparted to them.

In my country, there is unequal distribution of wealth. Some people are very rich whereas some are very poor. There are people who have gor enormous means to flourish their business and trade but on the other hand there are people who are very poor and having of nothing even to eat. We should think seriously to bridge this gap. We will have to make big changes in our plans. Earlier, we had decided to provide employment at least to one person in a family, but no concrete steps was taken in this regard. We should take a decision, here and now, that at least one person in a five members family will be given employment. If we succeed, we there will have somewhat relief, but so far success has been eluding us.

We will have to take some concrete step to solve unemployment problem. We have started self-employment programme for the educated unemyloyed, but the loan under this programme is being granted to those who do not need it. those who are in need of it are not being granted. The Government should bring an amendment in fundamental rights given in the Directive Principles and make a provision for employmens guarantee to the unemployed. There is employment guarantee scheme in Maharashtra, it should be extended to the entire country. Right to

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

work should be included in fundamental rights. Ours is not a sound economy, therefore, we should take steps in such a way that our policies are implemented. If we are unable to implement them, we will not succeed. With these words, I conclude.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill brought forward by Shri Thampan Thomas is of utmost importance which needs to be discussed seriously. It is not an ordinary Bill. I would like to say in brief that we ought to read the writing on the wall. When we, the Members of Parliament visit our constituencies lakhs of unemployed people congregate around us and demand employment from us. They are not much educated. They are too ignorant to understand that is is beyond the power of an M.P. to manage employment for so many people. As many as 6 to 7 lakh people of my area have come to Delhi, Faridabad, Ghaziabad and Ballabhgarh in search of employment. Every morning about 2 to 3 hundred people call at me with a request to write recommendatory letters for their employment. But they do not get employment despite my writing recommendatory letters. It is quite but natural. What I mean to say is that the unemployment problem has assumed so alarming preposition that it will weaken the very root of our democracy if it is not tackled effectively within next 5 to 10 years. What is happening in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar today will be repeated in Delhi after a period not more than 10 years. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once said that so long as poverty and hunger stroke to any part of the globe, the developed or the affluent nations could not live in peace, because sooner or later their poverty would disturb their peace.

16.00 hrs.

Similarly, the people in Delhi cannot live in peace on the face of serious unemployment in other parts of the country. One or the other day, this vast contingent of unemployed people would be forced to march to Delhi, so it is prudent that this problem is tackled at the grass root by providing them employment there itself. A lot of discussion has been taken place about unemployment problem in this House. Prior

to this also, a Bill was brought forward by Shri Banatwala. But the fact remains that the number of unemployed people is increasing by leaps and bounds. There are two types of unemployed people in our country. One is educated and the other is uneducated. When I found educated people with bachelor degrees in first class belonging to Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were washing utensils in small hotels in Delhi, it moved me so much that it reduced me to tears. You may cut a joke by saying that he is a 'purbia' you may even pass a remark that he is destined to do this. But, Sir, this is not a matter to be sidetracked just by passing such remarks. They do this type of job here under sheer compulsion. Had it been some other country, it would have been a different case. You might be aware that violence is taking its heavy toll in Bihar. The extremists arrested so far are found to be educated and they are well trained in handling arms. Why do such things happen there? Despite the area being rich in natural resources, the people are not getting employment. I think this is the reason behind growing violence there. It is not a present day creation, but it has been continuing for the last two to five hundred years. From this part of the land poor people had been taken to Mauritius, Trinidad, Fiji and they were made slave there. Now their children are being harassed in those lands. Even today people from Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Orissa come here in search of employment and are forced to lead a life of animals. But they do not get employment. Did anybody ever think seriously as to what is the solution to this problem? We cannot sidetrack this issue simply on the plea that this is Bihar's problem and it is their business to find solution to it. According to the constitution of India one is free to settle or acquire land anywhere in the country. Nobody can prevent him from doing so.

Now some of the people of Delhi have started saying that the Delhi population has reached its saturation point and no outsiders should be allowed to settle in Delhi. All of us are Indians. Nobody is an outsider. How can they be prevented from coming. If they are not provided employment in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh they will certainly come to Delhi in search of employment. Nobody can stop them. A solution to this problem needs to be thought over

very seriously. It is not a case like that of a compartment of passenger train where persons occupying berths in it first prevent entry of the passengers coming afterwards to it on the plea of non-availability of room in the compartment. An affluent person cannot say that he is none to bother if the other persons have no shelter. I had been to China. Very unusual things were used to be reported about China. But when I went there and saw the progress of China, it impressed me very much. In that country the minimum monthly wages is Rs. 600 and the maximum is Rs. 2,500. The Prime Minister also gets Rs. 2,500 only not more than that.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : But there is dictatorship, Dr. Rajhans.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Everybody in that country has been provided employment. I have studied China's 3000 years past history, but the degree of equality which prevails today was never found in the past. Indeed, there is dictatorship in that country, but we should take good things of others. Our country is so rich in natural resources that we can create ample employment opportunities. I am of the opinion that it is the bureaucrats who are instrumental in bringing bad name for Public Sector. As soon as a proposal is mooted to set up a public sector unit people started raising objections on the grounds that it will run in loss and bring no good. Had it been run honestly, it would have definitely yielded profit. It may be recalled that prior to 1949, 50% people in China were without employment, but today everybody has got employment in that country. I am not making a case of dictatorship for this country, but I must say that employment avenues should be made available to the people. After all it is not their fault that they are jobless and have no means of earning their livelihood. I have seen lakhs of families in this country who are not in a position to meet their both ends. Is it not our responsibility to provide food to the people at least two times a day. It will be possible only when everybody is provided employment. Now time has come to stick to one child norm instead of having two and it should be observed strictly. The

country cannot make progress unless work force is reduced.

Secondly, a lot of discussion has taken place about the New Education policy in the House. I would like to suggest that emphasis should be laid on technical education instead of general education in the country. People should be imparted vocational training, because general education will lead to frustration. Sir, if you allow me to speak, I find no better subject than this. There are vast scopes available in our country which can generate large number of employment opportunities. Recently, the Nobel laureate, Prof. Solo said that any State can create large number of employment opportunities if it so wishes. Another noted economist Keynes also shares the same view. If proper planning is done in our country, there will be no scarcity of employment. But I must say that it should be productive employment. Today the workers in the organised sector force their employers to pay 10 to 20 times more salary as compared to their counterpart in the rural areas who get not more than Rs. 2 a day whereas both of them possess the same qualification and work under similar circumstances. It was a matter of chance that the former got employment in a Jute Mill or a Steel factory or a Paper mill. They are earning a huge amount as overtime allowance due to their organised strength. But their counter part in rural areas hardly get anything. It is, therefore, imperative that the Government should formulate a rigorous employment policy which provide employment to the maximum number of people and no one becomes shirker after getting employment. The bill brought forward has far reaching implications. It is, therefore, essential to give a serious thought over it.

[*English*]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I am very happy that the mover of this Bill is agitated and is thinking about the most acute and important problem of this country. He says that 60 million people are unemployed. I don't know wherefrom he got this figure. Whether it is 60 million or 20 million is not the problem. This problem itself is very acute. Ultimately it may lead the unemployed youth to be desperate. That

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

way I fully agree out there is a deformity in the very Bill that has been brought forward before the House. The Fundamental Rights chapter of the Indian Constitution categorically says that the basic freedom, namely, freedom of profession is a fundamental right and excuse me Parliament has no authority to amend the fundamental rights. It is the basic structure of the Indian Constitution. Supreme Court has already said that basic structure of the Constitution cannot be altered.

Therefore, the point is that before the right to work is accepted as Constitutional mandate we have to limit the freedom of profession which is also one of the fundamental right. Many hon. Members mentioned about China and Russia. In China if somebody passes an M.A. degree that does not mean that he will be provided with employment according to his qualification. He can be asked to go and clean the roads or any other work. Only that way they have solved the unemployment problem. Their whole economy is under the control of the State. (*Interruptions*)

Inside China and Soviet Union now there is a movement to be liberal and they are going to be liberal. The demand is growing in Socialist countries to restore the values of democracy. Day before yesterday I saw in a leading Chinese newspaper saying that those who are dogmatic and conservative and oppose the present reforms that are being introduced they should be eliminated. There is social unrest and the younger generation is agitating through wall posters, etc. for more freedom.

I fully agree that it should be in the directive principles but not as a fundamental right. Unemployment dose may be given as is possible for the State. Let us be practical. So far as USA and U.K. is concerned they are paying unemployment dose to the extent of six days a week ages. The difference between the man who is employed and not employed is one day's wages. That is the unemployment compensation there but in India we have to take into consideration our financial condition whether or not we can finance to that extent. But this is a

very good idea and fully support that there should be some unemployment dose. At the same time, there should be a national debate in the country whether we should forgo, if not all, some of the fundamental rights. Some fundamental rights have to be given up. Then only we can achieve the targets. The entire economy must be fully under the control of the State. Otherwise it cannot be done. The Bill, as it is, has a number of deformities. It should be brought to a healthier life. Whatever is pragmatic, that must be incorporated in the Bill so that it can be implemented after we pass it. All the same, I would urge upon the Government to explore the possibilities for creating more employment opportunities.

Regarding our education policy, we cannot tell a person that you cannot have higher and higher education. You have to divert them to technical education. You can do that because that is provided in the Constitution. Everybody has equal rights.

Similarly, the basic concept of our Constitution has to have honourable changes. We must have a commitment to do that. You must be psychologically and mentally prepared for the total changes in the economic, social and political order. Only then we can achieve this objective.

[*Translation*]

*DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contd) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset I will thank our colleague Shri Thomas who has brought forth this Constitution Amendment Bill. I thank him because he has provided us with an opportunity to discuss a very important and serious problem facing the country today. He has enabled us to place our various views before this House on this important subject. This Bill contains two clauses. I will speak separately on them. In the first clause he has said "all citizens shall have the right to employment." I fully support it. But one thing we should keep in mind. It is necessary to provide employment opportunities to all but for that we will have to change our way of thinking also. Why I say so, I will tell shortly. Here I will say that we shall have to undertake our 'planning' on an entirely new process. The method of planning being

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

followed at present is wholly inadequate to provide jobs to all. We can never provide employment to everybody with the present system of planning.

