

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 3, 1992/ Chaitra 14, 1914
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzzafarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not asking you to suspend the Question Hour, but the developments in Nagaland have not been reported by any of our newspapers. The Nagaland Government has been dismissed and the State has come under President's rule. I have given you notice for Adjournment Motion. I request you to allow me to raise it immediately after the Question Hour.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I am also of the same view. When the House is in session, this announcement should have been made on the floor of the House first. We will raise it during the Zero Hour.

1.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Government Expenditure

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

(a) whether all the Ministries have been asked to review their expenditure control system;

(b) if so, whether all the Ministries have done so and submitted their reports; -

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government on the basis of these reports to further curtail the Government expenditure?

[English]

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (d). There is a well established system for expenditure control in Government of India. Under this the expenditure of each Ministry is controlled and reviewed by the concerned Financial adviser on a regular basis. The overall budgetary position is reviewed by the Ministry of Finance on the basis of data received from Reserve Bank and the monthly accounts rendered by the Controller General of Accounts. Apart from close monitoring of expenditure by the Financial advisers, Government have issued a number of economy instructions to curtail expenditure. Ministries have also been advised to review all their schemes and priorities them so that schemes of low priority can be eliminated. This will be a continuous process.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Sir, I congratulate the Government for having initiated such expenditure out of on different items under the budget provisions of 1991-92. It is also prominently seen from certain State items like statutory grants to State Governments, programmes and loans for states' plan schemes, interest payments, pension payments where the expenditure cuts have not been proposed or suggested.

I went to know from the hon. Minister whether prior to the proportion of budget by various state Governments, the Union Government has taken the initiative to ensure restriction and control over the expenditure budget of the State Governments.

If so, what steps has the Government taken in this regard?

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Sir, the hon. Member has asked about the expenditure budget of the State Governments. Ours is a federal Government. The State Governments are having the autonomy. The Central Government comes into the picture as far as centrally-assisted schemes or centrally-sponsored schemes are concerned. Necessary directives to cut their expenditure have already been given to the State Governments.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: In view of the initiative, has the Union Government taken such measures to constitute some supervisory committees or some tribunals which will go into the details of the expenditure made by the various ministries and departments? Will the this tribunal or committee comply with certain provisions of law and procedure; and if so, it will be binding on the part of those who will be involved in the process?

Besides that, my next supplementary is whether, for the strict observation of this objective of the Government, the Government will propose any incentive on reward and impose certain punitive and administrative measures for breach or deviation or departure of this objective also

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: As I have already said, monitoring expenditure is an on-going process. There is one Financial Advisor who advises all the Ministries regarding expenditure. Then, there is a committee under the Secretary of Finance. The Cabinet secretary also monitors various excess expenditure. So, it is an on-going process.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Every Government expenditure is expressed

as an income of somebody. Now, the instructions are for the economy of expenditure. I want to know the income generation on an average which every rupee of expenditure results thereby. What are the desegregated ratios?

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: income generation is a different exercise all together, Sir.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Every rupee you spend is itself an income some where. When one rupee is cut in expenditure, what is the average income generation which will get affected? What is that ratio on an average? Is there a disaggregated estimate? The Finance Minister who is here can answer this question.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Sir, I think there is no meaningful way of computing such a ratio. It all depends upon which item of Government expenditure you are going to cut. I would also say that when we are talking of a cut in Government expenditure, what we are talking is essentially in terms of cutting nonproductive expenditure so that more of Government resources can be deviated for productive purposes. so, there is no danger that the types of cuts which are being asked or imposed in the Government would have adverse effect on employment generation. In fact, they will have a beneficiary effect in controlling inflation and will improve productivity of Government expenditure.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: I would like to know from the Minister the economic instructions to curtail expenditure briefly.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Sir, the hon. Member has asked about the instructions regarding curtailment of expenditure. Instructions have been issued to contain expenditure in respect of travel, office expenses like fixtures and furnishings, telephones, staff cars, casual labour, official lunches and dinners, publicity, publications, festivals, fairs and exhibitions, training, seminars and conferences, international conferences, maintenance, creation of posts and revision of pay scales, releases to State

Governments, public enterprises, autonomous bodies, etc., Grant-in-aid institutions, re-appropriations, prioritisation of programmes and activities, scientific departments, public enterprises and autonomous bodies.

SHRI ANNAJOSHI: Mr. Speaker Sir, in the answer, the hon. Minister has narrated there regular system of the Department of Finance with regard to controlling and curtailing expenditure. But what we want to know is this. In the changed financial scenario, what are the special instructions issued? We want to know as to what special care is being taken by the Government to curtail even the regular expenditure. For example, let me ask a very specific question. Have they instructed the State Governments not to expand their Ministries where it is not required?

MR. SPEAKER: Can it be done under the Constitution? Anyway, you may reply if you want to.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Sir, all the State Governments have been informed to cut their wasteful expenditure.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Can we not request the State Governments not to expand their ministries?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not allowed under the Constitution. I am not allowing your question. Mr. Nitish Kumar please.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The Government has issued instructions to various Ministries and State Governments regarding curbing wasteful expenditure and effecting economy in their expenditures. The hon. Minister has just now enumerated the measures suggested for economy and the fields in which economy can be brought. In this context, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether there has been increase in the Ministers' traveling allowance, furnishing and other expenditure despite the said instructions. According to a press re-

port, the expenditure has increased from Rs.5 crores to Rs. 8 crores. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, as to whether there has been any impact of these instructions on the Ministers' Secretariats. If not, the action proposed to be taken in this regard.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, action has been taken in all the Ministries and expenditure has been reduced on many items. There has been cuts in telephone, petrol and other expenses.

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I think the Government would like to convince the people of this country also that reduction of unproductive expenditure is essential in the interest of the economy. All over Delhi, there are big hoardings which say that fuel is precious, oil is precious, energy must be conserved and so on. I asked this question last year and I am repeating it now. When our oil and petroleum resources are so scarce, why does the Government permit the so called vintage car rallies to be held every year, even now? A large number of cars, perhaps belonging to private individuals, are allowed to make long drives from various places to various places, thereby spending a lot of petrol. I think the Government should try to show some little measure of introducing some discipline. Why should people listen to what the Government is saying when they see all these things happening? They are laughing at the whole thing. I hope some step is being taken about the unnecessary going and coming of our Ministers to airports to see people off and to receive them. I do not know whether it is a fact and I would like it to be confirmed.

I think at least for the duration of this crisis period, such things as these vintage car rallies should be stopped. You may be a bit unpopular with some sections of the people who are interested in vintage cars. But some discipline must be shown that some discipline is being introduced. Last year, I was informed by the Minister that he would look into it. But this year, I again see

a big vintage car rally, with which Government personages are associated with regard to participation in the function, prize giving and so on. They go on encouraging it.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I agree with the suggestion given by a very senior Member of this House. Sir, I may mention here that this rally is being conducted as a sports event and private organisations are involved in it. The suggestion of the hon. Member is very well taken.

Assistance by N.H. D.C.

+

*533 **SHRI CETTAN P.S. CHAUHAN:**
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance given by the National Handloom development Corporation for the upliftment of handloom weavers during 1990-91 and 1991-92, state-wise;

(b) the number of weavers benefited therefrom, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the amount of assistance proposed to be given by NHDC during 1992-93; state-wise?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (**SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT**): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) national Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) does not provide financial assistance to Weavers/States directly. However, the Corporation undertakes supply of yarn, supply of dyes and chemicals, promotion of marketing of handloom goods and organisation of workshops, appropriate technology exhibition and training

programmes for weavers. NHDC has also set up marketing complexes to facilitate the sale of handlooms by various State Agencies. NHDC achieved a turnover of Rs. 7337.44 lakhs in all these operations during 1990-91. During the current year upto February, 92 NHDC has reached a turnover of Rs. 3489.84 lakhs.

(b) The activities of NHDC have benefited a large number of weavers throughout the country while the exact number of weavers benefited by these operations cannot be quantified.

(c) Operations of National Handloom Development Corporation for 1992-93 will depend on specific identification/proposals received from the state Government.

SHRI CHETAN P.C. CHAUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition of the handloom weavers is miserable. This is the oldest industry of our country. Today the condition of these weavers is extremely pitiable. Sometime back, the Government had launched a scheme for supply of one lakh bales of yarn of the handloom weavers. the scheme was launched through National Handloom Development corporation. It was extended for one more year. Will this scheme continue or be closed?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this scheme was closed in 1991. But keeping in view the miserable condition of the weavers, we are reviewing the situation and we are making efforts to start this scheme once again in a modified form.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the turnover of National handloom Corporation was Rs.73 crore 37 lakhs during 1991, but this has come down to Rs. 34 crore 90 lakh this year. Will the hon. Minister state the reason there for?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reason is the closure of subsidised yarn scheme which has brought down the turnover. the resumption of the said scheme will once again increase the turnover.

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to why the prices of cotton are continuously increasing in the market. Last year only, the price of cotton increased by 30-35 per cent. Now this year also, it has increased. Has the hon. Minister considered the reasons therefor and has he formulated a new scheme for bringing down the prices of cotton? For instance, has he taken into consideration stoppage or curtailment of export of cotton? Has any new scheme been formulated to enable weavers to get yarn at cheaper rates? The situation in states like Bihar is very serious.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has pointed out certain things. I would like to submit that as the prices had increased, on one hand we did not allow export of cotton and on the other hand, efforts were made through the Agriculture Ministry to boost production of cotton through various schemes launched from time to time.

[*English*]

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Assam for financial assistance to the weavers of golden Assam silk called Muga and whether the NHDC will give special attention to the promotion of these rare brand of silk, the production of which is in real bad shape at present.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the role of N.H.D.C is to supplement the work and the efforts of the State Handloom Agency. Therefore, if such a scheme comes to us we will look into it. We scrutinise the schemes that come to us from time to time and try to find out the areas of shortage of yarn or dyes and chemicals. N.H.D.C then works out different schemes.

SHRI PRIVUS TIRKEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the biggest difficulty faced by the weavers is non-availability of yarn at cheaper rates.

They get yarn through middlemen who provide it after earning substantial profits. Will the Government open centres at various places to supply yarn to the weavers as is done by F.C.I. by supplying fibres through their goodwans?

MR. SPEAKER: It is an excellent question, but if you ask another question everything will be hotch potch let him answer this question.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: The second part of my question is that to improve its market, will the Government think of providing handloom uniforms in hotels, schools and other establishments?

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you have spoiled the question.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our endeavour is to open depots at various places for supply of yarn under modified yarn subsidy scheme which I referred to earlier. Apart from this, N.I.C. has been asked to open their mills' depots and it is necessary, yarn should be supplied through mobile vans because the users are also facing difficulties. With reference to the second question raised by the hon. Member, I had stated earlier that unless the demand for handloom items is created, this problem cannot be solved.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: The hon. Minister belongs to Rajasthan and my question also pertains to this State. The hon. Minister does not miss a single opportunity to purchase Kota saree whenever he visits Kota. He is very fond of Kota sarees, Kota 'Doria' and Kota Masuria.

MR. SPEAKER: He means your wife is fond of and not you.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Kota saree industry is on the verge of closure. I would like to ask whether the Kota sarees will also be included in the National Handloom Corporation Scheme. My second question is whether silk yarn will be made available for sarees and whether the National Handloom

Corporation will send sarees in the market with its trade mark and also open its own showrooms in order to ensure that buyers get genuine Kota saree?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: We will take the views of the hon. Member into consideration. If the State Government sends a proposal in this regard, we will think over it.

SHRI DAU DAVAL JOSHI: A proposal from the State Government has already been sent.

[English]

Supply of containers to Ports

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

(a) the total number of containers available at various major ports at present, port-wise;

(b) whether the Government have received any request from major ports for supply of more containers;

(c) if so, the details thereof, port-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) containers are generally owned or taken on lease by shipping companies. The total number of containers at different major ports as on 25.3. 1992 is as under:-

S.No.	Name of Port	Total number of Containers (in Teus)
1.	Bombay	11458
2.	Calcutta including Haldia Dock Complex	1808
3.	Vizag	275
4.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port	5910
5.	Cochin	1960
6.	Kandla	1189
7.	New Mangalore	131
8.	Tuticorin	526
9.	Paradip	nil
10.	Mormugao	nil
11.	Madras	2003

(b) No request has been received by the Government from major ports for supply of more containers.

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

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: The present trend in all the ports which handle various types of cargo is to use the containers facilitating easy movement of more cargo. The exporters are also referring containers because the cargo exported will be accepted better elsewhere. But, however, containers are not put to use in our country except in the Bombay Port. That is why Bombay port is much preferred and it is also a congested port today. In ports like Vizag the sea food exporters are facing troubles for want of containers. Containers are not available as and when they want to export precious cargo which is earning foreign exchange to us.

I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of such occasions and if any measures are contemplated to ease the transport of sea food by the exporters in Visakhapatnam.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: First of all, I would like to make a small correction to the hon. Members's question. It is not that Bombay alone is handling the containers. At all the ports in the country we have the container service.

AN HON. MEMBER: Except in two ports.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Yes, we are just building up there. There is no shortage at this particular time. There was a shortage in the months of May and June when the imports were very less. But, we have seen to it and there is no shortage now.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY. The present trend is containerisation in all ports of the world. It is a must also. If we want to use the port facilities to an optimum level containerisation is to be done progressively in all major ports of the country.