We shall have to work out how many men will be required for each job in our country. This estimate should be made for the net 10, 20 or 50 years. For example we should estimate how much food will be required and to produce that quantum of food what will be manpower needed. In this manner we should form proper estimates for all other fields also. We should work out the future need of manpower in every field. In every village and in the primary schools we should find out how many children are there and what is there I.Q. We should study their aptitude for various types of work. Hence we should keep in mind one more thing, According to our present thinking, we do not give equal dignity to all types of work. That is why the rich parents want their children to go in for white-collar jobs fit for the educated class, however dull headed they may be. They do not want their children to do manual work or work involving physical labour. That is why in the Universities we find that the not so bright students also get through and get degrees but fail to achieve much in later life. That is why I reiterate that unless we change our thinking, it will be very difficult to undertake the planning in a new way. Here one of our friends mentioned about China. I want to say that I went to Denmark several years ago and stayed there for quite some time. Now Denmark is not a socialist country, but I found that there was full employment. Not only that, the lowest pay there was 400 and the highest pay was 1800. Hence we shall also have to think about and rectify the staggering disparity previling here in our country. This has to be changed.

No Sir, I do not support the idea of unemployment allowance. This is because in my long experience I have seen that if one gets payment or allowance without doing any work, he becomes lazy and useless in most cases and he loses any interest to work. Hence I say that some help of course needs to be given to the unemployed persons till some suitable employment is provided to them but that should not be termed as unemployment allowance, it may be called an 'honorarium'. But this pay-

ment of honorarium should not be the same or equal to unemployment allowance. The recipient shall have to do some work in exchange. We have got plnty of work in our country to do which we do not get volunteers. For example I suggest that those who are paid honorarium. may be asked to undertake adulet aduacation programmes if they are educated. They can be entrusted with this work and it can be examined after one year whether they are doing the work properly or not. These people can be entrusted with the family planning programmes in their respective areas. There is a lack of consciousness among our people about various issues. These recipients of honorarium can be utilised to imbibe consciousness among the people about various things. There are many social laws bur the people are ignorant of them. Those may be publicised through them. The ill-effects of untouchability, the need for national integration etc. can be duly publicised by these people. They can be utilised to oppose the secessionist and devisive forces and to counter their propaganda etc. What I am driving at is, that we should not pay unheemployment allowance. Unemployment allowance means that an allowance will be paid and no work will be asked for in return. I say that they may be paid sufficiently to keep their body and soul together, but they will have to do some work in exchange of that. The rural folk can construct roads, in the villages, they can help to keep the villages clean. Many village ponds are so choked with weeds and dirty water that they are not usable. They can help to clean these ponds. The hon. Chairman will ring the bell now and I do not wise to speak after he rings the bell. Therefore, I will briefly say that there is no dearth of work in our country. The unemployed can be utilised for such developmental works on payment of an honorarium, But Mr. Chairman, Sir, to do all that we shall have to change our entire outlook and thinking. All the educated and rich people of our country want only children to go for the so called 'white collara' jobs, though they may be quite dull-headed. Therefore I stress that our entire outlook shall have to be changed. Mahatama Gandhi said that in a country, in a society, all work has equal dignity. But I regret to say that even today we respect a man according to the type of work he

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

does and the amount of money he earns. We do not treat all with the same human dignity.

Sir, I sincerely welcome this opportunity afforded to us for this discussion. Here I will urge upon the Govt. to bring forth a Bill based upon the Central theme and spirit of the present Bill after chalking out a detailed programme for the coming 20 or more years in this respect. They should undertake a totally new planning to provide food and work for all in the country. With that Sir, I conclude.

*SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore) : Hon. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Constitution amendment Bill moved by Hon. member Shri Thampan Thomas. I request the Govt. to bring forward a Govt. Bill on the matter and enact it.

The present Bill by Shri Thampan Thomas seeks to insert a new article 15A in the Constitution. Hon. lady member who just spoke before me rightly pointed out that it would not suffice if we pay some 100 rupees as unemployment allowance to the unemployed. There are millions of people in this country after spending huge amounts on acquiring degrees like MA and MSc are still languishing without employment. The noble objective of this Bill is not only to provide unemployment allowance to the unemployed but also to provide employment to them. Right to employment is sought to be made a justiciable fundamental right enshrined in the Constitution. Where employment could not be provided, the Bill provides for payment of unemployment allowance. The unemployed youth can utilise this unemployment allowance for their pocket expenses and for their daily expenses when they make their vain attempts to get at least menial jobs in some petty establishment.

The unemployed youth may also be used in socially useful activities on payment of half of the salaries offered by other organisations for similar work. The unemployed man power has to be harnessed for the good of the society.

Food, cloth and shelter are the three basic needs of human life. It is the basic duty of the Govt. to provide these to one and all. However, unless the Govt. provides employment, these basic necessities can not be provided to our millions. A revolutionary thinking is required on the matter. A plan has to be evolved by which unemployment is eradicated if not fully at least considerably.

I would like to point out on this occasion that even in many western countries unemployment allowances are provided to the educated unemployed. Such schemes are even in many of the advanced countries. Social security schemes to protect the interests of retired persons of the age group 50 to 65 years and other invalids are also there in those countries.

Sir, the financial memorandum appended to the Bill states that the implementation of the provisions of the Bill would involve expenditure of the order of Rs. 800 crores. That is not a big amount for the Indian Govt. Rs. 5 lakhs would be involved on staff requirement for implementing the provisions of this Bill.

Statistics point out that, at present, in India, 49% of the people are living below poverty line. Poverty is the direct outcome of unemployment. The number of candidates registered with the Employment Exchanges all over the country in the year 1981 stood at 1 crore and 84 lakhs. After a lapse of 4 years the number in 1985, rose to 2 crores and 62 lakhs. This year it has increased to 3 crores and 36 lakhs. Every year the number of registrants with employment exchanges is increasing by 38.61 lakhs. If we look at the State-wise figures, the unemployment rate is alarming. As per statistics available for April, 1987, 43 lakhs in W. Bengal, 32 lakhs in Uttar Pradesh, 29 lakhs in Bihar, 28 lakhs in Maharashtra, 27 lakhs in Kerala, 25 lakhs in Andhra and 24 lakhs in Tamil Nadu are unemployed. Special schemes must be brought forward so as to radically change this gloomy picture.

This amendment Bill must also provide for another thing. A person registers his name with an employment exchange. No

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

interview card is sent to him for 10 or 15 years. The candidate hears no response for many years and sometimes for ever. When luckily the time comes, he becomes over-aged for the job. Either the Govt. must guarantee employment to all those registered with employment exchanges within a stipulated time frame on seniority basis or they should not insist on this age limit. An amendment in this behalf should be made in the present Bill. Age restriction must be removed until we reach a stage when the unemployment rate is reduced to the minimum. Hon. Minister may kindly take into account.

So my sincere request is that the Govt. must remove this age limit for jobs. When Govt. cannot provide jobs for 10 or 15 years, why should they stick to this age restriction? It is sheer injustice to disqualify a candidate from employment merely on the ground that he has crossed the age limit. Govt. must consider my suggestion and remove this age restriction.

Unemployed graduates apply to banks for loans under the Self Employment Schemes. These youth have to run from post to pillar and wait for 1 year or 2 years. These bank officials harass the applicants. They ask the applicants to mortgage their houses, their property etc. If the applicants are that much resourceful, why should they go to banks for loans at all? These huddled must be removed. Loans should be disbursed within 2 weeks to 2 months. Loans should be provided on the guarantee of the applicants' certificates. There should be no inordinate delay.

A person studies MA and MSc. He sells his property and invests the money on his education. If bank officials ask for property as guarantee where will the poor candidate go? At least, in future, this shameful condition must go.

Likewise, an applicant applies for loans for starting his self venture. The DIC recommends some 25,000 rupees. Banks reduce it to Rs. 20,000. But actually the applicant gets Rs. 15,000 and at the end, while the venture calls for an investment of Rs. 25,000 the applicant is given only Rs. 15,000. That means he will not be able to realise his objective. I invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to the path-

tic condition of the unemployed in the country.

The implementation and monitoring of loan mela scheme should be entrusted to a committee comprising MPs and MLAs.

75% of the vacancies in private companies should be filled through employment exchanges. Amendment to the relevant law should be proposed. As is the rule with Govt. companies and organisations, personnel for private companies should be also selected through employment exchanges. If not all the vacancies, at least 50 to 75 per cent of the vacancies in private companies must be filled through employment exchanges. This would provide employment to many waiting in queue for 10 to 15 years after registering with the employment exchanges.

Many of the unemployed youth meander here and there and indulge in all-social activities. Many of them take to naxalism. They loot men, rob people of their money and indulge in other anti-Govt. activities. They violate the discipline of the society. They become frustrated and despondent. This attitude grows in them from the very initial days perhaps from their school days for they clearly understand that they would not get employment after their education, Govt. must, therefore, inculcate in the minds of youth a sense of security as regards employment after their education. This is the need of the hour.

Sir, one minute.

Hon. V.C. Jain also spoke at length about the technical education in our country. Technical education must be spread far and wide in the country. Arts colleges must not be opened in future. The existing arts colleges must be converted into technical education centres. Today India requires only science and technical education. Technical education is the only way of ensuring employment to our millions. The Tamil Nadu Govt. is the torch-bearer in this direction. The Tamil Nadu Govt. has opened 20 engineering colleges. 100 polytechnics have been opened. 100 technical training institutes have been opened. Tamil Nadu Govt. is teaching technical education even at the primary level of school education.

[Shri A. C. Shanmugam]

Sir, admissions to all medical and engineering colleges should be made on merit basis through entrance examinations.

Hon. Member Shri Thampan Thomas may be pleased to learn that Dr. MGR has provided Rs. 100 as unemployment dole to every single unemployed who has studied upto SSLC. Rs. 200 has been provided to all the unemployed graduates as unemployment allowance. This is a far reaching achievement. What the present Bill desires to provide, our Hon. Dr. MGR has provided well earlier. The Tamil Nadu Govt. is standing as an example to all other State Govts.

All steps must be taken to generate employment opportunities in the country.

Sir, it is very sad to know that the Govt. has so far spent nearly 300 crores on Sri Lanka operations. Daily we are spending Rs. 3 to 5 crores on these operations with heavy losses to men and materials. We are not a big power. We are also not a rich country which can afford this type of expenditure. The military operations in Sri Lanka should cease and negotiations should resume. The enormous amounts being wasted on these operations can be fruitfully utilised for providing employment to many of the unemployed here in our own country. We must use purposefully our scarce resources.

With these words, I welcome this Bill by Shri Thampan Thomas and conclude my speech.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Sir, Shri Thampan Thomas is a nice man but in wrong company. I support the bill brought forward by him but I doubt it very much as to whether Government is in a position to include it in fundamental rights. Without making drastic changes in basic concept of our economic policies, inclusion of right to work in the fundamental rights will not be practicable.

At present 30 crore people are unemployed or semi-unemployed, who live in rural areas and occasionally find work. Whatever they earn from the work is insufficient for them and their families. With this meagre income they can provide neither education nor maintenance to their families. So we

can include these people in the category of unemployed. The condition of families of educated unemployed is such as they can maintain themselves at certain level. It is true that their families don't have economic resources. We must think about both of them equally their number is 30 crore. So this is sueis required to be discussed thoroughly.

Government has formulated several schemes for this. But the concept of these schemes gives us a feeling that as these people are economically weak and are in need of upliftment, we are doing some sort of obligation for them. But weak and down trodden people have the right to come up and it is our duty to lift them up. This feeling is lacking in implementation in the programme. All these programmes, be it giving loan to them through banks or providing employment or implementation of programmes such as N.R.E.P. are having this drawback of not treating it as our duty to help them. The complaints about these programmes may be coming because we have undertaken the task in a manner as if we are doing them a favour. Therefore there is a need to change this basic attitude and unless we change our attitude, we will not able to deliver the good. In present State affairs of our economic policies, whatever name we give to it, we are in fact helping the rich, who already have resources. All opportunities are available to them but our economic policies are not favourable to those who lack resources and no one comes to their help. As a result of this, discontentment is serging and as Rajhansji has rightly said that condition will further deteriorate. But I say condition will not only deteriorate but is has already started deteriorating and the foundation of our democracy is becoming weak day by day. In face of growing pessimism in our unemployed youth, this democracy can never become strong. Our dream of having a good system will never get realised. Therefore Government should undertake unemployment removal programme on largescale. Right now, the hon. Minister may express his inability in including right to employment in fundamental rights. But I would like to give some suggestions to which Government can give a thought.

My first suggestion is that there has been a ban on employment since 1984, which has caused much discontentment among people.

In government departments like Defence, Railways, Telephone Communication and F.C.I. work is being done through private contractors and as result of it they are being benefitted. Completion of work by Government labourers will reduce unemployment. Therefore I request you to immediately lift the ban on fresh appointment in Government which is in force since 1984.

My second suggestion is about minimum wages which should be uniform in all States. Haryana has fixed minimum wages at Rs. 21 but in Uttar Pradesh it is Rs. 7.50 only and in rest of the States minimum wages have been fixed around this figure. It will be wrong on your part if you think that one can manage with his affairs with such a meagre amount of Rs. 7.50. For meeting even minimum requirement of calories in take, one has to spend an amount not less than Rs. 21 to 22. Under NREP, wages are given @ Rs. 7-8 a day. Therefore I request you to fix minimum wages at Rs. 21-22 for labourers uniformly all over India.

Likewise, provision for pension to old man and widows be made. Similarly, an unemployment allowance @ Rs. 100 per month be given to all those persons who are registered with the Employment Exchanges for more than four years. For this, even if Government has to impose tax or cess on big industrialists who pay lakhs of Rupees as income tax every year, Government should take steps.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, to some extent I support the bill brought forward by the hon. Member Shri Thampan Thomas. I support the point raised about granting right to work as fundamental right to unemployed youth because this is the biggest problem facing the nation today. I want to speak on this issue which is more important than the Befors, Fairfax and issue of setting up Commission on Ajitabh. The number of registered educated unemployed youth is 2 crore but of uneducated unemployed in unorganised sector is numberless. Everyone should pay the maximum attention in order to solve this problem. I would request that a Parliamentary Committee should be formed. There are various Committee in the Parliament which give suggestions to the Government. Similarly

by reviewing in the committee suggestions may be given to the Government that committee should visit every state and talk to the representatives of youth association, Planning Commission, M.Ps, M.L. As and every community and take a decision after taking into account their constructive suggestions put forward to the Committee. Only then can we solve this problem. In the Employment Exchange registration is made for the unemployed youth. But what is the need of registration when the name remains only registered and no job is given. There must be an assurance for the job. Even there manipulation plays its role to such an extent that a person whose card was made in 1980 will not get a job whereas someone who has some influence gets a call even though his card was made in 1985. The prevailing problem of unemployment exists not only in India but in all the countries in the world. I want to read out the things highlighted by I.L.O. in 1986 in one of its books Labour Statistics.

[English]

The percentage of unemployed youths rose from 42 to 47 in Uruguay and 40 to 44 in Chile between 1982 and 1985. The proportion decreased from as high as 75 to 73 per cent in COSTA RICA and 37 to 45 per cent in Singapore.

[Translation]

The programme of 'Garibi Hatao' started by Mrs. Gandhi in 1970-71 for the upliftment of the poor, is needed today. Regarding the Financial Memorandum, Mr. Thomas has told that the unemployed should be given unemployment allowance from the Consolidated fund of India. I do not support his argument as by giving allowance to someone, he will only be made weak, not strong. Therefore instead of giving unemployment allowance, the Government should set up new industries out of the funds mobilised for the unemployed youth which may help the unemployed in getting jobs. During Mr. Antulay's Chief Ministership in Maharashtra, it was seen that the with the money earmarked for the unemployed new industries were started which enabled 2 to 3 thousand youth to get jobs. How can the unemployment problem be solved unless new industries are not set up, sick industries are revived, much attention is paid to small scale industry, co-operative

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

movement is strengthen and industries are set up in the backward areas. In our country unemployment problem can be solved only if education is job-oriented. At present a number of doctors and engineers are sitting idle, leave aside the uneducated. I would request the Government that maximum attention should be paid to this subject. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, modernisation of industries has received more attention as compared to setting of new industry which should also be set up, but who will do that? Every state has its own discretion; their interests in the kind of industry to be set up vary. Therefore in order to set up all kinds of industries in the country, the Central Government should see to it that there is a universal policy for setting up industry. In the small scale industries we have seen that the bank employees indulge in a lot of malpractices in giving loans. If someone goes to the banks for asking loans, he is harassed to the extent that he is made to think that there is no need for him to set up a new industry and therefore leaves aside the very idea of establishing his industry. This has surely stopped the pace of industrial development of our country. So it has become a bounden duty for we people belonging to trade union to realise the whole situation and help in creating a condition in which more and more industries can be set up in our country.

The unemployment problem has assumed such an alarmingly proportion in our country that our unemployed youth have got frustrated and are becoming drug-addicts. The influential people make use of them in anti-social activities, terrorism and smuggling and their involvement in such activities is increasing regularly. Outside our country various such agencies are operating which take the unemployed people from here and get wrong kind of work done through them by giving them free board and lodging facilities. When they come back to our country after receiving training from abroad, they are forced to become an errand boy in smuggling activities in the country. They do all such anti-social activities only because we can not provide them job and sufficient food. Today if we have the right to property in our country, we should also have right to employment.

An important problem that is coming up now a days is that of employment for women. Though the problem of unemployed men is not less horrible but the problem of unemployed females is even more monstrous. They do not have any job opportunities. Since it is not proper to discuss state issues here in this House, I am not referring to the problem of my constituency, but we see it everywhere that the women do not get the same job opportunities as the men do. Leaving aside the primary teachers and a few women in Government service, they do not get an equal opportunity in the jobs like men, and their number is very less everywhere. I request that Government should reserve all the posts of teachers in primary schools for the women and ensure its strict compliance. Only then will the women get some opportunities for jobs.

I support my colleague who submitted here just now that the ban on new recruitment should be lifted immediately, and request the Government to do so because the tenure of 5 years is enough. Due to there being no new recruitment, no unemployed youth is getting a job in defence banks, railways, F.C.I. or any other Government Organization. The unemployed youth does not know where to turn since he has been deprived of jobs for so long. In this connection I submitted a petition to the Petition Committee but I received a very disappointing reply from the Government that this is not possible. I would request you that you should pay attention to this problem. Today postal orders are demanded from the unemployed people as a fee. Huge amount is demanded from them or else their application is not considered and they are debarred from getting service. When we have given concessions to the people belonging to S.C. S.T. and some other categories in the matter of application fee, and only nominal fee in the form of postal orders is asked from them, I would request you that all unemployed youth should also get this concession. I welcome the concessions given in the SC/ST but all unemployed youth should also get this concession. Thus a number of our talented youths who are otherwise academically and technically well qualified keep sitting in their villages and do not get any job because they can not even apply anywhere for want

of money. The Government should seriously pay due attention to this problem also.

Our Government formulates various plans for the poor, we discuss it in the Parliament too, and encourage them in various ways, so demanding postal orders from them can not be considered appropriate in any sense at all.

At the end; not taking much time, I would like to invite your attention to a serious matter that it should not be a precondition for an unemployed youth to get his name registered in employment exchange to get employment. Recently a judgement has been given by the Supreme Court to this effect and from Labour Minister also some such instructions have been issued that it is not essential to register names in the Employment Exchange to get job. I have already told how the cards are issued from the Employment Exchanges for interview by manipulation, that those who got their names registered in 1985 were issued interview call while those whose names have been registered since 1980 have been ignored. Secondly, when a circular has already been issued from the Ministry and Supreme Court too has given its ruling that direct recruitment can be done without taking Employment Exchange into confidence, then the Government should seriously consider it and take some suitable decision because this is a very big problem in our country. If you get information from Employment Exchanges all over country regarding the number of educated and uneducated youths to whom interview cards have been issued for the past 5 years, what manipulation was practised in that, what procedure was followed, and what are the causes behind not adopting a universal policy in issuing interview cards, then the whole situation will get clear before you. Such matters should be enquired into and action should be taken against the persons found to be guilty. Although I do not support this Bill, but definitely welcome the fundamental right referred to in it which will increase the employment opportunities in our country. With these words I request the Government that rising over the party-politics, a serious thought should be given to this problem and steps be taken to solve it.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH
(Jahanabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I whole

heartedly support this Bill. The most significant aspect of this bill is that people from both the sides have supported this Bill. Therefore, my submission is that the present crisis facing our country is internal crisis and has not arose from outside. In order to overcome the nation from this crisis, this Bill will prove most effective. Today terrorism, extremism and anarchism or the fissiparous elements are raising their ugly heads to disintegrate the country. Whether it is the case of Mr. Ghising or of tribals from Chhota Nagpur, their movement will come to an end with the passing of this Bill. No one will get a chance to grudge against the administration or the Government. In such a situation it is essential in the interest of the nation that you adopt it unanimously.