I would like the hon. Minister to tell us his

views on this, and see that the major ports handle much more cargo, to avert losses which are presently incurred in some of the major ports for want of these easy facilities to handle cargo and also enable more cargo to be exported to other countries.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, we are doing everything possible to encourage container service handling. It is not true that we are going in losses. Rather I am happy to say that in the last eight months, most of ports are making profits and the ports handled more cargo than in the previous year.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, Cochin is a major port. a study about the performance and the working of the Cochin port shows that there is much scope for container trade in Cochin because most of the items exported are cash crops around Kerala and other hinterland. May I know from the hon. Minister about the steps taken by the Government for promoting container trade in Cochin port so that lot of foreign exchange can be earned, which will ultimately enable the Cochin port to earn profit?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, we have got a new scheme in Cochin, container Terminal, which is practically ready with ADB loan at a cost of Rs. 53 crores. Secondly, we are also exploring new schemes, where we are allowing the private sector to come in and build up this facility. I am happy to tell the hon. Member that about this, we have already sent a reference for Vellarpadam, Kochi and two container berths in JNPT.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, sir, we have just now discussed the Bombay port. Does the hon. Minister know that consequent upon the introduction of container service in Nvavasheva port by the Government, about 8 thousand employees of Bombay port have been rendered jobless because this convinces service is being provided through contractors who have appointed five thousand workers on a pay less than half of the pay being given to dockyard and Bombay port trust employees. they are

being exculpated due to the new economic policy of the Government direct all the ports to provide jobs on that very scale or a higher one to all those labourers who have been rendered surplus by the dockyard or Bombay Port Trust, after containerisation?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, I do not think that this is possible. But this is completely a wrong allegation that we are exploiting the labour. Rather, I have been very particular that he labourer should be done away with. We have got a Golden handshake scheme. Over 3, 000 workers in Bombay port have accepted it. And I am just waiting for the Finance Ministry to clear it. We are going to allow private handling of it but with the consent of the port workers. I am not going to for a moment also to see that the port workers in any way are put to inconvenience.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, even now 5000 employees have been working under contractors at Ntavasheva. So it is not the proper reply of my significant question. You have simply made a mention of your objectives whereas my question is quite specific. On the one hand, 5,000 workers have been working on a lower salary under contractors, on the other hand, the employees of the Bombay Port Trust who have opted for the so called Golden Handshake Scheme have not been getting their salaries for the last three months i.e. September, October and November. Does the Government propose to do something for these workers?

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, Bombay Port Trust and Nava Sheva Port Trust are two different organisations. I want to tell you that if the people are satisfied and the work is being done all right in JNPT, why should I interfere in that?... (Interruption) I do not want to interfere. And people are getting job satisfaction. But as far as 5,000 port workers are concerned, about whom you are referring to - we are already working out a scheme

and something can be done about it now.

Rubber Board

*535. **SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the research activities of the Rubber Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan prepared in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMANKHURSHED): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATMENT

Government propose to intensify research activities of the Rubber Board. Proposals include strengthening of existing facilities and establishment of new stations, strengthening of the evaluation of germplasm materials, strengthening of research on biotechnology and form culture, strengthening of supporting services and economic research, etc. It also includes commercialisation of the generation of tissue culture plants, on farm experiments of 15 potentially high yielding clones, strengthening of selection, conservation, cataloguing and evaluation of Brazilian germs plasm, etc.

SHRI RAMESH CHANNITHALA: Sir, more than 700 scientists are working in Malaysian Rubber Research Board, which is an autonomous body and they are coming with new varieties of prawns, which will give more yield per hectare. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, how many scientists are working in the Indian Rubber Research Institute, Kottayam. Also what are the new inventions of this Institute?

SHRI SLAMAN KHURSHED: Sir, a special clone which is number as IRRI No. 105, has been introduced in the late seven-

ties. Almost 90 per cent of it is now being used for new plantation. It has given extremely good results, giving an average of 1.5 to 2 tonnes per hectare, which at least 250 to 400 kilograms more than the highest yielding clones which have been imported from elsewhere. The total number of scientists that are at present working in various departments of the research Institute, include. In the Administrative Department - 273; in the Finance and Rubber production Department - 1, 137; in the Research Department which is scientific, technical and non-scientific - 382; in the Department of Training (Scientific and Non-scientific)-seven and in the Department of processing and Product Development - 68. Altogether it comes to 1, 963.

SHRI RAMESH CHHENNITHALA: Sir, the Indian Rubber Research Institute has got inadequate facilities, and encouragement to the scientists is also lacking. I would like to know what are the steps taken to modernise the Institute. Is there any linkage with the Crop research Institute, London and the Rubber Research Institute, Kottayam?

SHRI SLAMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, we are aware that of late, the service conditions of scientists and support staff in the Indian Rubber Research Institute are not adequate and certainly not for the kind of work that we expect from them. For this purpose, the Commerce Ministry has already taken steps. A committee has been set up which has proposed now pay scales. We have already sent this entire proposal of new pay scales to the Ministry of Finance and to the Department of Personnel and I will plead with the Ministry of Finance - the finance Minister is present - that we be given permission, as quickly as possible, to implement these new pay scales. Apart from the new pay scales, which will make radical difference to the output, we are also introducing various other schemes which will provide a better interaction, better exposure for people who are working in the Institutes. The Institute has no formal link with any other institute but as all research institutes do, it does have interaction with other Institutes working in the same area.

SHRI P.C. THOMES: Sir, thanks to our good research and the good labour put forth by the farmers and the labourers, the production of rubber has boosted in a very high way and we are now even in the export stage of rubber. My questions is whether we could find or direct the research in such a way as to produce more products of rubber and also to put rubber into more domestic use, like rubberisation of roads and other such uses for which high research and implementation may be necessary.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, these proposals relate to the use of rubber. Major work that is being done by the Rubber Research Institute is towards production and towards the agricultural aspects of rubber. But there are other aspects of rubber as well. The use of rubber is basically a research which is done by the specific industry concerned. At present we are using almost 47 per cent of our rubber produced in auto tyres and tubes, 12 per cent in cycle tyres, 11 per cent in input wares and the rest goes into wells and hoses, latex foam and other rubber goods.

As far as the suggestion of using rubber more extensively in the broad perspective for the future is concerned this is a welcome suggestion but, of course, industry and Government will have to work together.

[Translation]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Is it a fact that now small rubber growers are not in a position to continue with their present occupation?

MR. SPEAKER: The question pertains to research.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: It is not helping development and in this context, on their part the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: The question relates not to the cultivation of rubber but the research in respect of rubber.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIKODIKKUNIL SURESH: Sir, I want to know from the Minister whether the Government will take necessary steps to see that the Rubber Board supplies good quality rubber seedlings to the rubber growers. I will also like to know whether the Government intend to provide better training to the farmers (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: No, this question is about rubber research, not about farming. The question is disallowed.

Visit of German Delegation

*536. **SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered German delegation visited India recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any discussions on investment and trade prospects between the two countries were held; and

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

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

(b) to (d). Two delegations from Germany visited India in the month of February, 1992. In their interaction with various Indian Industry Associations and others concerned, the possibilities for joint collaborations and setting up of production base for exports to third countries were explored. In addition, the scope for future cooperation in sectors such as Power, Transport, Telecommunications, Computer Software, Road Construction, Port Development, Mechanical Engineering and Chemicals, came up for discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister has not given an appropriate answer to my question. I want to know the conclusion arrived at during the discussion because the hon. Minister has said nothing about that I want to know clearly the names of those third world countries which have been discussed for exploring possibilities to make them the base of production for the purpose of export and what were those industries about which decision had been taken during the discussion. In case, no such decision was taken, is there any possibility to discuss it again? The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that discussion was held with various Indian Industry Associations. I would like to know whether some high level officers were also present during the discussion.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am afraid, there is slight misunderstanding. The delegations visited India at the request of our business and trade associations. They are not delegations invited by the Government of India. These are the delegations which had visited India under the auspices of Indo-German chamber of Commerce and other business associations. So the talks are between our businessmen of India and the businessmen of Germany. What we have gathered is the general nature of the talks. Specific proposals which one businessman from Germany or one business house of Germany may have discussed with another business house of India are certainly not within the knowledge of the Government unless they apply to the Government for approval of their licence after the permission. I have given the gist of the discussion which we have gathered from the Chambers of Commerce and the business houses of India when they discussed with the German delegations.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is on the basis of this very

reply that I would like to know the names of those third world countries having a production base for the purpose of export with whom joint collaboration was explored during the discussion. Secondly, if both the organisations could not arrive at a conclusion, is there any possibility for further discussion on it? I also wanted to know what sort of collaboration or participation the Government will have in it, but that too has not been replied.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking about third countries export.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, what was discussed is that India and Germany can set up production in India for export to third countries not necessarily to each other. Now, that depends upon which industry comes in, which industry is set up, what products are made and then exported. We are not at the stage of exporting now. We are exploring opportunities where German business and Indian business can set up joint-ventures not only to serving the Indian market or the German market but to third countries. These are the decisions which have to be taken by the two collaborating houses or collaborating businesses. Government is not aware unless the proposal comes to the Government for approval of license.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is why I have asked whether there is any possibility of further discussion between the two countries.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There are two parts of question. Was there any Government officer present at the time of discussions? secondly, is there any possibility of one more discussion between them?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We want to encourage as many visits as possible. Now,

hon. Prime Minister went to the Germany; A business delegation went to Germany. Two delegations have come from there. We want as many delegations to come and as many number of times talks take place.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is nothing objectionable in it. However it is worth welcoming that the industrialists of our country are holding discussion with the German industrialists and the hon. Minister has mentioned several such fields of industry on which negotiations have taken place. But it is a matter of surprise that our Government is not seized of these negotiations. No official of our country attended that negotiation. That too is no problem. But it is strange that the Government has no information in respect of these negotiations. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to inform this House about the points of discussion particularly, the modern technology. I would like to know whether negotiations were held to set up production base or industries with the latest techniques—whether in the field of production of power plants or communication machinery or is there any negotiation being made to bring in industries which are more powerful than those we have either in the public sector or the private sector and thereby posing a threat to them? Is the Government making any effort to monitor and control it. Or is it a fact that an ass went to ask for horns but lost his ears? I want to know whether our existing industrial set up will survive or is going to collapse. The hon. Minister should, therefore, tell us categorically the fields in which negotiations have been made because it is in the interest of both the industrialists and the country to mention the fields in which negotiations have are being made.

MR. SPEAKER: He has stated that principally, they have concluded on agreement. however details thereof are yet to be worked out,

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am talking of policy matters only. Please tell me whether the Government will adopt

indigenous technology or it will import it from abroad?

[English]

SHRIP. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I do hope hon. Member will recognise that the new industrial policy has been announced on 24th July last year and that these discussions take place between the businessmen of Germany or businessmen of any other country and businessmen of India under the auspices of the Indian and that country's Chamber of Commerce like FICCI, ASSOCHAM, CI and such other organisations. Government officers are not present at those discussions. In these discussions it is possible that agreements are arrived at, M.O.U.s. are arrived at and businesses are set up. It is possible that the Chamber of Commerce, at one session, invites a Government officer to make a presentation on the new policy. In fact I am invited some times to speak to them on the policy of the Government. But individual agreements are not within the purview of the Government. We do not want to get into that. That is entirely for business houses to enter into with each other. If it is in the licensed sector, they will apply to us for a licence and then we will know whether permission should be granted or not. If it is in the de-licensed sector, they will simply start the industry. Now much of licensing has been taken away. Barring 18 industries, there is no licensing today.

If they want to set up a joint venture, if they come under the policy, in 34 industries upto 51 per cent foreign equity is permissible and the R.B.I. gives automatic approval. of you wish to know the results of what has happened in 1991 and 1992 I will give the details.

As regards Indo-German collaborations, I may say that in 1991, 122 technical collaborations and 35 financial collaborations totalling 157 and involving an investments of Rs. 41.80 crores took place. In 1992 January and February, 24 technical and 12 financial collaborations, totalling 36 and involving an investment of Rs. 3.58 crores took place. This is between India and Germany.

DR. K.D. JESWANI: Mr. Speaker, sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this high power German delegation showed their desire to help the cyclone - affected people in Andhra Pradesh through the Indian Red Cross Society. If yes, what was their proposal?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, it clearly does not come out of this question.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes It is dis-allowed.