According to you it is difficult to bring out changes in the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution. But I would say that if you have any patriotic feelings, if you are devoted to the cause of the nation and desire the unity of the nation, then it is not difficult. If you want to do away with the separatist and secessionist powers from the nation, then it has become essential that you should accept the points raised in this Bill.

You should alter the Part III of the Constitution according to which every person has a right to work at every place. Instead of the right, there should be a guarantee of work, and right to work should be included in fundamental rights. Everyone says that country comes first and the Government is insignificant, if Government wants unity in the country, then it should agree to this. Mr. Chairman, Sir, today as we are seeing unemployment reaching to an alarming high in the country and at the same time the poor, suppressed and the harijan youths not getting any jobs have moved towards extremism since the secessionists and separatist powers are misleading them and provoking them to indulge in such wrong deeds. In such a situation it is essential that they should get job guarantee so that their perverted minds can come to the right track. For this reason too, whatever has been said in this Bill should be accepted.

You affirm that unemployment is being decreased but this is not so, it is only

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

increasing every year. If you go through the live registers of the employment exchanges, you will find how many of our youths are unemployed today. Their number listed till this year comes to 3.5 crore, but as many as 6 crores persons are such who are living in villages and whose names have not even been written. Thus there are in all 9.5 crore literate and illiterate persons who are unemployed. You said that by opening I.T.I., technical training would be imparted. You have opened training colleges and physical training Centres in every State where people are imparted training but even the persons passing from these institutes are not getting any job. In this way people are starving due to unemployment. On the one hand we say that we will give technical education and on the other hand unemployed has increased to the extent that even those possessing technical education are sitting idle.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the biggest problem is that we are making fun of it. The question is that as to who will analyse the poverty of our nation, perhaps some middleman will do it. A research agency by the name of Policy Group has been formed, which will analyse this problem of our country and will be financed by the World Bank. This is for the first time that a foreign agency has been assigned the job of undertaking study about poverty in our country. This is all useless. What has the World Bank got to do with the poverty of our nation? How can one who has never experienced poverty analyse this problem? It would rather add fuel to the fire to the secessionist elements present in our country. This will give them impetus and strength in their evil design to destabilise our nation. In this context, you must see as to what the people in power are doing. Therefore, I would say that this Bill is good. The Constitution must provide right to work so that the people may feel assured that they will get work and therefore will not be tempted to join hands with fissiparous element. With a view to adopting right to work as fundamental right in our constitution, Government may perhaps have to make further amendments in the Constitution. We have to switch over from capitalistic way to that of socialistic way of development so that

right to work proposed to be enshrined in the constitution is brought into effect in letter and spirit.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Government another point through you. The Part III of the Constitution has provided the right to its citizens to work wherever they like in the country, but the Congress Government in Bihar has set it aside. About 400 to 500 posts have been advertised in Jahanabad, which is a newly created district and in accordance with the provision made in Part III of the Constitution a number of boys from different districts have submitted their applications in duplicate—one for the office and the other for their employment bureau, and Rs. 30 were spent on them since they were required to be sent by registered post. Now on the 1st January, the Bihar Cabinet has taken a decision that persons belonging to Jahanabad alone will be considered for appointment. You can see it for yourself that the Congress Government in Bihar has scant regard for the provision enshrined in Part III of the Constitution. In this way, the Government of Bihar has violated constitutional provisions. The boys from the other districts who have been dispelled naturally develop a feeling of alienation about Jahanabad as if it were a part of a separate state, or a country. Those boys spent Rs. 12 lakh on this. What is all this going on? In all the states where Congress Government is in power, the same situation is prevailing. In this context I would like to tell you that when this is our condition in Bihar with regard to jobs and since you cannot provide government jobs for all, then at least employment can be provided for them.

Today, under the self employment programme whatever you are offering to the educated for their self employment, you must know that out of that money 15 percent is taken by the banks, 5 percent is pocketed by the other officers, thus out of his Rs. 35 thousand 20 percent is taken away and as much as Rs. 7 thousand is swindled by way of bribe. What profession will be taken up when in today's inflation, taking Rs. 7 thousand out of Rs. 35 thousand, he is left with only Rs. 28 thousand. He cannot do anything else with this amount but go on spending this money leisurely. The result therefore, is

that in this way, not a penny of bank's loan is returned.

Under the 20 Point Programme it was said that some poor people will be given jobs. It is true that a few poor people have been helped in getting employment. This is accepted by all the members of ruling party. But I want to ask that whether the poor will rise above with the help of the steps you are taking for the eradication of poverty ? Honestly speaking, the question is where is all the money getting lost ? On the 17th I was accompanying one of the Ministers of Bihar in connection with distribution of goods worth Rs. 50 lakhs. There was a gathering of about 500 persons, most of them were looking pale with wrinkles on their faces, even boys of 20 years age were looking as if they were old men. I asked them when the Government was providing them so much help, why they did not return the bank loan. Were all Indians dishonest people ? They replied that it was not the thing. They are ready to do anything provided it benefits them and improves their economic condition. But with the things being provided to us, we can not support our families. How can we return the bank loan ? By appointing a three member investigative Commission Government will come to know of the things going on and the type of goods made available by the bank. For example, substandard loudspeakers are being supplied to them that the price of best quality loudspeakers. All this is going on but no one care. People have got frustrated by repeatedly saying the same thing but things are not going to improve. Poverty will not be eliminated by this but the satisfaction is, at least things have been brought to the notice of the House.

Milch cattle provided to them do not give milk more than 3 kg. a day. The price of a cattle is shown Rs. 3000 as against the actual price of Rs. 2000, and thus difference of Rs. 1,000 is pocketed. No money has been paid by the L.I.C. for the cattle died even 4 years ago. You can well understand the plight of the poor people. Will they able to raise themselves above the poverty line or go down further ? You think it over honestly. How will these things help the nation. The talk of safeguarding the nation will prove counter pro-

ductive and the people will have to be told that we are taking steps to guarantee work in the constitution. We talk about China. We know that it got independence two years after us but it is now far ahead of us. What is the use of praising our system and the Prime Minister if there is no food to eat. If we die on the road uncared for, will that be good ? Restrictions on certain things can not be qualified as dictatorship if food and other things are made available to people. People will never raise their voice against the Government, if work and shelter are provided to the poor people. This cannot be termed as dictatorship because if someone abuses other then his tongue gets spoiled. I want to have full details from the hon. Minister regarding all this.

In 1955 a scheme was formulated by the then a Member and Minister Bhosaleji regarding making physical exercises compulsory for the children of middle and secondary schools. This scheme was approved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also but due to some unknown reasons it was not implemented. At present the DPED and CPED trained teachers are roaming around for jobs but are not being appointed in schools. You say that States Governments will implement it but the finances are not in the control of the latter. It is you to provide the funds for it. States Governments express their inability in implementing the scheme due to non-availability of funds from the Centre. I request the hon. Minister to get the DPED and CPED trained teachers appointed in schools in the States for the benefit of children. This will provide teachers with jobs and the children will also be benefitted.

At last, I ask the Government to accept the Bill. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The allotted time is over and still many speakers are there to speak. What shall we do ? Shall we extend it ?

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Extend by one hour. Let us have some concrete suggestions which we can discuss.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shall we extend it by one hour ?

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Let Parliament keep on deliberating the right to work in the next session !

MR. CHAIRMAN : Time is extended by one hour for this Bill.

[*Translaton*]

*SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : I rise to participate in the discussion on the Constitution Amendment Bill moved by Shri Thampan Thomas. In Clause 2 his Bill Shri Thomas has suggested that two Articles be incorporated after article 15 of the Constitution. I quote :

"15-A (1) All citizens shall have the right to employment.

(2) Any citizen who cannot be provided with employment shall be given an unemployment allowance at a rate to be fixed by a statutory authority appointed by the Government of India."

I do not know the intention of Shri Thomas behind bringing such a Bill. Some State Govts. are giving unemployment allowance. Is he aware of its financial implications on the concerned States exchequers particularly at the present situation ? Whether those State Governments have been able to solve the problems of the unemployed youth after paying such allowances ? Is the hon. Member aware of the present resource position of the country ? Is it financially feasible to pay unemployment allowance to unemployed all over India ? Has he ever thought that the payment of unemployment allowances to the youth may make them idle and they may not like to work. Has all these aspects been studied by the hon. Member before introducing the Bill ?

Sir, Shri Thomas has expressed concern in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill for the growing unemployment problem in the country and he has said that there are 60 million unemployed persons in India. I do not know how for this figure is correct. According to a study made by the Government the total job requirement in the country is estimated to be 48.58 million including backlog of 9.20 million and the total backlog of unemployment at the

beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan was 9.20 million. However, efforts are being made to provide job to 40.36 million people. Still there will be a backlog of 8.22 million by the end of the 7th Plan. The number of jobseekers in the live register of the employment exchanges rose to 301.31 lakhs by the end of 1986. Only 3.51% out of that have been given employment so far. So the number of people got job out of the total number of educated unemployed, SC ST, women and handicapped registered, in the live register of the employment exchanges is very low. This no doubt is a matter of great concern for everybody. It is not a problem of a particular State or a problem of a particular area, but it is a grave problem for the whole of India. But the tragedy is that when any problem is discussed in the House the opposition Members focus their attention on a particular area, i.e., Kalahandi district in Orissa. Perhaps they feel that their discussion will remain incomplete if they do not mention the problem of Kalahandi. Today, also while moving his Bill Shri Thomas stated that the unemployment problem is very grave in Kalahandi. He further stated that 400 starvation deaths have taken place in that district. I do not know from where he got this figure. He said that he read about starvation death in Kalahandi as reported in some newspaper. Some journalists are deliberately giving wrong picture of the situation in Kalahandi. Their reports are misleading. They only know that benefit they get out of such publicity. Another journalist has stated that. It is the journalists and politicians who have politicised the Kalahandi situation. The same journalists went to Kalahandi. He just wanted to verify one example after another example. First of all, he heard one girl by name Vedamati, who was reported to have died of starvation. When this journalist went to Kalahandi he saw that she was very much alive there. Again, there was an another instance. Another man was reported that he is suffering from starvation and he is going to die. The journalist reached to that man also. When he reached there, he saw the foodgrains were being dried in the sun. This journalist asked that man : "what is this ?" He said : "no, no. I have borrowed this

*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

from my other people." So, this is the real thing. When the journalist was moving a little distance, the whole thing disappeared. He was taken into the House. The same journalists asked that gentleman again: "Do you have any vegetables to spare?" Then, he said: "No, no. I am suffering from starvation and how can I spare anything." At this stages, the people around him just started laughing which was definite indication not to believe it. Therefore, Sir, you can imagine as to what is the true picture inside there. If they want that journalist's opinion, I can produce the whole article before them. So, this is not the real thing which is existing there. We admit that poverty is there, unemployment is there in Orissa also. As far as the whole of Orissa is concerned, there is the historical reason, the and the political reason also. For a longer time, we did not have a separate province. We have got 40 per cent Seheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and besides that, every year, we are facing one after the other natural calamities. So, this is the situation. In this situation, this is the attitude of the Opposition. Is it that... poverty is there only in Kalahandi? We must go through the historical background of that area. Kalahandi was a feudal State. Even after independence some feual lords got the chance to represent the district for a longer period. During that period they did not do anything for development of the area. So today there is poverty and there is increasing unemployment in that area. They must understand this. So taking the plea of poverty in Kalahandi they cannot criticise the Government. They sbould not criticise the Government for the sake of criticism. They should go to Kalahandi and see the situation work is being done with the bleesing of Indiraji and Rajaji. It has been said that there is no drinking water in Kalahandi. I challenge that it is not true. The problem of drinking water is there in a small number of villages. But there is drinking water in many village. Sir, Hon. Prime Minister has visited Kalahandi when he was in Kalahandi he saw water coming from tube wells. So to say that there is no water is not correct. I would like to submit that in the whole of the country. We are facing unemployment problem. Once again I would like to say that I share the concern expressed by Shri Thomas for the growing

unemployment problem in the country. But I cannot approciate his bringing Kalahandi situation within the purview of the discussion.