Foreign Exchange for Imports

537 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of imports is likely to increase tremendously for want of foreign exchange at official rate resulting in adverse impact on the economy of country in future;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The likely increase in the cost of imports effected through the market rate will not have adverse impact on the economy of the country. The new system of partial convertibility, accompanied with trade policy changes, will provide a stimulus to exports and other foreign exchange flows and will also enable easier access to imports without the need for licensing restrictions. This will have a beneficial impact. Further, the foreign exchange requirements of essential imports such as petroleum and oil product, fertilizers, defense and life saving drugs will be met through official exchange rate.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, about the last part of the answer given I just want to point out that he has listed petroleum oil as one of those items whose imports is to be financed by foreign exchange at the official

rate. I am not asking a question. I am pointing out something which, I think, is an inaccuracy in reply. I want to know whether it is not a fact that it is widely reported that the import of capital equipment by oil development projects is to be financed by foreign exchange at market rate, but not at the official rate. Anyway, he can think over that if he wants to correct that reply. This is a fact which is stated in so many business journals and every-where. What I want to know is, whether it is a fact or not that this partial convertibility arrangement which has been made, in fact, amounts to a 15 per cent devaluation in the rupee exchange and the burden of this is falling on those imports which are linked with exports. I want to know whether it is a fact or not that the cost of the imports has gone up by much more than the value of the exports which they are supposed to generate and if that is so, what will be the net overall impact of this on our balance of payments position which is one of the major fields in which we are facing crests.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I don't think that there is anything wrong with the answer that has been given. It is true that petroleum products would be made available at the official exchange rate, but we have not stated that the equipment which goes into production of petroleum products should also be at the official exchange rate. So, there is nothing, wrong with the answer that has been given.

As regards the second question, with regard to the effect of the new system on the cost of imports, I think there is no basis for the conclusion that there would be all round increase in the cost of imports. First of all, the total effect of the system has to be understood in the background of the fact that it has replaced the earlier system of EXIM securities; in the past one year a large quantity of our imports have been financed by having to buy EXIM scrips. these EXIM scrips which were available at 30 per cent to 40 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports commanded a premium and as far as those imports are concerned, comparing the premium that prevailed on the EXIM scrips as against the

divergence between the official rate and the market exchange rate, in fact many of these imports would be cheaper today than before. It will be true that for some imports which were coming at the official exchange rate, they were not having to buy the EXIM scrips. They will have to pay higher prices because of changes in exchange rates. But taking into account the education in import duty which is very substantial, the overall impact of changes that have been made is not going to be an all round increase in the cost.

The second thing that I do want to say is that the new system deals a severe blow to the smuggling of gold. It also deals a severe blow to the hawala trade. It enlarges the amount of foreign exchange that will be available for financing imports with the larger availability of foreign exchange for effecting imports; I think the overall situation will not be a situation of as much shortage of imported supply as before. Therefore, all these factors together would keep prices of imports under control.

The third question that the hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta asked is: Does it not amount to a concealed devaluation? I would respectfully submit, Sir, that in a world of floating exchange rate, these words of 'devaluation' and 'revaluation' have lost their meaning. All over the world, currencies are floating; one day they go up, next day they go down and therefore, I think, of course, he is free to draw his own conclusions. But, these changes, I submit, are going to strengthen our export capabilities and in the process, they will have a favorable effect on the overall growth rate of our economy.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I want to know whether it is a fact that the International Monetary Fund is eager that this partial convertibility arrangement that India has gone in for, should be, in the near future, extended to full convertibility. The hon. Finance Minister also is reported to be in favour of such an exchange possibly even before the end of May this year, which would mean that all imports would then be financed by foreign exchange at the market rates. Already the exporters who are, after all, creating some

value in the country, they get this foreign exchange benefit only to the extent of 60 per cent, whereas the NRIs who are depositing their non-repatriable fund in this country, are already being allowed the benefit of full market rates of convertibility.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: First of all, I wish to say that the arrangement of partial convertibility was not put into practice at the instance of the International Monetary Fund. In fact, the IMF does not like these arrangements which are in the nature of multiple exchange rates. Therefore, I would like to state that there is no basis for the conclusion that this arrangement was effected at the behest of the IMF.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, we have no intention of going into a regime of full convertibility in may, as has been reported in the newspapers. The present system should be allowed to work. I have said that the future of India's exchange rates will depend very much on our ability to control our financial and fiscal system. If we gain control over the fiscal situation, then we will be able to take the next step and the ultimate destination to which we would like to move is a system of convertibility. But, as of now, I cannot say that we are near that stage.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHANVAN: Sir, my question is about the 60-40 ratio of foreign exchange which is allowed to be retained. In the regime of EXIM Scrips, we had allowed 30 per cent to be retained by the exporter and 70 per cent was with the Government. Now we are allowing 60 per cent to be retained by exporter. So, what is the justification for such a high percentage of retention even when we know that the Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India had recommended a much lower figure of foreign exchange to be retained by the exporter?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, this matter has been gone into carefully. We have said that most of the essential imports would continue to come at the official exchange rates. If we are going to finance the

defence imports, petroleum product and fertiliser products, then adequate amount of foreign exchange must be made available to the Government to finance these activities and we concluded, after taking into account the likely trend of imports and exports, that 60-40 ratio was the right ratio.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, in view of what the hon. Finance Minister has said, is it not a fact that our export in dollar terms, has been declining since the devaluation of the rupee? On 28th February, that is, a day before the presentation of the Budget, the difference between the official rate of dollar and the market rate was only 44 paise.

On 27th March, 1992 the official rate was Rs. 25.88 and the market rate was Rs. 31.25 and there was a difference of Rs. 5.37.

The hon. Minister may say that in the present day world, in the floating currency, the devaluation, revaluation all these words are days of yester years. May I know in view of the steady decline of our export in the dollar term, is it not going to neutralise whatever additions you envisage through reduction of import duty? Is it not a fact that our export is going to be hampered in a big way?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I do not share this apprehension that our exports would decline. In think, it is factually not correct to say that our exports to the general currency area have declined after devaluation. I think, my colleague, the hon. Commerce Minister has answered questions on export trends in this House on several occasions.

It is true that India's exports have not done well. But this is for reasons which have nothing to do with the devaluation of the rupee. The disappearance of the erstwhile Soviet Union has meant that the trade with the Soviet Union has come to a halt. Now, new arrangements are being made.

Outside the rupee trading areas, the exports to general currency area, in fact, have increased in dollar terms by six per cent.

So, the statement that exports have been declining I respectfully submit, is not factually correct.

Export of Food Products

*538. SHRI K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the food products exported during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(b) the target fixed for the export of the above products during 1992-93; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage the exports of food product?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHLIRSHED): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Information for major items is indicated in the statement given below.

(c) Government have already taken a series of measures to improve policy environment for exports. These measures have been further reinforced by the new Import & export Policy, which has come into force with effect from 1st April, 1992, for a period of five years.

Specific steps taken or proposed to be taken to encourage export of food products are as under:-

(A) *Short-term steps:* Schemes for market development, product promotion, quality upgradation, packaging improvement, competitive pricing, market intelligence, development of infrastructure, removal of constraints and simplification of procedures.

(B) *Long-term steps:* Increasing production and productivity, penetration into new markets, product development, promotion of export oriented processing industries, improving credibility and image of Indian food products.

Statement of export of major items of food products and the tentative targets for export during 1992-93

		(Value in Crores)			
S.No.	Commodity	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1991-93
		(Value)	(Value)	(Value)	(Value)
1.	Rice	426.52	461.57	458.72	800
2.	Wheat	2.14	31.13	99.95	NI
3.	Other Cerals	1.96	2.77	4.12	50
4.	Spices	276.98	233.94	247.54	350
5.	Cashewanuts	365.07	441.40	511.80	650
6.	Groundnut	34.14	56.86	5.81	50
7.	Sugar & Molasses	32.51	37.57	93.02	200

S.No.	Commodity	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1991-93
		(Value)	(Value)	(Value)	(Value)
8.	Fruits & Vegetables	201.90	213.25	237.18	350
9.	Processed Fruits & Vegetables	68.39	60.40	63.33	125
10.	Misc. Processed Items	142.09	152.30	167.01	200
11.	Meat & Preparations	113.70	139.84	155.62	225
12.	Mrine Products	687.18	960.01	989.09	1575
	Total	2352.58	2790.24	3033.19	4575

(source: Exports acheived-DGCI&S, Calcutta)

SHRI K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the hon. Minister reply as to when we are importing food products in large quantities on what basis we are exporting food groundnut? There is severe shortage. There is high praise in the market due to short supply.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: The decision to export sensitive agricultural products is subject to the assessment made by the Ministry of Food about availability of food for the domestic an market. The percentage of food products that are exported is so small still that it will have no impact on internal prices

Wherever, there is sensitive reaction to export of fodd products , the Government acts to ensure that it is reversed immediately.

We do not import any food products which we in turn export as well. the hon. Member may be referring to the specific question of wheat.

MR. SPEAKER: It is groundnut.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: As far as groundnut is concerned, there was a failure of the crop last year. We ware good exporter of groundnut up to last year. Due to failure or rainfall failure of crop we did not do

good export. The price problem, of groundnut is due to the failure of crop rather than export . Our export figure on groundnut are very bad this year.

SHRI K.V.R. CHOWDARY: When meat products are banned in the new export policy, how can you fulfil the target and what compensation you are going to give to those who invested in exporting beef which is not consumed in this country?

SHRI SALMANKHURSHEED: Sir, meat products as such are not banned under the new policy or the old policy. Beef certainly is banned for export. That is due to our special social and religious sentiments.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: In respect of sugar exports now the Export Government is thinking of giving it to the private persons also. If it is so, whether the Government export promotion policy will be applicable to these private persons and they will be given permission for export of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):

Sugar has been exported through the I.S. G.I. E..I.C., an organisation formed by

the sugar industry. Last year, it is I.S.G.I.E.I.C. which exported sugar. The same policy continues. Whatever sugar is to be exported this year, the decision is to export it through I.S.G.I.E.I.C.

It is true that individual sugar mills have asked for permission to export sugar. But no decision has been taken to permit individual sugar mills to export.

SHRI SOBHANADREEWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister in view of the fact that there is lot of price differential in respect of coarse grains and eggs especially in the Gulf countries, what steps the Government is taking for export of more coarse grains to have more foreign exchange. Some of the Asian countries are taking advantage of the requirements of the developed countries in respect of these coarse grains which are produced by the dryland farmers. I seek information from the hon. Minister what concrete measures he is taking for export of coarse grains and eggs.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: As my colleague has said, as far as cereals are concerned, as far as food products are concerned, we will not export, unless there is a

clear exportable surplus. I do not think that we have an exportable surplus in coarse grains. If the Ministry of Agriculture tells me that there is an exportable surplus in coarse grains, then we will export coarse grains. But I do not think we have reached that stage yet.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Export of Fruits to Gulf Countries

*539 **SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHUZANTY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fruits, particularly banana, exported to Gulf countries during the last three years;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the export of fruits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b): The desired information is as under:-

		<i>Qty. In MT</i>		<i>Val: Rs. Lakhs</i>			
		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Val.</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Val.</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Val.</i>
Banana		121	8	348	18	23	3
Other Fruits	30114	3133		22843	2681	32209	4130
Total:		30235	3141	23191	2699	32232	4133

(c) Government accords high priority to exports of fruits. It has taken several steps to promote these. Promotional Bodies such as Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APFDA),

National Horticulture Board and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) have all been mobilised to promote exports of fruits. APEDA which is specifically charged with the respon-

sibility of promoting exports of fruits has various schemes for market development, product promotion, quality upgradation, improvement in packaging, arranging Buyer-Seller meets, participation in International Trade Fairs etc. A major constraints in the expansion of export of fruits has been lack of sufficient infrastructural facilities. It has already been decided to pay special attention to this aspect during the 8th Plan period.

[Translation]

Landless Agricultural Labourers

* 540 SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to bring landless agricultural laborer and labourers of the unorganised sector under the group insurance scheme;

(b) the details of the funds allocated therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government have provided financial assistance to the State Governments for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details of the assistance provided during the last one year, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government so far to make this scheme popular and effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d) A Group Insurance Scheme for landless agricultural labourers was introduced by the Government of India on the 15th August, 1987 to cover all the heads of the landless agricultural labourers

families between the ages of 18 and 60 for a sum assured of Rs. 1,000/- (since revised to Rs. 2,000/-). This scheme which was initially financed by the Central Government is now being financed by the LIC from the Social Security Fund with effect from the 1st April, 1990. Under this scheme, the entire annual premium cost is borne by the LIC.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India has also set up a Social Security Fund with an initial corpus of Rs. 100 Crores and formulated various Group Insurance Schemes to cover the labourers of the unorganised sector. 50% of the premium is payable by the beneficiary and the balance 50% is met out of the Social Security Fund. The Scheme envisages payment of Rs. 3,000/- to the legal heirs of the insured on the normal death of the member of the Scheme and Rs. 6,000/- in case of an accidental death. The workers under various occupations covered under these schemes include Beedi Workers, Carpenters, handloom weavers, rikshaw pullers, fishermen, Safai Karmancharis, forest workers etc. Since these schemes are financed from out of the Social Security Fund with the beneficiary bearing 50% of the premium cost, the question of giving assistance to the State Government does not arise.

(e) The LIC has put up wall paintings, holdings, posters etc. in many rural areas to give adequate publicity to these Schemes. State Government agencies also take interest in publicising details of these Schemes through their machinery. Committees have also been constituted at various levels consisting of the representatives from the LIC and the State Government to coordinate activities for better results. The month of October every year is observed as Social Security Month and intensive publicity efforts are made to spread details of these Schemes, in rural areas.

[English]

Nationalised Banks

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

(a) whether the Government have made a major reshuffle of Chief Executives of the nationalised banks in a move to streamline the functioning of the financial system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these banks have not been showing any improvement in profit and their working; and

(d) if so, the details of further changes that are likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d) Vacancies in the posts of Chairman and Managing directors (CMDs) of nationalised banks arise from time to time and they are filled up in accordance with the provisions contained in the relevant statutes. In February 1992, Government have filled up some of the vacancies of CMDs as per the details given below:-

(i) Shri J.V. Shetty, CMD, United Bank of India as CMD, Canara banks.

(ii) Shri G.S. Dahotre, CMD, Dena Bank as CMD, Bank of India

(iii) Dr. A.K. Bhattacharya, Managing Director, State Bank of Hyderabad as CMD, United Bank of India.

(vi) Shri S. Subramanyam, Executive Director, Central Bank of India as CMD, Central Bank of India.

(v) Shri S. Doreswamy, Executive Director, Dena bank as CMD, Dena Bank.

(vi) Shri K.R. Ramamoorthy, Executive Director, Corporation Bank as CMD, Corporation Bank.

At present, there are two vacancies of CMDs in nationalised bank. Government have initiated necessary steps for filling up of these vacancies.

The performance of all nationalised banks is monitored by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India on a continuing basis. The banks have taken several measures to improve their efficiency including strengthening of their internal system of supervision and control. Action plans have also been drawn up by the banks to improve their profitability.

Electoral Reforms

*542 SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-
SEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the Election Commission has recently submitted to the Government a number of recommendations for electoral reforms;

(b) the salient features of these recommendations;

(c) whether the Commission has suggested that the candidates found violating the model code of conduct or guilty of corrupt practices should be disqualified for six years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIMANTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGLAM): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. A Statement is enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government is undertaking an in depth study of the entire gamut of electoral reforms and the proposals received from the Election Commission are being considered part of the study and the Government would be holding a meeting with the Leaders of parties in Parliament before finalising the electoral reforms.

STATEMENT

The main recommendations made by the Election Commission regarding Electoral Reforms.

1. The Election Commission should be a single member body.

2. The Election Commission should have an independent secretariat and the expenditure on the Commission should be "charged" and not "voted".

3. The electoral rolls should be revised intensively every alternate years and the summary revision in other years should continue.

4. Multi-purpose identity cards should be issued to all Indian citizens by the concerned administrative authorities and production of such identity cards may be made obligatory wherever the card holder is required to establish his identity including election.

5. The District Electoral Officer concerned should be statutorily required to be consulted and empowered to have a say in the police arrangement for elections.

6. The political bigwigs who harbor proclaimed absconders and are seen openly in their company, should be proceeded against the power to grant parole or remission of sentence of convicted criminals, should be sparingly exercised when the elections are imminent or in progress.

7. The unauthorised possession of ballot boxes or electronic voting machine, and unauthorised printing of ballot papers should be made cognisable offence.

8. Increase in the amount of security deposit should be for all candidates.

9. There should be a minimum of 10 proposers for every candidate drawn from different polling areas.

10. No candidate should be allowed to contest from more than one constituency.

11. The campaign period should be reduced from 20 days to 14 day to bring down the election expenses and the administrative cost on the maintenance to law and order.

12. The Election Commission may be empowered to countermand election due to booth capturing even otherwise than on the report of the Returning Officer.

13. Every registered political party should publish its account annually and these should be audited by agencies specified by the Commission.

14. Non-maintenance of the true account of election expenses or not failing of its true copy within the prescribed time and manner should be punishable with imprisonment and

fine and on conviction the candidate should be disqualified for a period of 6 years.

15. The candidate who fails to lodge his election expenses return within the prescribed time, should automatically stand disqualified for a period of five years.

16. Violation of the Model Code of Conduct should result in the election of the candidate(s) in whose favour or with whose consent or conveyance, the violation was caused, being declared void and that the candidate(s) should be disqualified for a period of six years.

17. The existing provision in section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, relating to registration of political parties, should not be deleted and there should be a specific provision to de-register a party if it violates the undertaking given under the section. The power to de-register should vest in the High Court.

18. The provisions of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, are violative of and repugnant to the provisions of article 324 of the Constitution. The authority to make rules should therefore, be conferred totally on the Election Commission. The Election Commission shall, however, consult the Central Government.

Import of Second Hand Capital Goods

*543 SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether second hand capital goods

are being imported at present;

(b) if so, the countries from which such imports are made;

(c) whether the Government have noticed any deficiency in such imports;

(d) if so, whether any Committee was constituted in this regard;

(e) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Such imports are made from countries like USA, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Australia, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, etc. and other countries from which imports are permissible.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (g): Don not arise.

Export Processing Zone

*544. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:
SHRI C.P. MUDALA
GIRIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka have approached the Union Government for the establishment of an Export Processing Zone at Bangalore or any other city in South India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c): Government of Karnataka have proposed the setting up of export Processing Zones at Bangalore and Mangalore. They have been informed that at the moment there is no proposal to set up additional Export Processing Zones.

India Growth Fund

*545. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Growth Fund registered an investment loss during the period of six months ending December 31, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c): Does not arise.

[Translation]

Indo-Nepalese Trade

*546 SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:
DR. PARASHURAM GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give assistance to Nepal to promote Indo-Nepalese economic cooperation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the potential areas for joint industrial ventures identified by the Government; and

(d) the other steps taken to further improve the trade relations between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b): Besides the preferential arrangements governing Indo-Nepalese bilateral trade, Government provides assistance to Nepal in sectors such as hydel and power, public health, communication, civil aviation, tourism, etc. to promote economic cooperation.

(c) The potential areas identified for joint industrial ventures include industries for producing cement, paper, sugar, other agro-industries and projects related to rural development and employment generation in rural areas.

(d) The efforts to strengthen the preferential trade regime and export promotion activities such as participation in fairs/exhibitions, exchange of delegations, seminars, etc. are measures to further promote bilateral trade.

Demand of Commercial vehicles Abroad

*547 SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of commercial vehicles in India are less as compared to other countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the countries which have shown interest in importing such vehicles from India during 1991-92; and

(d) the commercial vehicles proposed to be exported during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b): Prices at which India exports commercial vehicles are different in different markets and also vary from vehicle to vehicle. India has succeeded in exporting some varieties of heavy, medium and light commercial vehicles since such supplies were competitive in terms of price, quality and other conditions governing such export vis-a-vis other exporting countries. Factors which have made such exports competitive include conducive Government export policy, availability of cheap labour and skilled manpower, large production volumes of such vehicles in the country and export effort on the part of the industry.

(c) The countries where Indian Commercial Vehicles were exported during 1991-92 are: Abu Dhabi, Afghanistan, Albania, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Dubai, France, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad, Uganda, U.A.E., Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

(d) Several types of commercial vehicles including heavy, medium and light vehicles as also custom-built vehicles as also custom-built vehicles are proposed to be exported during 1992-93.

Road Bonds

*548 SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO

GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from State Government to issue Road Bonds for improving and developing bridges and State Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c): Yes, Sir. However, at present only Public Sector Undertakings wholly owned by the Union Government are eligible to float bonds.

Assistance to Gujarat from Central Road Fund

*549 SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA:
SHRI RATILAL VERMA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to Gujarat for the development of roads from the Central Road Fund during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of the schemes for which the funds were provided, year-wise; and

(c) the progress made in the completion of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b): During the year 1989-90 and 1991-91, no scheme was approved under Central Road Fund. However, during 1991-92, the following two works have been approved:-

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated cost	Amount debitale to	
			C.R.F.	State Plan
—Rs. in lakhs—				
1.	Construction of a parallel service road on Ahmedabad bypass from Kms 0/0 to 2/5, 3/7 to 6/6 & Kms 6/0 to 13/230.	163.00	120.00	43.00
2.	Widening to Intermediate lane of Mehsana-Bodla-Modhera road from Kms. 12/0 to 25/200	37.225	34.71	2.515
		Total:	154.71	

(c) Since these works have been approved on 28.2.1992, these are yet to be started.

[English]

Smuggling of Gold

*550 SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large quantity of gold is smuggled from Dubai to India;

(b) if so, the quantity of such gold seized during 1991-92; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the smuggling of gold from Dubai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b): Gold is generally smuggled from gulf region including Dubai. The total quantity of smuggled gold, including that from Dubai, seized during 1991-92 is 4.2 tonnes* valued at Rs. 173.1 crores*

(c) The machinery to check smuggling of gold and other contraband goods from Dubai and elsewhere has been strengthened from time to time and preventive activities intensified. A strict vigil is kept on vulnerable point. Close co-ordination is maintained with the Coast Guard, BSF, Police etc. Besides, a major step taken recently is to allow Indians and NRIs coming to India after stay of six months or more to bring gold as baggage on payment of customs duty of Rs. 450/- per 10 gms in convertible foreign exchange. As a result of this policy change domestic price of gold has come down sharply, thus making smuggling of gold less attractive.

Trade Fair Complexes

*551. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the places where Trade Fair Complexes have been set up by the Trade Fair Authority of India;

(b) whether the Government propose to

* Figures are provisional.

set up a Trade Fair Complex at Mysore in Karnataka;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d): The Trade Fair Authority of India has set up a Trade Fair Complex only at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi so far. In order to take a final view to set up a permanent exhibition complex at Bangalore, a proposal has been under discussion between the Govt. of Karnataka and the India Trade Promotion Organisation.

Consumption and Export of Fruits and Vegetables

5861. SHRI H.D.DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the quantity of fruits and vegetables required for domestic consumption;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the countries where fruits and vegetables are exported; and

(d) the places in the country where cargo facilities have been provided for export of these goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) No, Sir. No such study has been conducted by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Fruits and vegetables are exported mainly to US, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Singapore,

Malaysia, UK etc.

(d) Cargo facilities have been provided at major airports such as Delhi, Bombay, Trivandrum, Calcutta, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Madras etc.

Tea Cultivation in Tamil Nadu

5862. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Board has approved the proposal of the Tamil-Nadu Tea Development Corporation Ltd. for raising tea cultivation in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Tea Board has approved the proposal of the Tamil Nadu Tea Development Corporation Ltd., Government of Tamil Nadu for bringing an additional area of 3000 hectares under tea cultivation to be planted over a period upto 1996-97. Out of this, 2370.5 hectares would be planted in Annamalai's in Coimbatore district and the balance 629.5 hectares in Nilgiris District. The Board has agreed to extend financial assistance covering 1500 hectares in Annamalai's by treating this area as non traditional areas as a special case. The Board would be disbursing a total assistance of Rs. 9.75 crores, comprising Rs. 6 crores as Loan and Rs. 3.75 crores as subsidy.

Export of Sugar

5863. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to entrust the export of sugar to more than one agencies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the price of levy sugar in the current year; and

(d) if so, the share of the producers out of this increase?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Straightening of National Highway No.3

5864. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national Highway No. 3 is being straightened in order to reduce its distance between Agra-Bombay;

(b) if so, the distance in kilometres likely to be reduced.

(c) the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Deposits by Non-Resident Indians

5365. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange deposited by the Non-resident Indians in nationalised banks in the country during the last six months;

(b) whether consultation facilities regarding account management, capital investment, tax assessment have been made available for the Non-resident Indians in these banks; and

(c) if so, the response of the Non-resident Indians thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The total outstanding balances in NRE and FCNR accounts from August, 1991 to January, 1992 are given below:-

<i>Period</i>	<i>Amount in Rs. crores.</i>
August, 91	22,419
September, 91	22,164
October, 91	21,859
November, 91	21,790
December, 91	21,984
January, 1992	21,896

(b) and (c): As a measure of customer service banks have been advised to guide the NRIs in the management of accounts, capital investment, tax assessment etc. and the response of the non-resident Indians has generally been encouraging.

[English]

houses is likely to be started?

**Utilisation of Amount Collected under
National Housing Bank (Voluntary
Deposit) Scheme**

5866. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount collected under the National Housing Bank (Voluntary Deposit) Scheme, 1991 proposed to be provided for construction of houses for weaker sections of the Society; State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the criteria for allocation of funds; and

(c) the time by which the construction of

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The total amount deposited under NHB Voluntary Deposit Scheme, 1991 as reported till 30th March, 1992 is Rs. 144.29 crores (data provisional). The State/Union Territory-wise break up, however, is available as on 31st January, 1992 only and is set out in the statement attached.

(b) and (c): Under the scheme, 40% of the amount collected is to be credited to a special fund to be utilised for financing slum clearance and low cost housing. The guidelines for allocation of funds and financing of projects for the said purposes will be prepared by National Housing Bank.

STATEMENT

NHB Voluntary Deposits Scheme-1991

Collection upto 31.1.1992 under the NHB-VDS-1991-Statewise (Scheme closed on 31st January, 1992)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Total amount mobilised</i>
		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	115.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00
3.	Assam	56.34
4.	Bihar	215.93
5.	Goa	29.90
6.	Gujarat	591.12
7.	Haryana	25.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	61.65
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Total amount mobilised</i>
10.	Karnataka	667.76
11.	Kerala	461.80
12.	Madhya Pradesh	142.57
13.	Maharashtra	1954.37
14.	Manipur	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	19.73
16.	Mizoram	0.00
17.	Nagaland	11.50
18.	Orissa	276.74
19.	Punjab	255.10
20.	Rajasthan	82.21
21.	Sikkim	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	809.34
23.	Tripura	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1551.03
25.	West Bengal	1832.11
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	0.73
27.	Chandigarh	34.50
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00
29.	Daman & Diu	0.00
30.	Delhi	1463.33
31.	Lakshdweep	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	0.00
33.	All India Total	10659.93

*Data is provisional

[Translation]

Seizure of Gold and Silver

5867. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of gold and silver seized during last three years; and

(b) the places from where the smuggled gold and silver were seized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Quantities of contraband gold and silver seized by Customs authorities during the last three years are as follows:

<i>Quantity (in M. Ts.)</i>			
	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
Gold	8.2	5.7	4.9
Silver	99.3	216.4	197.9

(b) Seizure of contraband gold and silver are effected on the sea, in coastal areas, land borders, at International airports as well as in cities.