Sir, I join Shri Thomas in expressing my concern for the increasing unemployment. It is true that we have to generate employment for providing job to the millions of jobseekers. But how could this growing problem be tackled. I think first we have to change the planning system of our country. We have to change our man power planning. So in this context I would like to stress upon vocational education. The existing education system has not been able to help all the students in getting jobs after they come out of the schools and colleges on completion of their studies. Therefore we are lagging far behind the advanced countries in providing employment. However, Government of India are now laying great emphasis on the promotion of vocational education. The students, on completion of vocational courses, will certainly be able either to get jobs or starts some vocation or the other. For that Government are also assisting them under different self-employment schemes.

Then take the case of employment generation in rural areas. The Government of India have introduced sehemes like RLEGP, NREP and IRDP etc. which are generating tremendous employment opportunities for the rural people. But very often we receive complaints about the irregularities in the implementation of such schemes. We should identify the irregularities and each and every representative of the people irrespective of party, should see that the real benefit reaches the rural poor. These programmes should be implemented more vigorously because they are meant for the weaker sections of the society who near to be raised above the poverty line. If we fail to solve the unemployment problems, it will agitate the unemployed people which may pose danger to the country. So we have to identify the areas that have the employment generation potential.

Now, the children of the age ground of 15 years comprise 42% of the total popu-
lation. After a few years they will seek
jobs. If we will not be able to provide
them any job or engage them in any voca-
tion, there will be an explosion. Therefore,

[Smt. Jayanti Patnaik]

we have to plan for their employment him now only.

The large investment in industrial projects located in different areas can provide considerable direct employment. Industry plays a pioneering role in providing jobs to the unemployed. But it is regrettable that many industries are falling sick due to some reasons or the other. The majority of the country's work force is engaged by the textile industry. But the textile industry is now heading towards a crisis. Many textile mills run by National Textile Corporation have been closed down and a large number of textile mills are on the verge of closure. The situation in powerloom sector is also no better. We are also not paying proper attention to the promotion of handloom. These sectors have got employment potential. Many foreign companies are creating markets for their products in India. There is also under utilisation of indigenous capacity in our country. Our trade policy is not employment-oriented. There are many districts which were identified as 'No Industry districts'. We have not yet set up industries in all those 'No Industry districts'. As you know, those districts are located in backward areas. If we will not develop infrastructure like transport, communication etc. in these areas, how any industry can be set up there. Unless we set up industries in those districts, how can we provide employment to the local unemployed? Now take the case of agriculture. A major part of unemployed labour force resides in rural areas and, therefore, most of the additional jobs need to be created in the agricultural sector and in agricultural related activities including agro-based khadi and cottage industries. If we invest one crore of rupees in an industry, we can provide employment to 200 people. If we spend one crore of rupees in service, we can give jobs to 600 persons. But if we invest the same amount in agriculture, we can generate employment for 2200 people. Therefore emphasis should be laid on the development of agriculture. The setting up of small scale and cottage industries and particularly agro-based industries should be encouraged. Fishing also generates employment. Therefore poor fishermen, small and marginal of farmers should be assisted to have small ponds for fishing.

Sir, tourism has got tremendous employment potential. In India, tourism sector is estimated to generate employment for about 4.5 million people including the direct employment provided to about 1.5 million. It provides employment opportunity for the educated. So a strategy should be formulated on tourism development and measures should be adopted to attract private sector involvement and to bring hotel and travel industry within the reach of average middle class tourists. At the same time, hotels of the choice of foreign tourists should be set up in different places of tourist importance. Luxury hotels should be set up where it is very necessary. Hotels can help in providing employment to educated unemployed. Facilities should be provided to train our youths in the field of tourism and hotel management. There are a large number of new hotel projects in several parts of the country at various stages of completion. But many more hotels need to be set up as we have to accommodate the growing number of domestic as well as international tourists.

As I had stated earlier, industry in India offers considerable employment opportunities to people. Whether it is major or medium or small scale industry, it needs modernisation. Then only more and more people can get employment in industry. Ancillary units and small scale units have a vital role to play in economic development of the country. So, steps should be taken for the development of these units.

Finally, I would like to draw your attention to the welfare of another weaker section of our society, i.e. women. They are also facing unemployment problem. In the rural areas the female workers are mostly engaged in the agricultural activities. They are 80% of the total work force working in the rural areas. They are classified as agricultural labourers. They work in the field right from the beginning of the sowing season till the harvest period is over. A serious drought situation has prevailed in the country this year. You can imagine the plight of this large workforce in the absence of any work in the fields. As the hon. Member Kumari Mamata Banerjee said, the women are half of the society. If women are unemployed, it means the whole society is unemployed. If they are facing this problem, it means the whole

country is facing the problem. As such we have to provide work to female workers. The Government should give a serious thought to this issue and find out some solution as to what kind of work can be provided to this large workforce. Besides, there are educated women living in the villages. All women may not be highly educated but they have some education and training or the other. We must think of their employment. It has been said in this House that primary teacher jobs should be provided to women only. Sir, in Orissa this policy is being adopted. Only women are appointed there as the primary school teachers. But I would like to suggest that the teacher's posts should be filled up by women candidates upto secondary school stage also. This policy should be adopted all over India. They are still backward despite the fact that they are getting education. They want to stand on their own feet. They want to earn for themselves and their families. So they must be provided with employment. But they live under certain limitations and hardships. We have to create favourable atmosphere for them to go for work. After joining the service, the women, particularly the unmarried girls, find it very difficult to get accommodation. So more and more working women hostels should be set up. The working girls and women must be provided with accommodation in those hostels with adequate security.

Apart from this, there is another class of women who comprise the majority of female population. They are housewives. They play a major role in building the society. They look after the family. But they should also be treated as unemployed. We have to provide them some work so that they can spare sometime and earn money to supplement the income of their husbands. Then only the female society can have some status and they will be inspired to work in a better way to build healthy families.

I would like to suggest that we should have our planning in such a way so that the unemployed women of all kinds can be provided with employment in agriculture, rural development activities and industry. I urge upon the Government to make a study of the problems of unemployed women proper manpower planning should be made.

Necessary training should be provided to the women. Then we have to create good atmosphere so that they can work with dignity. Then only the unemployment problem among women will be solved.

With these suggestion, I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is almost over. We take up Half and Hour Discussion or else I will give an opportunity to one Member to make a speech.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I have given my name. I want to say something, so far as this Bill is concerned. Later on, I will initiate Half and Hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you can conclude by 5.30 P.M., it is all well.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) ; Mr. Chairman, I heard Mr. Thampan Thomas making a strong plea on the Right to Work. I have not seen the Bill.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Why are you speaking then ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I know the subject. It is not necessary to know the Bill. I want to support the strong plea made by Mr. Thampan Thomas. The Treasury Benches are represented properly this time in making a strong plea with the Central Government that they must come forward with a measure like this. I remember what happened during the recession. It is called in economics "Wall Street Crash" in 1929 and there was a British Economist Lord keynes and at that time he propounded, "payment of doles as a remedy for recession throughout Europe and America." That means, it is intolerable to see unemployed youth and he proposed payment of doles for the purpose of work that was not available. Our country is teeming with millions below the poverty line. Here the fundamental question is that of population where you remember, people are living in juggas slums and sometimes it is impossible for them to provide employment because employment is directly connected with the problem of population. Ultimately, we have to decide whether we shall honour our commitment.

[Prof: Saifuddin Soz]

After all, we have Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution of India. We have some fundamental problem and one problem is the solution to the population problem. Another gigantic problem is ensuring universalisation of education. We have not honoured this commitment. So far as Right to Work is concerned, although it has not been accepted as the Fundamental Right, that is what Mr. Thampam Thomas was telling when he compared our country with Libya. These are two different situations. Libya is not to be compared with India. India has so many achievements to its credit. In fact, in the third world, India has surpassed many countries and it can compare itself with the most developed countries of the world. But we have patchy development. Sometimes we have some sectors where you are feudal, where you are totally advanced. There is no comparison. But he was inviting your attention that the tiny country like Libya is committing itself and accepting Right to Work. When you go to Soviet Russia, when you compare Moscow and Leningrad with American cities, sometimes you feel because of the consumerism these are no cities. But when you start understanding the life in Soviet Russia, you will answer to your conscience that it is a better and nice country where three things are guaranteed. Right to Shelter and Right to Employment are there.

[Translation]

In our country a film titled "Roti, Kapda our Makan" was made.

[English]

That is a pathetic picture. I saw people sobbing in the cinema hall. But you can tell them that in the Soviet Russia, for millions of people *Roti, Kapada and Makan* are guaranteed.

We had committed ourselves to the establishment of a socialist pattern of society. Therefore, I make a strong plea with the Central Government that we must honour this commitment and we must give *Roti, Kapada and Makan* and we must accept the right of people to work.

17.31 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

Payment of Wages to Beneficiaries of NREP

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now take up Half-An-Hour Discussion.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Chairman Sir : There was a question on NREP raised in this House. In that, no specific answer was given, although the Minister answered that question. He knows the grass root levels in India through his own experience. So many of us raised so many questions; and therefore we are here to raise questions because we wanted specific answers to specific questions. Merely saying that the State Governments have been asked and advised to take action will not solve the problem. The Government of India has a responsibility in so far as these laudable scheme are concerned and that responsibility must be properly discharged.