[English]

Export of Molasses

5868. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of molasses has been declining;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether huge quantity of molasses

has been declared surplus by various State Government;

(d) if so, the latest position of the surplus stock and the manner in which it is utilised or proposed to be utilised; and

(e) the policy of the Government with regard to export of molasses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b): No, Sir. On the contrary, export of molasses has shown increasing trend as may be seen from the statement below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Export (Rs. crores)</i>
1989-90	17.41
1990-91	21.84
1991-92 (April-February)	37.21

(c) and (d): For the current alcohol year 1991-92 (December 1991 to November 1992), State Governments have reported total estimated production of molasses of 58.195 lakh tones and anticipated requirements (for distillation, cattle feed, etc.), aggregating 65.950 lakh tones.

(e) Export of molasses is allowed after meeting domestic requirements and is allowed subject to the provisions of Molasses Control Order.

Export of Engineering Goods

5869. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to provide inputs to the engineering industry to increase the exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the exports targets of engineering goods for the year 1992-93; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the exports to Asian and West Asian Countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The Government has already been providing various inputs to the engineering industry for export production at international prices under the duty exemption scheme and International price Reimbursement Scheme. Priority allotment of steel and pig iron is also made to exporters from domestic sources for export production.

(c) the export target for 1992-93 has not yet been fixed.

(d) Government have sought to promote exports through providing inputs at international prices, following a supportive exchanges rate policy, allowing partial conversion of export earnings at market determined exchange rates, reducing controls and effecting procedural simplifications. In addition, steps being taken to increase ex-

ports to Asian and West Asian countries include bilateral discussions at the Joint Commission/Committee level, exchanges of business delegations, participation in trade fairs and exhibitions abroad etc.

Investment and Loans by LIC

5870. SHRI SAYEED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment and loans by the Life Insurance Corporation of India as on March, 1992 within the country;

(b) the total investment and loans out of above to Central financial institutions/Government agencies; and

(c) the break up of the remaining investment and loans by State/Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The investment made by the Life Insurance Corporation of India are of the order of Rs. 5242 crores (as on 25.3. 1992).

(b) and (c): The break up of investment and loans is as under:-

	(Rs. in crores)
(1) Government and approved securities	2, 641
(2) Plan Loans to State Govts. for Housing, Water Sewerage scheme, State Electricity Boards, State Road Transport Corporations & HDFC;	435
(3) Non-Plan loans to socially oriented sector;	147
(4) Bonds/Loans to Public Sector Corporations, SEBs, SRTC, Water Supply etc.	528
(5) Special Deposit with Government Of India;	180
(6) Loans to Private Sector	1, 185
(7) Short Term Loans	126
(2) to (7)	= 2, 601
Total:	5, 242

[Translation]

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

Export of Leather Goods

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

5871 SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government to promote export of leather goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the value of semi-finished and finished leather products exported during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (f): The Government policy is to progressively displace the exports of raw materials by value-added leather products and towards this end, exported of raw hides and skins and semi-finished leather have already been banned. Export of finished leather, though allowed at present, is subject to an export duty of 10%.

Exports of leather and leather products since 1989-90 have been as follows:

(Value in Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Item	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (Apr'91-Feb'92) (Prov.)
1.	Semi-Finished Leather	21.06	3.97	-
2.	Finished Leather	693.53	765.62	642.44
3.	Footwear	171.43	210.44	274.60
4.	Footwear Components	518.25	609.96	870.25
5.	Leather Garments	332.88	579.20	565.33
6.	Other Leather Goods	292.88	408.62	360.25
Total:		2030.03	2577.81	2712.87

(Source: Council for Leather Exports)

To encourage export of Leather products, Government has taken a number of promotional measures which inter-alia include:

(i) duty free import of leather in raw,

semi-finished form to supplement domestic availability of leather;

(ii) import of other raw materials, consumables, accessories, chemicals and capital goods with

concessional duties;

(iii) strengthening design and development programmes;

(iv) augmenting man-power training both within the country or outside;

(v) establishing industrial estates and promoting common facility centers; and

(vi) improving quality of Indian leather products and making them more competitive in the world market.

[English]

Alleppy Port

5872. SHRITHAYILJOHNANJALOSE:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to declare Alleppy Port in Kerala as a major port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the existing and proposed

facilities at Cochin Port, at present it is not considered necessary to declare Alleppy Port as a major port.

Raids Conducted by Income Tax Department in Orissa

5873. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of raids conducted in Orissa by the Income Tax Department which are pending for disposal as on date;

(b) the details of seizure of immovable and movable properties in each case and value thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay in disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b): 174 assessments are pending as on date in the cases of 58 persons assessed in Orissa who were searched by the Income-tax Department. Details of assets seized are given in the statement attached.

(c) By and large, there has been no delay. In fact, in some cases, the searches were completed only some time ago. The assessments have been taken up for completion within the statutory time-limit as provided for under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

STATEMENT

Seizure of Movable Assets

S. No.	Name	Cash		Jewellery Bullion		Others		Total	
		Rs.	3	Rs.	4	Rs.	5	Rs.	6
1.	Sri. Bijaya Kumar Sharma	20,000		-		85,564		1,05,564	
2.	Sri Mahabir Pd. Sharma	50,000		-		34,91,172		35,41,172	
3.	Sri Bijaya Kumar Agarwalla	-		-		25,000		25,000	
4.	Sri Biharilal Agarwalla	-		-		-		-	
5.	Sri Ghasiram Agarwalla	-		-		-		-	
6.	Sir Rameswarlal Agarwalla	-		-		-		-	
7.	Sri Babulal Agarwalla & Group	1,50,000		10,79,936		12,53,102		24,83,038	
8.	Sri Harbans Singh & Group	2,00,000		-		1,96,000		3,96,000	
9.	Sadananda Agarwalla & Group	56,000		-		42,500		98,500	
10.	Sri Mahimananda Mishra	-		2,27,000		-		1,27,000	
11.	M/s. Orissa Stevedors	-		-		-		-	

S. No.	Name	Cash		Jewellery Bullion		Others		Total	
		Rs.	3	Rs.	4	Rs.	5	Rs.	6
12.	Ch. Kamduni Charan Das		1,84,000		-		3,10,400		4,94,400
13.	Sri L. N. Hota		-		-		3,63,736		3,63,736
14.	Sri Durga Kumar Nanda		-		-		2,58,724		2,58,724
15.	M/s. Durga Film & Traders		42,000		-		-		42,000
16.	Sri Sanwamal Sitani		2,22,000		-		-		2,22,000
17.	Sri Sirajmal Agarwal		2,10,000		-		-		2,10,000
18.	M/s. Srelal Khaitan		50,000		-		36,000		86,000
19.	Sri Bholaram Badhan		1,15,000		-		94,303		2,09,303
20.	Sri Sreelal Khaitan		-		-		30,000		30,000
21.	Sri Kishori Singh		-		-		1,91,664		1,91,664
22.	Sri Dhanraj Agarwalla		30,000		-		80,81,305		81,11,305
23.	Sri Banwarilal Agarwalla		20,000		-		-		20,000
24.	Sri Satyanarayan Agarwalla		20,000		-		-		20,000

S. No.	Name	Cash		Jewellery Bullion		Others		Total
		Rs.	3	Rs.	4	Rs.	5	Rs.
1	2							6
25.	M/s. Dhanraj & Co.	50,000						50,000
26.	M/s. Orissa Paper Co.	10,000						10,000
27.	Sri Bharat Sahoo and Group of cases							
28.	M/s. Steel Co.	4,00,000						4,00,000
29.	Sri B. L. Murarilal	20,000		11,81,954				11,81,954
30.	Kartik Chandra Sahu & Group	3,40,115						3,40,115
31.	Kastli Prasad Khekka	1,60,000		5,95,000		9,24,000		16,80,000
32.	Sri Gangaram Chapulia			5,60,113		26,000		8,86,113
33.	Grand Motor Group							
34.	Goura Giridhari Store	1,00,000		1,50,000		60,000		3,10,000
35.	Shri Kumar Agarwala					1,68,000		1,68,000
36.	Sri Kashinath Rout & Others			4,56,000				4,56,000

S. No.	Name	Cash		Jewellery Bullion		Others		Total	
		Rs.	3	Rs.	4	Rs.	5	Rs.	6
1	2								
37.	Pavean Kumar Jajodia	65,000		-		-		65,000	
38.	Ajaya Prasad Pani	10,000		-		-		10,000	
39.	B. D. Patnaik	-		-		-		-	
40.	Sri Omprakash Agarwalla	3,23,000		7,57,000		-		10,80,000	
41.	Sri Khajanchilal Agarwalla	55,000		5,65,000		-		6,20,000	
42.	Sri Arjun Sahoo	1,00,000		-		-		1,00,000	
43.	Sri Laxmidhar Sahoo C/o M/s. Madan Mohan, Alu Bhandar	70,000		-		-		70,000	
44.	Sri Laxmidhar Sahoo C/o M/s. Nabaghara & Pardhan	25,000		-		18,635		43,635	
45.	Laxmidhar saho C/o M/s. Sankar Aloo Bhandar	10,000		-		-		10,000	
46.	Sri Jogendra Kumar Jena	15,000		-		-		15,000	
47.	Sri Bhagirathi Sahoo	82,000		1,83,120		34,000		2,99,120	

S. No.	Name	Cash		Jewellery Bullion		Others		Total	
		Rs.	3	Rs.	4	Rs.	5	Rs.	6
1	2								
48.	Sri Gyana Jena	35,000		-		54,000		89,000	
49.	Sri Nabagan Pradhan	17,000		-		-		17,000	
50.	Sri Ananta Charan Nanda	1,20,000		-		-		1,20,000	
51.	M/s. Jyotsna Alankar Bhandar	2,85,000		32,68,240		7,00,658		42,53,898	
52.	Biraja Movies	-		-		10,000		10,000	
53.	Sri Basanta Kumar Naik	1,50,000		-		-		1,50,000	
54.	Sri Somanath Naik	16,00,000		2,75,612		-		18,75,612	
55.	Sri Laxman Prasad Agarwalla	20,000		-		-		20,000	
56.	K. Hadu Subudhi	35,000		-		-		35,000	
57.	K. Suryanarayan Choudhury	1,50,000		-		2,88,789		4,38,789	
58.	M/s. Subudhi Jewelleries Prop. K. Satyanarayan Subudhi	-		6,17,280		95,550		7,12,830	
Total:		56,16,115		1,02,42,255		1,68,39,102		3,26,97,472	

[Translation]

Sale of Shares by Financial Institutions

5874. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial institutions have sold shares to some companies to overcome shortage of scrips; and

(b) if so, the total value of shares sold during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The All India Financial Institutions namely Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India, Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India, Unit Trust of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, General Insurance Corporation and Export-Import Bank of India have reported that they have not sold shares to companies to overcome shortage of scrips.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Term loan Assistance to Small Scale Industries in A.P.

5875. SHRI DHARAMBHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has made certain relaxation for refinance facilities in respect of term loans assistance to small scale industries by scheduled and commercial banks in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) have reported that they have not made any specific relaxations under their refinance scheme in respect of term loan assistance to small scale industries by Scheduled Commercial Banks in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

Coinising of Rs. 1, 2 and 5 Currency Notes

5876. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve bank of India constituted a special Committee to consider and advise on the proposal for coinising the notes of Rs. 1, 2 and 5;

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

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the salient features of the recommendations; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As per information furnished by Reserve Bank of India, no special committee was constituted to consider and advise on coinising the notes of Rs. 1/-, Rs. 2/- and Rs. 5/- denominations. However, a Committee on Currency Management was constituted by Reserve Bank of India to report on the currency management in the country.

(b) The Committee on Currency Management was set up in December, 1988. The Constitution of the Committee is as under:-

77	Written Answers	CHAITRA 14, 1914 (SAKA)	Written Answers 78
1.	Shri P.R. Nayak	-	Chairman
2.	Shri R. Srinivasan	-	Member
3.	Shri V. Atal	-	Member
4.	Shri S. N. Bagai	-	Member
5.	Shri R. Jankiraman	-	Member
6.	Shri R.K. Chaudhary	-	Member
7.	Shri A.P. Aiyer	-	Member
8.	Shri B.J. Mandhyan	-	Member
9.	Shri B.K. Basu	-	Member Secretary

(c) Yes sir.

(d) The major recommendations of the Committee on Currency Management are:

(1) To contain the number of notes in circulation coining Rs. 1/-, Rs. 2/- and Rs.5/- denomination notes.

(2) To rationalize the distribution and collection of currency by avoiding cross movement and ensuring distribution of load by establishment of a network of currency transit centers.

(3) To streamline the existing handling and processing of notes by eliminating handling and processing of notes by eliminating unproductive and repetitive procedures.

(4) To provide a good working environment so as to motivate the employees working in Cash Departments of Banks.

(e) Reserve Bank of India forwarded the report of the Committee on Currency Management to the Government in November, 1989. Government (Ministry of Finance) has

constituted a Standing Group on Currency Management to consider the recommendation of the Report. The Standing Group on Currency Management has held meetings to study the recommendation of the Committee, but has not finalised its report.

[Translation]

D.T.C. Concessional Passes

5877. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are reconsidering the policy of concessional D.T.C. passes to the student studying in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of concessional passes issued monthly by D.T.C. to students and others, separately;

(d) whether the number of persons seeking concessional bus passes has decreased after the recent hike in bus fares; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

only by OTC under various categories during
the last three months are in Statement at-
tached.

(b) The details of the proposal are yet to
be finalised.

(d) No, Sir.

(c) The total number of passes issued

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Consolidated Statement of Concessional Passes Issued during Last Three Months i.e. Dec. 91 to Feb., 92.

S. No.	Type of concessional passes	Number of Passes				
		1	2	3	January, 1992	February, 1992
1.	FOR STUDENTS:					
A.	Monthly Destination Passes			3989	12814	8843
B.	Students All Route Passes			56268	81404	86880
C.	Students All Route Passes issued by College					
D.	Students Quarterly passes			7927	24546	9166
2.	FOR RESIDENTS OF RESETTLEMENT COLONIES:					
A.	O to 20 kms.			3968	4862	4835
B.	Above 20 kms.			3790	4044	3948
3.	GENERAL PASSES (FORTY FARES)			26435	26634	24835
4.	General All Route Passes			142742	162961	161210

S. No.	Type of concessional passes	Number of Passes				
		December, 1991	January, 1992	February, 1992		
1	2	3	4	5		
5.	Police All Route Passes	01	01	-		
6. (a)	Press All Route Passes	76	92	92		
(b)	Press All Route Quarterly Passes	03	13	13		
Total:		294364	362127	354867		

Repair of National Highway No. 27.

5878. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chakdhat to Mangavan section of National Highway No. 27 is not in a traffic worthy condition; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to repair this section of the road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b): No, Sir. The stretch of National Highway No. 27 from Chakghat to Mangavan is in traffic worthy condition. Maintenance/repair of National Highways is a continuous process and maintenance/repair works are being undertaken on this road also from time to time within the resources available.

[English]

Purchase of Auto Components by Japanese Automobile Companies.

7879. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japanese automobile companies are willing to buy auto components from India;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals submitted by the Japanese companies to the Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to supply auto components to those companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c): Some Japanese Companies are understood to have shown interest in importing auto components from India during discussions with a delegation of Automotive Component Manufacturers Association of India which visited Japan in February, 1992. However, the Government has not received any proposals from Japanese companies for import of auto components from India. During discussions of India - Japan Business Cooperation Committees, the Japanese side was, however, urged to consider India as a part of their global strategy and source their requirement from India.

[Translation]

Functioning of Banks in U.P.

5880. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the functioning of regional rural banks and nationalised banks in Uttar Pradesh, specially in Aligarh and Bijnaur districts is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India has reported that the aggregate deposits and outstanding bank credit and credit deposit ratio of all scheduled commercial banks in Aligarh and Bijnaur districts, for the States of Uttar Pradesh as a whole and all-India figures as on 31st March, 1991 are as under:-

(Rs. in crores) (Figures rounded to Crore)

	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Advances</i>	<i>C:D Ratio</i>
Aligarh	438	181	41
Bijnaur	268	119	44
Uttar Pradesh	20396	9347	46
All-India	200036	132510	66

The deposit mobilised by Aligarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank covering Aligarh district as at the end of March, 1991 stood at Rs. 30 crores and the loan outstanding amount was Rs. 25 crores. The Vidur Gramin Bank which covers the districts of Bijnaur and Hardwar mobilised deposits of Rs. 11 crores and the loan outstanding amount stood at Rs. 9 crores as at the end of March, 1991. The Regional Rural banks have helped in inculcating banking habits in the rural population and have also provided access to institutional credit delivery system to the unbanked scheduled commercial banks in U.P. is less than all-India figures but region. The credit absorption capacity of an area also depends on factors such as, development of infrastructural facilities etc. Nevertheless, banks in general have been advised that wide regional disparities among various states in credit deployment are avoided and effective steps be taken: to increase the flow of credit to all productive and identified viable proposals in deficient areas.

[English]

Refinance Assistance by NABARD for Cottage Industries in Rajasthan

5881. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National bank for Agri-

culture and Rural Development (NABARD) has been extending refinance assistance for setting up cottage, tiny and village industries; and

(b) if so, the financial assistance extended by NSBARS to Rajasthan for that purpose during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b): National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it has been extending refinance assistance for setting up cottage, tiny and village industries under its non-farm sector activities. The refinance assistance extended by NABARD to Cooperatives, Regional Rural Banks and Commercial Banks during the last three years is as under:

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Refinance Assistance*</i>
1989-90	642
1990-91	380
1991-92 (upto Feb., 1992)	340

*Figures are in respect of all non-farm activities (outside IRDP) including tiny, cottage and village industries.

Export of Rayon Fabrics

5882. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Rayon fabrics exported during each of the last three years; and

(b) The steps proposed to be taken by the Government to boost the export of Rayon fabrics and to ensure a parity between domestic demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The quantity of rayon fabrics exported during the last three years is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Qty. (lakh So. Mtrs)</i>
1988-89	326.8
1989-90	489.7
1990-91	630.9
(April 1991-Feb. 1992)	

(b) Government have been taking a number of steps to boost exports of textile products, including rayon fabrics, like modernisation of textile industry by allowing import of textile machinery at concessional duty, organising buyer-seller meets and participating in fairs, providing adequate encouragement to manufacturer-exporters and non-quota exports through appropriate quota policy measures. In order to increase availability of rayon fabrics, the Industrial Policy for setting up weaving units has already been liberalized.

Memorandum from D.T.C. Union

5883. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from D.T.C. Union in respect of privatisation of D.T.C.;

(b) if so, the points raised by D.T.C. Union therein; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The DTC Workers' Union had represented to Government, vide their letter dated 23-12-91 pointing out that as per the provisions of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950 read with Delhi Road Transport Laws (Amendment) Act, 1971, it is the responsibility of the DTC to provide efficient, and adequate passenger road transport service in the Union Territory of Delhi. They have also drawn attention to the fact that a Resolution had been passed by the Metropolitan Council, Delhi in 1988 stating that STA permits to private operators to ply independent of DTC can not be issued, since it would not be in the interests of the public.

The Delhi Parivahan Mazdoor Sangh in their representation dated 12.3. 1992 had pointed out that there would be great dissatisfaction among the commuting public by induction of private buses, as they would indulge in over charging of fares, unhealthy competition and cause undue harassment to the public.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for privatisation of DTC.

Narcotics Smuggling in North-East Region

5884. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Guwahati and Shilong are big centers of narcotics smuggling in the north-east region of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to curb smuggling of narcotics in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Although there are few reports of transit of heroin of Myanmar origin through Guwahati and Shilong, these places cannot be considered to be centers of narcotics smuggling. No esquire of heroin has been reported from these places during the years 1990 and 1992 (till date). During the year 1991, 6 kgs. of heroin in 15 cases was seized in Shilong. During the year 1991 no seizure of heroin was reported from Guwahati. Agencies of Central and State Governments keep strict vigil in this matter.

Prices of N.T.C. Products

5885. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Textile Corporation has reduced the price of its certain products and rolling these prices back to level available in July, 1990; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). National Textile Corporation rolled back the prices of Dhotis and Sarees being produced under the Controlled Cloth Scheme, to the levels obtaining in July, 1990.

Toll Tax on Entry of Vehicles in States

5886. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVISINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT

be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which levy toll tax on entry of vehicles registered outside their States;

(b) whether the Union Government have given any directions to State Governments to withdraw such toll tax; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the policy of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) As per information available, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Orissa are levying an entry toll on vehicles registered outside the States.

(b) and (c). The Government of India has written to the State Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh that the levy of such tolls results in detention of vehicles, is not conducive to smooth inter-State flow of goods and passengers and results in avoidable wastage of fuel, under utilisation of vehicles leading to increased cost of transportation.

It was also pointed out to the State Governments at the meeting of the Transport Development Council held on 14-1-92 that imposition of such a toll is an undesirable development and the State Governments should desist from imposing such levies.

[Translation]

Darbhanga Airport

5887. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present state of Darbhanga Airport in Bihar;

(b) whether the Government propose to close this airport;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to develop this airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Darbhanga airstrip belongs to the IAF. It is usable by Avro/Boeing 737 class of aircraft, provided adequate notice is given.

(b) & (c): As the airstrip is no longer required by the IAF for its use, a proposal to hand it over to the State Government is under consideration

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Development of Inland Water Transport Facilities in River Brahmaputra

5888. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Assam to develop more inland water transport facilities in the river Brahmaputra;

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) A letter has been received a few days back from Minister

(Transport). Government of Assam requesting consideration of their proposal to procure two hovercrafts for cargo transportation on Brahmaputra beyond Guwahati. The State Govt. had projected the proposal for acquisition of a hovercraft in the State plan (Annual Plan/8th Five year plan) and they were advised that this may be considered during 9th Five year plan after watching the performance of the hovercraft proposed to be acquired at other places in the country.

[Translation]

Development of National Highway No.

12

5889. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bridges and by-passes which are being constructed on the National Highway No. 12 passing through the border of district Tonk;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether the National Highway passing through Tonk district is in a dilapidated condition; and

(d) if so, by when it is likely to be repaired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Ten bridges & three bypasses are being constructed on the National Highway No. 12 passing through the border of district Tank.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 1053.50 lakhs has been incurred thereon upto September 1991.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Tax Relief under ARDRS

5890. SHRIMATISUMITRAMAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the totals amount of tax relief given under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990; and

(b) the total funds allocated so far to Madhya Pradesh by the Union Government under this Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is, presumably referring to debt relief given under the Agricultural & Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990. The Scheme provided debt relief to the extent of Rs. 10,000

per borrower to cover all overdues on short-term and term loans advanced by the public sector banks, regional rural banks and cooperatives. 50% of the liability of the State Governments for write off of cooperative loans is borne by the Central Government and the rest by the State Governments. Where State Government are not in a position to meet their share of 50% of the cost of the debt relief of the cooperatives, the State Cooperative Banks/Land Development Banks are extended loans by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). In terms of provisions of the ARDR Scheme, 1990, no tax relief was envisaged.

As on 14.3.1992, the following amounts have been sanctioned and released to the Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Bank (MPSCB) and Madhya Pradesh State Land Development Bank (MPSLDB) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in Madhya Pradesh:

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Bank</i>	<i>Amount released by NABARD</i>		
	<i>Loan</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>Total</i>
MPSCB	77.53	77.53	155.06
MPSLDB	16.65	16.65	33.30
RRBs		25.71	25.71

Income Tax Evasion by Officials

5891. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government keep any watch on conspicuous consumption and acquisition of benami properties by income tax, customs and excise officials beyond

their known sources of income; and

(b) if so, the number of cases of alleged corruption and income tax evasion retisted and prosecutions launched against such officials during 1990 and 1991?

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

(b) Information is being collected.

Army Build-up on Indo-Myanmar Border

5892. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:
SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a recent step up in army build-up on Indo-Myanmar border;

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

(c) whether the Government find a linkage between the army build-up and the ongoing China-aided construction of a major naval base on Haingyri Island near the Bay of Bengal; and

(d) the steps the Government contemplate to protect the North Eastern border of the country from military-backed narcotic peddling and infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARD PAWAR): (a) Government have received no reports regarding stepping up of Army deployment along Indo-Myanmar border. However, Myanmar Army has been conducting anti-insurgency operations during the dry season every year.

(b) and (c). Government are aware of the construction of the Naval Base on Haingtyi Island by Myanmar, with Chinese assistance. Since there is no Army build-up on the Indo-Myanmar Border, the question of linkage between the Army build-up and the ongoing construction of the Naval base, does not arise.

(d) The Government keep a constant

watch on all development impinging on our security and take appropriate measures, from time to time, to ensure full defence preparedness.

Spurt in Stock Exchanges

5893. SHRI SHARAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spurt in the Stock Exchange in the country during the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have identified the causes for this spurt;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the flow of black money into the capital market is responsible for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (e). There has been a steep rise in the Stock Exchange Indexes in the recent past. The Bombay Stock Exchange Sensitive Index rose to a level of 4285 as on 31st March, 1992. The increase in the prices of shares was mainly on account of expectations of investors generated by the liberal policy announced by the Government and the improvement of the over all economic environment. The low floating stock in the market and the excess of funds flowing into the stock market including the investment of unaccounted money also contributed to this increase.

Registration of BRITCO

5894. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a company under the nomenclature 'BRITCO' has been registered in India; and

(b) if so, when it was registered and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGLAM): (a) and (b). No company under the name of 'BRITCO' only is registered in India under the Companies Act, 1956. However, a company under the nomenclature Britco Foods Company Private Ltd., was registered on 20th February, 1992 with the Registrar of Companies Maharashtra, Bombay. The authorised Office of the company is at 42, Turf View, Dr. A.B. Road, Worli, Bombay-18.