As the Minister knows, a substantial reduction in poverty, unemployment and underemployment has been stated as the goal of the successive Plans—starting from the First Plan upto the Seventh Plan. The Sixth Plan wanted that the population below the poverty line should come down, will come down and must come down from 50% to 30%. Apart from this commitment, these very good and laudable schemes like IRDP—which wants endowment of productive assets—and NREP—aiming at the creation of additional wage employment opportunities—and another scheme which was found by the Government of India for the hard core rural landless, the RLEGP—which aimed at providing 100 days employment in a year—were launched. These three specific schemes are actively inter-related.

As far as NREP and RLEGP schemes are concerned, they aimed at providing supplementaty employment opportunities to those who are presently unemployed or under-employed. But in the long run these schemes will turn out to be grants for sustenance because nobody cares whether they invite people to take employment for a long term and to the needy people for a reasonable period of time.

This aim has not been achieved. It is a specific question. The NREP had to lift 3,000 of the poorest families in every development block above the poverty line by the end of the Sixth Plan. Did this happen? Are there any reliable data? No. Compare the allegations of corruption against the agencies involved in the implementation with the fact that out of the available amount of Rs. 513.49 crores in 1983-84, only an amount of Rs. 390.06 crores was utilised. On the one hand be have corruption and on the other hand we are not utilising funds that are available for NREP. Are we sure that this amount reached the real beneficiarie? That is the question in everybody's mind.

The fact remains that the date regarding the number of category of persons or households to whom employment was provided are not available. Hence the overall impact of the programme cannot be spelled put.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : Do you want to know the employment generation in the 7th Plan period?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I was referring to NREP. Even there corruption is there. IRDP is rotting in a situation of corruption and funds that were available with you were not utilised. You have no data whether the mony reached the beneficiaries and whether you have real feedback. I have Government publications here—Yojana, the Annual Report and so many documents. The fact remains that we do not have any data available which is reliable. Another aspect of the dismal situation is that there is no provision for maintaining a roster or other records of the persons whom employment is being provided. The total mandays of employment generated in a year continues to be the only criteria. They draw a programme for the year and they say these are the mandays but there is no roster to check whether you have really employed so many people. In the mean time what happens is that whatever money goes in the rural sector under NREP it creates further does of inflation because when more money is available in the rural sector and there is non-availability of essential commodities it will generate inflation.

IRDP and NREP are essentially two sides of the same coin. IRDP though conceptually a very sound programme this scheme has suffered a great deal because of corruption. There is institutionalised corruption in IRDP. The Hon. Minister may also, be knowing that there are benami transactions as noticed in the case of live-stock. You allow a loan of Rs. 1,500 for a jersey cow and a subsidy of Rs. 1,500. This subsidy goes to the pockets of the bankers, block officers and other rural agencies. The beneficiary never receives Rs. 3000.

According to a study done by Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad one of the main problems of implementation of IRDP was the attitude of the administrator who is only interested in disbursing the loans and subsidies. He does not care to see whether the beneficiary is real or not he goes with the amount and disburses the same because he has his own share.

The hon. Minister known that there are some reliable agencies like RBI, PO and NABARD. All of these three agencies have conducted surveys at the grass root level and they have come to the conclusion that it is a dismal situation at the grass root level. They are fed up with IRDP.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : This entire question is related to NREP. I am not a position give reply about IRDP.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ ; I welcome this intervention by the Minister but IRDP is connected with NREP. I will tell you how. RBI, PO and NABARD are telling you that IRDP has failed and they recommend that the emphasis should be on the rural employment and, therefore, suggest that you shift your resources from IRDP and pump them into NREP and other employment generating schemes. Therefore, they are connected. It is a tragic situation and something needs to be done on an emergency basis, I feel tempted to make some suggestions. I know that the Minister must be knowing many more than these suggestions. I would congratulate you if you would come forward to commit some-

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

thing from the Ministry that you do consider these suggestions.

One is that there is adhocism in all these schemes. It may be IRDP, NREP or TRYSEM. All these schemes have adhocism. Kindly remove this adhocism not by issuing circulars. Let the bureaucrats go and understand the situation at the grassroots level.

Second, organies coordination between these schemes. You were right in saying that this is not a discussion on IRDP. But I am telling you that all these schemes want to improve the quality of life for the rural population. Therefore, there should be some coordination. Ultimately, TRYSEM, IRDP, NREP are all connected together. So, kindly have a coordination. There is no coordination at this time.

Another suggestion would be—I would plead with you and if you give your calm thinking to this problem, it is very easy—at least two schemes, namely, NREP and RLEGP, should be merged immediately. These two schemes are similar. You can merge them and remove the confusion for all the people.

Then, further suggestion would be that minimum wage needs to be raised under NREP. Nowhere in India, except Punjab, is the wage—earner above the poverty line. This is not a guess. This is research. A paper has been published by 'Yojana' four or five months back that throughout India with the wages you pay through NREP, the wage recipients live below the poverty line. It is our duty to get them above the poverty line. So, the minimum wage has to be raised.

Then further suggestion would be, I would plead for instituting a rural employment fund to be contributed by Central and State Governments, nationalised banks, public undertakings and rich farmers. Through that fund, you can generate employment in the rural sector.

Then, I want to say with emphasis that NREP and other employment—generating schemes can hardly succeed unless we undertake wide-ranging land reforms. Already we are late in that. Now we must not waste time to have land reforms.

One figure I will quote to you that even at this moment, 22 percent of rural households do not own any land. How can we improve the quality of their life? They have no land. Marginal farmers tend to become landless because of the problems of belly. So, this 22 per cent can increase further. Therefore, we must have land reforms. Land reforms hold the key to the solution of the problems.

Another suggestion would be to use regional languages also and in mother tongue to say TRYSEM, NREP, IRDP and then the other is very tricky 'RLEGP' and so many things in the regional languages. You explain in mother tongue what is 'TRYSEM'. They must understand.

There is a communication gap. Kindly use electronic media—the Radio and TV—giving a warning to the corrupt officials and all agencies that we are watching you, Parliament is watching, and arousing consciousness among the people who are the beneficiaries that this and that benefit is available under a particular scheme. Radio and Television are not being used properly for this kind of revolution that the Government of India wanted.

Then I give you a difficult task, Hon'ble Minister. Could you simplify the rules and procedures? Our officials make a mockery at the grassroots level on what we decide in the Parliament of India. The rules are so tedious, the procedures are so cumbersome that the beneficiaries do not know what to do. Nobody helps them. So, the rules and procedures have to be simplified for them.

Finally, can you do something to generate a responsive administration? I want that the Government should mean business to bring about a radical change. You could tell in clear terms to the functionaries at different levels that—I am telling you from my heart—you want to tell them that it is not a dole that you are distributing them as a charity. It is the right of the people of India. What the poor unemployed people in the rural areas need is not the money, because they are not engaged in acts of charity, but in the far more important task of encouraging the poor to organize them-

selves and to realise their strength through such programmes and one of the programme is NREP.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : Let them all speak first and then in the end I would speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

[*Translation*]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in principle, no policy could be better than the NREP Policy which was implemented in the States. This was a good scheme for generating employment for the 80 per cent people living in rural areas to save them from starvation and for providing jobs to the unemployed. The hon. Minister is aware that if 10 persons are actually working under an implementing agency, the payment is drawn by him for twenty labourers just by putting fictitious thumb impressions. There is clear cut guidelines of Central Government to make payment in one week to labourers but it is not even made after two weeks. They have to make 10 trips to collect payments, thereby incurring expenditure on their journey. In total the scheme has failed to serve the purpose. The hon. Minister has said "I write to the State Governments". By saying this the responsibility of the Government is not over. If the State Governments do not follow the guidelines, let the grants be stopped. Money is not meant for draining down to the sea. Every poor person has his contribution to it. Will you take steps against the people defrauding the whole bunch of schemes and responsible for their failure.

Will you please dismiss them, howsoever big they may be. Will you create such situation... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not give a lecture put your questions.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : It is not a lecture, Sir. Everything is related directly to the NREP and other

programmes which are going on in the villages.

The hon. Minister himself is fully conversant how the payments are being drawn fictitiously by the contractors on a very large scale and how the things meant for the poor labourers are being sold out in the market. These are all specific questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please put your questions; do not expand your questions into a speech.

[*Translation*]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : I would like to know as to how much wheat has so far been given under this scheme. During the last three years how much money has been given to Uttar Pradesh and whether you propose to set up an independent agency for monitoring. The same agency monitors, finances and pay wages of labourers. Will some independent agency be evolved to look into these things. My third question is very important because you have stated in your reply that for monitoring the working of the programme zones have been established to look into the question of payment of wages to labourers on the basis of minimum wages fixed by the Government. For this Central Government has appointed Area Officers. I want to know the details of the zones in Uttar Pradesh, the number of officers appointed and where the physical verification had been done by them. Whether the labourers had really been employed and the minimum wages are being paid to labourers or not.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like clarification on a few points from the hon. Minister. You get the work done under NREP, such as in my constituency primary schools have been built in villages. About 150 such schools have been opened in two years, small irrigation canals have been made in small areas under New Cultivation Programme. Similarly water storage tanks have been made. The schools so built are transferred to the education department. In the same way irrigation schemes, water storage tanks or other schemes such as the irrigation canals made by the irrigation department are transferred to it, other schemes are also transferred to the concerned departments.

[Shri P. Namgyal]

Similarly link roads are transferred to PWD after completion. After that, if there is any natural calamity—as it happens in our area, such as after heavy rainfall the roofs of the school buildings get damaged. Canals and roads were also damaged due to heavy snow-fall. Then the departments to which these have been transferred stress that they don't have any maintenance grant for them. For, they have been made under NREP and transferred to parent departments. The concerned departments do not get the maintenance grant after completion of the schemes from the Central Government or the State Government. So only the roads constructed by them under PWD or created with their own budget get maintenance grant. The schemes created under NREP do not get maintenance grant. Are you thinking of giving maintenance grant to them? Either you should give extra money to these parent departments or these have been lying useless and will remain as it is.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say at the outset that this is basically a Central Government scheme and it is the responsibility of the Centre to implement it. On the contrary you want the State to implement it on its own. I was going through the reply given by you, I find that you have expressed some sort of helplessness in implementing the scheme. Now, suppose I give a hundred rupee note to a person and ask him to deliver it to some 'X' person. Now, I am not sure that this hundred rupee note will reach to the person whom I actually wanted to give. And I do not have power to take action against a person in case he does not give it to the person whom I intended to give. But that does not mean that he will be deprived of that money. So, there are ways to implement the schemes. Just writing a particular scheme on a piece of paper will not do. I think you should make the scheme statutory. If you will make a scheme statutory, then you will appoint your own Central agency in the State to see that it is properly implemented. Thus you can take action in case there is any violation of the rule. At the same time you can keep a check that the maximum amount, if not hundred per cent, reaches to

the person who is entitled to get it. On the contrary, I find that you just draw a cyclo-styled scheme, send to the State Government, give them the money and then simply relax by saying that now it is up to the State Government to implement it. This in my opinion is just a criminal act.