Powerloom Service Centre at Bangalore

5895. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Powerloom Service Centre at Bangalore;

(b) if so, the proposed centre would provide training on loom mechanism and maintenance;

(c) the number of persons likely to be given training every year in the said centre;

(d) whether land and buildings and other infrastructures have been procured; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK

GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) About 150 persons every year.

(d) and (e). Not yet as this Centre has been sanctioned only recently.

Duty on Imported Raw Materials

5896. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow the imported raw materials to be warehoused in India without payment of duty by foreign suppliers at their own cost which would later be sold to the Indian buyers for their use in manufacture of goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). A few proposals have been received on behalf of foreign suppliers for import of raw wool and certain spare parts which would be initially stored in bond for subsequent clearance and sale to local consumers according to their requirements. Ready availability of these goods to local consumers and economy in costs are claimed to be the major advantages.

[Translation]

Pension to widows of Second world War Personnel

5897. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the widows of second world war personnel living in Surat are getting war pension as per the revised rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d) No data in respect of World War II windows living in Surat is separately maintained. Statistics of their drawing pensions from Treasuries or Public Sector Banks are, therefore, not available.

Production and Export of Coffee

5898. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coffee produced during the last two years;

(b) the quantity of coffee exported during 1990-91 along with the names of countries to whom exported;

(c) the target fixed for production of coffee during 1992-93; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to boost the production of coffee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The estimated production of coffee during 1990-91 was 1,73,000 tonnes. The estimated production for 1991-92 is 2,10,000 tonnes.

(b) A total quantity of 1,00,110 tonnes of coffee was exported during 1990-91 to Norway, Belgium, Spain, Germany, United Kingdom, Japan, Italy, Canada, Greece, France, Yugoslavia, Australia, Portugal, U.S.A., Netherlands, Finland, Switzerland, Singapore, Austria, Denmark, Kuwait, New Zealand, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Saudi Arabia, Nepal, Egypt, Bahrain, Maldives, Jordan, Qatar, Afghanistan, Taiwan, USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania.

(c) Production target of coffee during 1992-93 has been tentatively fixed at 1,50,000 tonnes.

(d) In order to increase the production of coffee, it is programmed to cover 25,000 ha. during the 8th Plan period under Intensive Cultivation in the low yielding pockets of small growers sector. Through replanting of old and uneconomical low yielding coffee area with high-yielding varieties like 'Cauvery', it is programmed to cover 20,000 ha. during the 8th Plan period. Apart from this, it is programmed to cover 61,000 ha. under Water Augmentation programme, which will improve the productivity.

[English]

Amendment in National Housing Bank, Act

5899. SHRI SREENIVASA PRASAD:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make certain amendments in the National Housing Bank Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Some proposals have

been received from National Housing Bank regarding amendments to the National Housing Bank Act, 1987. The proposals relate to the operational details of National Housing Bank so as to enable it to discharge more efficiently its functions as a principal agency to promote housing finance institutions and to provide financial and other support to such institutions. No final decision has been taken by the Government in this regard.

[*Transiation*]

Banking Service Commissions

5901. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to wind up the Banking Service Commission set up for selection of bank officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A decision was taken by the Government in 1984 to set up a Banking Service Commission for recruitment to the officers' cadre of the public sector banks. However, in the interests of economy and in the light of satisfactory functioning of the decentralised system of recruitment, the implementation of the decision has been kept in abeyance.

Achievement of Export Targets by Companies

5902. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the companies which have not achieved their export targets during 1990-91 and 1991-92, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government had given some assistance/grant/incentives to these companies for increasing their exports during the above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken by the Government against the companies which could not achieve the export targets; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure achievement of these targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No official export targets are fixed for individual companies by the Ministry of Commerce.

(b) to (e). In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

NTC Mills in Madhya Pradesh

5903. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of cloth and the number of workers employed in each mill in Madhya Pradesh operating under National Textile Corporation during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there has been decline in the production of cloth in these mills; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the production and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) A statement showing the details of production of cloth and number of workers employed, mill-wise, in respect of Textile mill under NTC (MP) Ltd., is attached.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. The production of cloth during 1990-91 was 822 lakh mtrs. As compared to 845 lakh mtrs. during 1989-90. This is due to the conscious decision of the Management to certain uneconomic weav-

ing activities in order to arrest the trend of increasing losses. There is no proposal to increase the cloth production by NTC(MP) during 1992-93.

STATEMENT

Figures or Production of Cloth and No. of Workers on Roll in each Mill in Madhya Pradesh Under N. T. .C.

S. No.	Name of the Mills	Production of Cloth (L. MRTS)				No. of WORKERS			
		1989-89	1989-90	1990-91		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	181.23	168.76	166.69	1852	1783	1743		
2.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	39.55	43.72	48.12	514	600	744		
3.	New Bhopal Textile Mills	113.20	106.88	96.74	1225	1242	1216		
4.	Hir Mills	101.84	96.93	88.48	1703	1714	1703		
5.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	95.71	92.22	82.05	1373	1329	1316		

S. No.	Name of the Mills	Production of Cloth (L. MRTS)				No. of WORKERS			
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
6.	Indore Malwa Mills	191.73	184.18	185.25	2678	2547	2542		
7.	Kalyanmal Mills	157.69	152.64	154.59	1894	1875	1901		
		880.95	845.33	821.92	11239	11090	11165		

Rebate under section 80G of Income Tax Act, 1961

5904. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed any time limit for conveying the decision to the institutions who apply for rebate under section 80g of Income Tax Act, 1961;

(b) if so, the number of such applications received in Delhi during the last six months in respect of which no decision has been taken so far;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken against the guilty persons if any, for such delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No statutory time limit has been prescribed under the Income-tax Act, 1961. However, instructions have been issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes advising the Commissioners of Income-tax/ Directors of Income-tax (Exemptions) to dispose of such applications within 90 days and intimate the institutions.

(b) Fifty two.

(c) Non-compliance of legal requirements by the applicants and sorting out of legal issues are the main reasons for delay in taking decision on such applications.

(d) In view of answer to (c) above, the question of taking any action against officers does not arise.

Loans to Cooperative Spinning Mills

5905. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans are not sanctioned by Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to cooperative spinning mills and applications submitted by the mills are kept pending;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the cooperative spinning mills in respect of which the applications have been pending with the Industrial Development Bank of India etc. in each State and since when; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) It is not correct to say that loans are not being sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) to cooperative spinning mills. In fact till January 31, 1992, IDBI along with other financial institutions has assisted 101 Cooperative Spinning Mills for setting up new units as also for modernisation of existing units. No application submitted by the mills has been kept pending.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

New private Banks

5906. SHRI M.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether licences for opening new private banks are being granted in the light of liberalisation policy of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the norms for granting the licences;

(c) whether any applications for the grant of licence for opening new private bank's are pending with the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR

SINGH): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that they are considering the various requirements and norms for permitting new banks in the private sector.

(c) and (d). RBI have received enquires from individuals and some firms on norms/procedures for setting up banks. No application as such has been received by RBI so far.

(e) Does not arise.

Green Line Service

5907. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the month-wise income earned by D.T.C. through Green Line Services, since its introduction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): The month-wise income earned by DTC through Green Line Services since its introduction is as under:-

1.	August, 1991 (Since 22-8-91)	Rs. 43,876/-
2.	September, 1991	1,76,200/-
3.	October, 1991	2,14,192/-
4.	November, 1991	3,95,777/-
5.	December, 1991	10,48,805/-
6.	January, 1992	52,72,546/-
7.	February, 1992	94,84,338/-
8.	March, 1992 (Upto 22-3-92)	65,85,516/-

[Translation]

Investment made in Bihar out of Mutual Funds

5908. SHRIMOHAMMAD ALLASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount received by the nationalised banks under 'Mutual Fund' scheme during the last three years and the share invested thereof in Bihar;

(b) whether less investment has been made in Bihar in comparison to the collection made under the scheme;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government to do away with this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). The amount collected by Mutual Funds sponsored by nationalised banks during the last three calendar years was about Rs. 4655.5 crores. The resources raised by mutual funds are invested in capital market securities such as shares and debentures and money market instrument. Most of these instruments are not state specific, hence details of investment in Bihar cannot be given.

Waiving of Loans in Haryana

5909. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans waived of and outstanding against the persons of lower income group in Haryana by various Regional Rural Banks from January 1991 to December 1991; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government

to recover the outstanding amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble member desires to know the amount waived off by Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the State of Haryana under Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that as on 14.3.92, relief has been provided by Regional Rural Banks in the State of Haryana in the case of 67,313 accounts which had been identified for relief under the scheme to the extent of Rs. 20.47 crores.

(b) As on March 1991, the total outstandings of four Regional Rural Banks functioning in Haryana stood at Rs. 129 crores and the percentage of recovery to demand (June 1991 - latest available) was 39.82%. Apart from the existing procedure of recovery through persuasion, penal provisions and ultimately legal channels are also resorted to by banks for enforcing recovery of their dues.

[English]

Credit Card System for Farmers

5910. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present procedure of documents to be filled by farmers applying for credit is very cumbersome and time consuming;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to introduce pass Book Card system in order to ensure speedy processing and elimination of unnecessary documentation in regard to the farm credit;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the likely date from which such

scheme is proposed to be implemented in the commercial banks; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). Banks have been advised to ensure timely and adequate flow of credit to farmers for agricultural production. There has been a progressive increase in the flow of institutional credit to this sector. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued detailed guidelines to commercial banks for simplifying and liberalising lending procedures. The important guidelines on the subject are as under;

1. Prescription of scales of finance for crop loans as worked out by the Technical Committee constituted in the districts for various crops and their uniform adoption by banks. These scales of finance are reviewed annually to take care of cost.

2. Disposal of loan applications upto Rs. 25,000/- within a fortnight and those over Rs. 25,000/- within 8 to 9 weeks.

3. Delegation of appropriate sanctioning powers to the rural Branch Managers so that majority of loan applications are sanctioned at branch level itself.

4. No collateral security should be taken by way of mortgage/charge of land or third party guarantee on crop loans upto Rs. 10,000/- where moveable assets are created.

5. No margin is required for agricultural loan upto Rs. 10,000/- for both short-term, medium/long-term loans. The rates of interest charged on such loans are concessional.

6. Loan pass books in regional language should be issued to all IRDP beneficiaries containing details such as the date of

sanction of loan, the amount of loan sanctioned, subsidy received, rate of interest, amount due under each instalment, due date of instalment, etc.

In this context it may also be added that Public Sector Banks take measures on their own like introducing credit cards to farmers with a view to provide easy and timely credit to the farms and also to augment credit flow to agriculture sector. Some of the public sector banks have introduced their Credit Cards on an experimental basis in selected districts. These Cards are given to farmers who have good track record to enable them to get agricultural credit without difficulty to meet their cost of production inputs. The Credit Card would provide following facilities:

(i) It will enable a card holder to secure production credit instantly.

(ii) It will dispense with procedural formalities such as making application, furnishing land record certificates and documentation for every agricultural season.

(iii) It will also dispense with the necessity of the farmer carrying cash for purchase of production inputs.

As per information available, Agricultural credit card scheme has been introduced by Dena Bank, Union Bank of India, Bank of Maharashtra, New Bank of India, Andhra Bank, Vijaya Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Syndicate Bank, Punjab and Sind Bank, State Bank of India, Canara bank, United Bank of India, Allahabad Bank, Punjab National Bank, Corporation Bank, Central Bank of India, UCO Bank, State Bank of Mysore and Bank of Baroda on an experimental basis in selected areas of States.

Revival of sick Units

5911. SHRI A CHARLES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the small and tiny sick industrial units are not able to make use of the nursing programmes for the revival of sick units in view of the cumbersome procedure laid down for the purpose;

(b) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has suggested a change in the definition of sick industries and the conditions laid down for extending the nursing programme to such units; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government in this matter and the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that only units considered potentially viable after a viability study conducted by the banks are put under nursing programmes and that the procedures laid down for the purpose of nursing programmes are not such as to come in the way of the revival of potentially viable sick units.

(b) and (c). The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has made various suggestions for amendments to the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA). These include a change in the definition of sick industrial units and the conditions laid down for extending the nursing programmes to such units. Various proposals of amendments to SICA are currently under the consideration of the Government.

Small scale industrial units (including units in the tiny sector) are, however, not covered by SICA.

[Translation]

Export of Agricultural and Industrial Products

5912. SHRI SURESHANAND Swami: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main agricultural and industrial products proposed to be introduced in international market during the current year and the next two years;

(b) the extent of revenue likely to be earned by the Government therefrom annually; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to avoid any adverse impact on domestic demand of the products proposed to be introduced in international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The main agricultural and industrial products, which are being exported during the current year and expected to be exported during the next two years include cereals, tobacco, spices, cashew kernels, oilmeals, processed foods, marine products, ores and minerals, leather and leather manufactures, gems and jewellery, sports goods, chemicals and related products, engineering goods, electronics and computer software, textiles, handicrafts, carpets, petroleum products etc.