I would like to know from you as to how do you implement a scheme? If the State Government is not in a position to implement the scheme and it is also not being implemented by your subordinate officials or by a Contractor at local level who does not even pay wages to the labourers, in your present set up, what action can you take in such a situation? If you are taking any action in case such a scheme is not implemented by the Government officials or by the contractors, or whom does the responsibility lie and against whom do you take action?

Secondly, I would like to mention a very delicate thing. Now, Congress (I) Party is at the Centre. The Central Government prepares certain schemes which are to be implemented by the State Governments. There are States which are ruled by non-Congress parties. Certain States, just because they belong to other political parties, are specifically not interested in implementing the schemes because they know that the credit will go to the Central Government and thereby to the Congress (I) Party. In such cases, what sort of action are you contemplating? Not only are they not interested in doing the job and implementing the scheme successfully for obvious reasons, but they are also agitating and instigating people to create violence against our Ministers. The obvious reason is that if the Loan Melas become successful, the credit would go to the Congress (I) and the fate of their parties is sealed. I suggest that you should appoint central government agencies for the purpose of implementing these schemes. If a State Government for obvious political reasons does not implement a scheme, what will be the hon. Minister's reaction and what action is he contemplating against the defaulters?

Secondly, whenever you want to make an assessment with respect to the implementation of schemes such as the NREP, by the State Governments, how do you do it? Do you send your own Central team to

know how the States are implementing the scheme ? Or do you ask for a report from the State Governments ? You may kindly give a specific answer whether you ask the State Governments to give such assessment reports or you send your own teams. If you are following the practice of eliciting the assessment reports from the State Governments, also please let us know whether in future you will not trust the State Governments and instead, you will send your own team for this purpose.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to put only questions. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the guidelines issued for the works under NREP and RLEGP would be executed to create permanent asset ? The intention of the Government of providing more employment through NREP and RLEGP would not be defeated if we restrict that these works would be considered as permanent because for creating a permanent asset more material component is required. So, both are what I feel is contradictory.

In this connection I must convey my gratitude to the hon. Minister who has taken personal interest for constituting district level Committees by taking one of the M.P. of a particular district as the Chairman.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : We are not the Chairmen.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : hon. friend Prof. Soz, I am just enquiring from him. He has taken personal interest, for making an M.P. of a particular district as the Chairman of a District Level Committee. It would visit the places and see whether they are utilising the grains properly which are being allotted under the NREP and RLEGP schemes.

It is a very good proposal. They will also enquire into the rate at which grains are allotted to the beneficiaries.

May I know from the hon. Minister how many States and Union Territories have constituted these Committees at the District Level according to the guidelines issued by his Ministry and also what is the outcome where such Committees have been constituted ? What is the reaction of the

Government on the States or Union Territories which have not yet constituted such Committees.

With these words, I thank you.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : Sir, whatever hon. Members from Kashmir, Mr. Soz has said is true to a great extent. But the hon. member must keep one thing in mind. It is my humble request to keep this point in view. What is the structure of present centre-State relationship ? According to the existing arrangements and structure of centre-state relation and the type of administrative frame-work, we have no other alternative except to rely on State machinery and get the implementation done by it. We will have to get our programmes implemented through State machinery. If we establish implementation machinery of our own on State level, then all the money we spend, will be spent on creating machinery itself in every State. We cannot establish our machinery in the State due to our financial constraints. We will have to depend on the State machinery, no matter Congress or Non-Congress Government is ruling there. We will have to depend on them.

If you want us to make some corporation for the implementation of NREP and RLEGP, we will have to raise the infra-structure and appoint the engineers and overseas for the purpose.

Who will make measurement of land, who will acquire the land ? When these things come across to us, they will create problem for us.

The main purpose of NREP and RLEGP is to generate employment and also to raise infra-structure in the villages so that the village life may be improved as also to provide work to the people who are under employed and are below Poverty line and otherwise able to do some work.

You have raised a point that there has been no progress. This not the case. If you want to see the progress and you have said something about NABARD. Programme

[*Shri Ramnand Yadav*]

Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission, R.B.I. and a reputed Economic Organisation of Southern India have reported that the work is increasing. If you want, I may tell you as to how much work has been done under NREP in the Seventh Five Year Plan as well as the Sixth Five Year Plan. I have figure of mandays generated during the seventh five year plan as also the date pertaining to the years 1980-81, 81-82, 1982-83, 83-84 and 84-85. Complete data is available with me as to how much Central allocation was made, how much amount was released, how much expenditure was incurred and how many mandays created in 1985-86, 86-87 and 87-88. It will take much time if I read it out year-wise. But all this data is with me. But so far as the progress and the organisation, as mentioned by you, is concerned, they have reported that people have been provided employment in the villages and if poor people had not been provided work, unemployment would have increased further.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I have said about I.R.D.P.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : I have not come prepared on I.R.D.P. and this question is not related to it. Of course, I should say slight R.L.E.G.P. and N.R.E.P. are related as their work is of similar nature. If you should like to have some information on these two, we will certainly give it to you. It will not good on any part if I spoke orally on I.R.D.P. as I have not come prepared.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I.R.D.P.'s funds should be transferred to N.R.E.P.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : You have raised the point of fund transfer. We have to consider the objective of I.R.D.P. before its fund transfer as their objectives are not similar. We do not create infrastructure through it. We select the people below the poverty line. They are given an asset fund and subsidy from the government while banks provide loans. An asset is created out of these. This asset helps them in earning a livelihood, producing something daily and selling the produce in the market. In this way they make gradual progress and rise above the poverty line. If he fails in his effort we try to give him another asset.

Its objective is to tackle unemployment in villages by generating maximum employment for people over there. For people who cannot be mobile or go outside we create an infrastructure so that life in the fields of commerce and trade could be better there. More facilities like schools can be available for which funds are given under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. Funds are also given for laying roads, making ponds, raising the level of water in wells and social forestry. This means that its programmes are different from those of I.R.D.P. It is true that the beneficiaries of I.R.D.P. also live in villages.

Our hon. members are quite aware of the problems of villages and take an interest in solving them. I agree that there are shortcomings. But we have to function within them. If this programme is discontinued poor people would be affected most. There are some people who create a lot of problems. We will have to remove these problems. But we cannot do so unless we get the support of the masses. I shall go to the extent of saying that without support we cannot even remove 50% of the bottlenecks, what to talk of 100%.

[*English*]

Abolish private property, re-construct human beings, human material which is available in our country. But that must be constructed first to root out corruption.

[*Translation*]

Private property is at the root of all evils. Corruption will remain as long as there is a desire to acquire private property. If anyone has a need or desire to buy a motorcar he will adopt all means to acquire it.

We all made many programmes and held seminars also. Lot of benefits were also derived from them. Everyone welcomed the point of human resources which was brought up by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. This was a good step. The basic point is to remove corruption. We will have to consider it very carefully.

The hon. member spoke about D.R.D.A. It is true that regular sittings of state-level committees are not held. The Secretary is their chairman. Projects drawn up by the D.R.D.A. to be completed in an year are

not completed within the same year. Money allocated for the project is not fully utilized. Projects made in haste leave a lot to be desired. He should, first of all, find out which facility is needed most in the village? Whether water, schools, means of irrigation or a community hall facility is needed? After we know this, work should be taken up by turn in villages. Our hon. member is also a member of this D.R.D.A. There are other M.P.s, M.L.A.s and officials also in it. Everyone meets for the sittings. I have written letters to a number of them asking them to hold meetings of the D.R.D.A. and give sufficient time for M.P.s to reach there. When parliament is in session dates for meetings should be conveniently be fixed on Saturdays and Sundays which are holidays for Parliament. If you keep them on Fridays they will not be able to attend in the meeting after attending Parliament sitting and if kept on Mondays they will not be able to attend. So they need plenty of time. We ask you to consider all these things so that they can attend. If a problem arises I go there personally and see to it.

[English]

Can I dismiss a government duly elected and established in a State?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You can rectify the mistakes.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Do you want me that I should stop this fund?

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : You can do a separate assessment at your own.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : We do that. We have made a proforma and even asked them to submit a report after every 15 days, 1 month and 3 months. We ask for the report but the report does not come. The area officers, who are high-ranking officers of the state, keep writing regularly.

On the subject of minimum wages, Shri Manoranjan Bhakta who is the M.P. from Andaman & Nicobar Islands has written in a letter that minimum wages are not given in the Andamans. Shri Chandi Prasad Bhatt the M.P. from Chamoli has also written that minimum wages are not being given. There are other M.P.s also who are from trade Unions. We keep getting com-

plaints from M.P.s. We regularly write to state governments to implement it. The other day I spoke on the minimum wage issue. If you want to know I can tell you which states are not paying minimum wages. Minimum wages are fixed by the state government and when it fixes it why not give it. Equal minimum wages for equal work fixed by the state government is not being given. The rate fixed by the P.W.D. for digging of earth should also apply to N.R.E.P. But many state governments are not doing this and are giving a lesser amount. There is one rate for the N.R.E.P. and another for the P.W.D. It has not even de-notified. We regularly write that it is a Supreme Court judgement. The judgement was passed by Justice Mitra and Justice V. Bhagvati and we have sent a copy of the judgement to everyone. Our Secretary has been regularly writing letters; we have been writing. Our hon. Minister Shri Dhillon has written to the Uttar Pradesh and other state governments. Whenever as soon as we get your complaints, we immediately bring it to their notice that we have received a complaint about non-payment of minimum wages, we also point out to them that such and such defects have been pin pointed in D.R.D.A. and our M.P.s could not reach there because of non-receipt of notice by them. We are removing these defects. We are being careful about monitoring. As I said before that although our officers go for monitoring, now we too have started going. From this November-December we had to start computerised monitoring so that we could do the I.R.D.P. monitoring as soon as possible. We gained information through computerisation and it was targeted to start this November. In July next year we will install the computer and you will get whatever information you want on the progress made by N.R.E.P. Whatever information you desire such as how much of monitoring has been done, how many miles of road has been laid, in what way it has been laid, how much of the portion has been completed or not been completed, what is the quality...

SHRI SHANTRAM NAIK : Who will feed information to the computer, the state government or your officials?

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : From where will we send people? After all, we will have to rely on the state government.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Why are labourers not paid their wages ? Is there a lack of funds, deliberate goondaisim or a system of commision ? A poor man works and is denied payment for his labours for 2 months. Have you done anything about it ? Have you made an analysis or survey of the situation as to why the money is not given ?

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Sir, there is no shortage of funds...

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Shri Yadav comes from the grass-root level and not from the circle of officers. After all the money belongs to the Government of India, it belongs to the masses. If the state governments are at fault you should personally go to make a survey and see what happens at the grass-root level. You should bring about a revolution.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Sir, whenever I go I see to myself the on going projects and the complete projects in the rural areas. I take my own decision as to which projects are to be inspected. Whole going round the various sites, I am not swayed away them. I ask them to show me separately the work being undertaken under the N.R.E.F. and R.L.E.G.P. I go through their muster roll in which names of labourers are enrolled. I inspect various work sites where labourers have been engaged. I also enquire as to whether work is not being undertaken through a contractor. We have directed not to entrust the work to a contractor. They have been asked to engage un-employed local labour.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the hon. Minister form an organisation at local level which could make enquire into the complaints received by it and punish the persons found to be guilty.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister need not reply. He is not entitled to ask anything you need not reply to him. Please reply to others.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : I was telling you that we will computerise the monitoring system which will furnish correct information to some extent. We will impart training. We are spending money on it and

adopting this system after much deliberation, because after every month or quarterly we receive a report stating therein progress made and the number of persons raised above the poverty line under the I.R.D.P. In this way the draw-backs will be removed and district level information can also be made available to you as and when you want. In the first instance we are going to introduce this in the N.R.E.P. It may be noted that the Central Government and the State Governments make matching contribution in the N.R.E.P. but the Central Government provide hundred per cent grants for the work taken up under R.L.E.G.P.

(*Interruptions*)

The State Governments themselves prepare the project plans for roads etc. under the N.R.E.P., but approval of the Central Government is taken for the road projects under the R.L.E.G.P. There will not be a single instance where any State Government sent any project to the Centre and its money was held up here. This year we have taken strict action. Our officers telephoned to them in April itself asking them to take their money for the work scheduled to be completed in September-October. Now we are waiting and are prepared to release the remaining 25 per cent funds if we receive a report from them that they have done 25 per cent work. You will find that it is not the Congress (I) only but all the Governments are facing the same difficulty. As regards Administration pointed out by you.

[*English*]

Now, we will have to differentiate between the Congress Government and the administration and also the Minister and the administration. At the moment we are passing through this age. We will have to give a serious thought over it.

[*Translation*]

We release all the funds and go to States and monitor the works. We reviewed the whole thing by sitting for 6 to 7 hours in the Uttar Pradesh Secretariat. We also visited Gorakhpur district and perhaps we accompanied the hon. Member. There I found at a place that the Harijan Niwas Yojana was not undertaken properly. They had inscribed my name on a stone and wanted to have it inaugurated by me. There I went round every home and found to

myself that the houses were not completed properly. The kitchens were not constructed and bricks were not laid properly. Shri Pandey was with me. I refused to their proposal. I said that I had no interest in getting my name inscribed and I came back. Adjacent to this same quarters for Harijan were under construction. I went there and told them that I would inaugurate it, if the work is found to be fit. I told that a commitment to undertake the work properly is given. I went to the house of an I.R.D.P. beneficiary who has already crossed the poverty line. He has opened a big provision store. He had received money. I asked him as to how much land he had and how many brothers he had. As I asked this question suddenly, he gave a prompt reply to my intext question that he had 10 bighas of agricultural land. I was stunned to hear it. How is it possible that a person possessing 10 bighas of land in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is living below the poverty line? This sort of things also take place and same is the case with other States also. Initially there were a lot of irregularities. But now the percentage has reduced. The representatives have become vigilant now. That is why the percentage of solution of wrong persons for giving loans and wrong roads to be constructed has reduced. We keep vigilance round the clock. The people have also became vigilant. That is why we suggest that if all the work is entrusted to the Panchayat for execution, more than 85% work will be done properly. If they will not do, the Panchayat head man (Mukhiya) and other people in the village committees will throw them out. Therefore, the work should be executed through Panchayats.

Hon. Member from Orissa, Shri Jena told about the chairman of the D.R.D.A. It has always been my effort not to entrust the work to the officialdom, because more the officialdom, less the work. If the chairman of the D.R.D.A. is chosen from among voluntary organisations and non-officials some work can be done. I have a vast experience about it. At that time I was an M.L.A. and was not holding any ministerial post. I can say it with my own experiences that the chairman of D.R.D.A. used to sit in a raised chair, commanding the show. Since we are old workers, we can serve the people sitting anywhere. But

my other M.L.A. colleagues did object D.R.D.A. chairman's occupying a high position. The work was also not being done timely. We used to write to them to take some action in this regard. An hon. Member, Shri Namgyal had desired to know and what are we doing for maintenance of the assets created. We allocated 10 per cent N.R.E.P. Fund for maintenance. We construct Kuchha roads only and not pucca roads. The local officers divert the R.L.E.G.P. funds and use it in construction of pucca roads and it is our aim to create durable assets. We have issued guidelines that villages with 1500 population in the rural areas should be connected with nearest road, no matter whether it is a kuchha road or metalled road. Villages with 1500 or more population will be connected with roads, but villages with 1500 population will be connected with pitch roads. Though that much funds are not available, yet the State Governments release funds to the P.W.D. The P.W.D. have their own maintenance funds which is more than that of ours. Till such time this amount will lie with the N.R.E.P.

Recently we have started Engineering Department under the Rural Development Department. It creates permanent structure. We have also provided 10 per cent maintenance grants with which maintenance work will be undertaken by it.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : I was submitting that the Department of Education constructed schools which subsequently were transferred to them per month. But the Department of Education says that they have no maintenance grant with them. There are several such instances with us. The same is the case with roads and water tanks under irrigation. Similarly the Department of Irrigation constructed small canals. Directives are required to be issued above provision of this 10 per cent for maintenance. It is being said in my State that this has been created under the N.R.E.P. and transferred to them and there is no maintenance grant. Therefore, it may be made clear to them that 10 per cent should be given for maintenance.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Actually the thing is like this that if the scheme or road comes under N.R.E.P. under Rural Development Deptt. 10 per cent of this

[Shri Ramanand Yadav]

fund should be utilised on maintenance. The moment it is taken over by the Department of Education, it becomes their responsibility to maintain it. Till such time it is under the Department of Rural Development, the Department is responsible for 10 per cent maintenance cost.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : I want you to issue instructions in this regard.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : This cannot be a question and answer session. So, you must limit your questions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : You may please issue instructions to the State Government that once it is transferred to them it is their baby. There is a need to issue this instruction so that it is reflected in the State Budget. It is not done now.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : It is all right.

[*English*]

It is their duty, it is their baby and they should maintain it.

[*Translation*]

Shri Soz raised the point of regional language. We conduct monthly review in our department. All section-heads sit together and conduct the review. We have prepared guidelines in regional languages and issued to them for the sake of awareness. We ask the State Governments to publish the guidelines of N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. in regional languages and also to publish the guidelines of I.R.D.P. As far as possible we try to print more and more copies in regional languages, but are not able to do so and find difficulty in it. The State Governments should meet the expenditure on printing in regional languages from that fund. There is no ban on it that this type of literature should not be published in regional languages. One more thing Mr. Soz has said regarding land reforms when I was the member of Bihar Assembly in 1952, abolition of Zamindari System was first introduced in our state. Discussion continued for 11 days in the assembly and I am a committed person for it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Land reforms was first introduced in Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : No, it was first introduced in our state. We passed the bill of abolition of Zamindari System.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : When did it happen?

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : In 1952-53.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Before this it was done in our area Sheikh Abdullah got the maximum credit for revolutionary land reforms. Land to the tiller without compensation to the land-lord.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Land to the tiller would have been done in your area.

[*English*]

But ours is the first State in India to abolish Zamindari System.

[*Translation*]

We first abolished the empire of the Zamindars and then the other States followed us. We know very well that we will be able to distribute the surplus land among the poor which will improve their economic condition. If we give one acre land or one Bigha land or ten Katte land to somebody, that will be very beneficial to him. Even half an acre will be quite good, for, he thinks that it is his land and he can grow vegetables on it. In our own State of Bihar land is very fertile. Farmers possessing one acre of land even keep a pair of bullocks to fill it and take three crops in a year, if it is near the city he might have constructed his own house also. Thus the land is important for him in making prosperous. Intensive small holdings better country, big holdings better cultivation.

Sir, it is our effort that it should work smoothly. In the beginning it was quite difficult to get loan. Now we have waived the requirement of producing any witness for it. We only want its benefit to reach the poor. We are talking about beneficiary organisations. We wish that there should be an organisation of the villagers and the

work should be done through them whether it is of I.R.D.P. or N.R.E.P or R.L.E.G.P. For this reason we keep on informing the State governments to organise Beneficiary organisations and Awareness Councils. But as it has not been done till now so there is some problem.

It is written in the article of our constitution that village would be the lowest unit of administration. Gandhiji gave the slogan of village independence and fought for independence to make the villages strong and self-sufficient. He wished the villages to be strong to the extent of facing the foreign powers while in constitution the village is considered to be the lowest unit.

We have already visited twice or thrice, I held a meeting of Chief Ministers at my level and told them to extend more powers to the village Panchayats. Discussion is scheduled to be held for the States where it has not been extended.

As you know very few people want to retire from the power they possess. Inspite of all this, I hope we will be able to strengthen the Panchayats and get all the programmes implemented by Panchayat system. When we do this, we will succeed

80 percent at least if not 100 percent and these programmes will be better implemented. We want the administration to finish the work by doing more and more work.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the hon. Minister wants to give a more extensive reply, why can't he send a written reply to all these members ?

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : OK. Thank You.

[*Translation*]

I will send the reply one by one. I have noted all the points.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday at 11 a.m.

18.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 7, 1987 / Agrahayana 16, 1909 (Saka)