(b) India's exports earnings during April-January, 1991-92 amounted to Rs.34699 crores. It is difficult to precisely estimate at this stage the foreign exchange likely to be earned from exports in the next two years.

(c) The policy of the Government is to export the products where surpluses are available, after meeting the domestic demand. Besides, production for export purposes is encouraged under certain specially designed schemes such as Export Oriented Unit Scheme and Export Processing Zones.

*[English]***Acquisition of Ships on Lease**

5913. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a proposal for engaging ships on lease instead of outright acquisition thereof under the new shipping policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, In the context of foreign exchange crunch, Government has been considering a proposal for permitting the shipping companies to acquire ships through cross border leasing. The details in this regard are yet to be finalized.

**Divisional Office of LIC in Nanded,
Maharashtra**

5915. SHRIMATISURYAKANTAPATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branch offices of Life Insurance Corporation of India functioning in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra;

(b) the quantum of business received, in terms of number of policies and the sum assured from Aurangabad Division of LIC, during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise;

(c) whether there is a proposal to set up a Divisional Office of Life Insurance Corporation of India at Nanded; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which it will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Twenty.

(b) The quantum of business in terms of number of policies and the sum assured from Aurangabad Division of LIC year-wise during the last three years is as under:-

	<i>Sum Assured (Rs. in Lakh)</i>	<i>No. of Policies</i>
1988-89	17570	67956
1989-90	25029	86349
1990-91	30052	102313

District-wise position is as under:-

<i>District</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Sum assured (Rs. in Lakh)</i>	<i>No. of Policies</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Aurangabad	1988-89	4132	15818
	1989-90	5765	19551

<i>District</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Sum assured (Rs. in Lakh)</i>	<i>No. of Polices</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	1990-91	7197	23457
Beed	1988-89	2987	10811
	1989-90	3919	12703
	1990-91	4510	14253
Jalna	1988-89	1918	7484
	1989-90	2731	9269
	1990-91	3316	11290
Latur	1988-89	3400	13290
	1989-90	4735	16744
	1990-91	5690	20114
Nanded	1988-89	2053	7716
	1989-90	2109	6946
	1990-91	3880	13664
Osmanabad	1988-89	1200	4800
	1989-90	2109	6946
	1990-91	2431	8330
Parbhani	1988-89	1880	8037
	1989-90	2700	10298
	1990-91	3028	11205

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Appointments of Notary Public

5916. SHRI V. DHANANJAYAKUMAR:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Notaries appointed in the country; particularly in the Karnataka State as on December, 31, 1991;

(b) the guidelines issued for such appointments;

(c) whether the Union Government have given concurrence for appointment of Notaries in any State;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have given permission to the Karnataka Government to appoint 200 more Notaries this year; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN

KUMARAMANGALAM: (a) to (c). As on 31.12.91, the Central Government have appointed 296 notaries for the whole country, out of which 19 Notaries Act, 1952 and the Notaries Rules, 1956. The Central Government's concurrence is not required for appointment of notaries in any State.

(d) and (e). According to Karnataka Government's order dated 19th December, 1991, the strength of notaries in the State has been increased from 70 to 200.

[Translation]

License for Export of Fruits

5917. **DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether licences to export fruits are issued by the Government;

(b) if so, the essential requirements therefor; and

(c) the number of such licences issued during 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Complaints Received by M.R.T.P.

5918. **SHRIJAGAT VIRSINGH DRONA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the M.R.T.P. Commission during the last one year;

(b) the number of establishments against which action has been taken during the above period by M.R.T.P. Commission; and

(c) the details thereof, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). During the year 1991, the MRTP Commission has received 5238 complaints against various undertakings or persons. On the basis of complaints relating to monopolistic, restrictive or unfair trade practices, the MRTP Commission instituted enquires during 1991, the Statewise details of which are given as under:

1.	Union territory of Delhi	105
2.	Karnataka	12
3.	Rajasthan	3
4.	Maharashtra	43
5.	Tamil Nadu	11
6.	Punjab	10
7.	West Bengal	11

8	Bihar	2
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13
10.	Haryana	2
11.	Andhra Pradesh	2
12.	Madhy Pradesh	1
13.	Chandigarh	1
14.	Kerala	5
15.	Gujarat	3
16.	Orissa	1
Total:		225

The MRTTP Commission being a quasi-judicial body is empowered to take necessary action on the complaints relating to various trade practices under the provisions of the MRTTP Act, 1969.

[English]

Evasion of Customs Duty

5919. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of alleged customs duty evasion have been detected as reported in the 'Indian Express' of February 2, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken so far against the persons involved therein;

(d) the number of customs officials, if any, found involved in these cases and the

action taken against them; and

(e) the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check recurrence of such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: (a) to (e). Government are aware of the report in the Indian Express of February 2, 1992, under the heading "Huge import-invoicing racket unearthed".

Details of the cases, numbering 15, mentioned in the above report, are given below:

A importer based at Madras attempted to clear 90 mts. of Polyvinyl Alcohol by declaring the goods as 105 mts. of Polyvinyl chloride resin. The attempted duty evasion was Rs. 1.21 crores. The goods were seized and 3 persons were arrested. The case has been adjudicated. The goods on payment of a fine of Rs. 10 lakhs. Penalties amounting to Rs. 3.75 lakhs were also imposed.

(ii) An importer imported disperse dyes which were found, on investigations and chemical examination, to be grossly under-invoiced. The attempted duty evasion is approximately Rs. 32 lakh. The goods have been seized. The case has been adjudicated. The goods were confiscated with an option given to the importer to redeem the goods in payment of a fine of Rs. 1.5 crores were seized from a residential premises in Madras and were handed to the Forest Department for further action. Show-Cause-Notice is being issued. Investigations also revealed involvement of a clearing agent in the alleged evasion of customs duty and therefore his Customs House Agent Licence has been suspended.

(v) A party imported mechanical components of Dot Matrix Printers. Examination of the goods revealed that they had also imported an electronic part fitted on the mechanical part to claim the benefit of a customs notification for which they were not entitled. The case was adjudicated and extra duty of Rs. 95.86 lakhs has been demanded.

(vi) An importer imported and cleared a consignment declared as a new Multi-Layer Coater Machine. Investigation revealed that they had also imported a Calendering Machine by concealing it. Alleged duty evasion is Rs. 9.64 lakhs. Investigation also revealed violation of the provisions of the Import Trade Control Regulations. Show Cause Notice has been issued. However, further proceedings have been stayed by the Madras High Court.

Investigations carried out in these cases have so far not revealed any involvement of any customs officials.

Strict vigil is being maintained by Intelligence agencies in the Custom house and

the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence to prevent such attempts of duty evasion.

[Translation]

Merger of Diesel Engine Plant, Ranchi with BHEL

5921. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Committee of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has conducted any investigations into the Diesel Engine Plant Ranchi in Bihar in order to attach it with BHEL;

(b) whether the Committee has recommended to handover the said factory to BHEL as its unit;

(c) if so, the time by which the Government propose to handover the Diesel Engine Plant of Ranchi to BHEL; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir. However, some BHEL executives did visit, DEP, Ranchi to obtain some relevant details.

(b) and (c). Although BHEL had, at stage, indicated that it would have no objection to taking over the unit, the Ministry of Defence decided that there was no justification for the transfer of the unit from GRSE to BHEL.

(d) The unit is doing well under GRSE and a substantial proportion of its production realties to defence and shipboard applications. BHEL have accordingly closed the case.

[English]

Loan Assistance to National Cooperative Development Corporation

5922. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:

Will the Minister if TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan/assistance given to the National Cooperative Development Corporation setting up of new weavers cooperative spinning mills and expansion of existing mills during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the details of spinning mills set up and the number of those which were expanded with this loan/ assistance, State-wise; and

(c) the location each of the new spinning mills set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Under the Scheme for loan assistance to the National Cooperative Development Corporation for setting up of new weavers cooperative spinning mills and expansion of existing mills, Government of India released Rs.175.00 lakh during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively.

(b) and (c). This loan assistance was given to the National Cooperative Development Corporation for setting up of new/ expansion of existing modernisation of the following weavers cooperative spinning mills.

New Mills

1. The Trichur Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd., P.O. Vazhani, (Via)

Wadakkanchery, Trichur-District, Kerala.

2. Poorvanchal Sahakari Katai Mills Ltd., Bahadurganj, District-Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh.

3. U.P. Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd., Baheri, District-Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.

4. U.P. Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd; Kampil, District-Farrukhaabad, Uttar Pradesh.

5. Sitapur Sahakari Katai Mills Ltd., Mahmoodabad, District-Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh.

6. Shri Gopinath weavers Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd., Baliapal, District-Balasore, Orissa.

Expansion case

1. The Nagpurvinkar Sahakari Soot Girni Maraydit, Umred Road, Nagpur, Maharashtra.

Modernisation

1. Ramjahmundry Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd., Rajahmundry, District-east Godavari, Andhra Pradesh.

Import of Oil from Malaysia

5923. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have entered into a agreement with Malaysia for import of oil from that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the period for which the agreement is valid;

(c) whether the rate of oil proposed to be imported is higher than that prevailing in the international market at present; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Except purchase of palmolein made by STC from time to time, the Government has not entered into any agreement with Malaysia for import of palmolein oil.

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

[Translation]

Exports and Imports by ST.C. and M.M.T.C.

5924. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work load of Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and State Trading Corporation which is chiefly responsible for export-import activities is proposed

to be reduced in the event of decanalisation of export and import; and

(b) if so, the names of the items proposed to be exported and imported through these two institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). In the context of liberalised trade policy measures taken by Government, wherein a large number of export and import items have been decanalised thereby reducing the turnover due to decanalisation, STC and MMTC have had to re-formulate their corporate objectives with a view to becoming international trading houses functioning in a competitive environment principally based on non-canalised trade.

The canalised items to be exported/imported by STC and MMTC as contained in IMPEX Policy (April 1992-March 1997) effective from 1.4.92. are as follows:-

<i>STC</i>	<i>Import M.M.T.C.</i>
Drugs (Vitamin A and premixes of Vitamin A	All types of nitrogenous, phosphatic, potassic and complex chemical fertilisers.
*Oils (Coconut oil, groundnut oil, Safflower oil, Palm Oil.	
*Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd. is also the catalising agency in addition to ETC.	
<i>STC</i>	<i>MMTC</i>
(all types, including palmolein and ether fractions), Rapessed Oil, Sunflower Oil, Siya Bean Oil, Cotton Seed Oil)	

<i>STC</i>	<i>MMTC</i>
<p>*Seeds (Corps, Groundnut, Palm, Rapeseed, Saf flower, Soyabean Sunflower, Cotton)</p> <p>*All other oils or seeds or any other material from which oil can be extracted (whether edible or non-edible) including vegetable fats not specifically mentioned above or elsewhere in IMPEX Policy (but excluding tung oil/China wood oil and natural essential oils)</p> <p>Fatty acids and acid oils(Palm Kernel Oil, Palm Stearine, Tallow amines, Hydrogenated tallow amines, oleyl amines and stearyl amines, including their primary secondary, tertiary and quaternary derivatives).</p>	
<i>STC</i>	<i>Export MMTC.</i>
<p>**MITCO, a subsidiary of MMTC is the actual canalising agency.</p>	<p>** Mica waste (including factory cuttings) and scrap which is obtained by processing mica and which because of size and colour is considered below the specification of processed mica.</p> <p>Iron ore except of Goa origin when exported to China or Europe in addition to Japan, South Korea and Taiwan and Iron ore of Redi origin to all markets.</p> <p>Chrome ore lumps with Cr₂O₃ not exceeding 38 per cent.</p> <p>All silica friable/fine ore with bauxite and lowgrade bauxite with alumina content Al₂O₃ less than 54% of West Coast origin</p> <p>Manganese ores excluding the following:-</p> <p>Lumpy blended Manganese ore with more than 46% Manganese.</p>

In addition, both the Corporations would be seeking to increasing exports of non-canalised goods on a competitives basis.

[English]

Committee on Security Personal In Banks

5925. SHRI ANANTARAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee/Working Group has been set up to look into the service conditions of security personnel in banks;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made by the Committee/Working Group; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the recommendations of the Committee are:

1. Better promotional avenues for security personnel.

2. Prescribing eligibility criteria for promotion of Security Officers from one scale to the next higher scale.

3. Providing opportunity to the security Personnel to come to the General Banking Cadre after completion of the prescribed years of service in the specialist cadre.

4. Job enrichment for security officers by giving additional functions like cash movements, security of information and loss prevention apart from core security functions.

5. Provision of necessary infrastructural and vehicular support by banks to enable the security officers to perform their official task efficiently.

(c) The Report is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Representation from Diamond and Gold Ornaments Export Merchants of Rajasthan

5926. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the diamond and gold ornaments export merchants of Rajasthan in regard to setting up of export zones in the State:

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

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The Government notified a scheme in September, 1984 for establishing 100% Export Oriented Gold Jewellery Complexes to be set up initially at Delhi, Jaipur Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. MMTC was the nodal agency designated by Ministry of Commerce for establishment of such complexes. In 1991, MMTC invited interest of the trade for setting up units in a complex in Jaipur through advertisement in the media. Positive response was, however, received by MMRC from only one exporter. The proposal could not, therefore, be pursued.

[English]

Karwar Port

5927. SHRI KODAKANI GOWDANA
SHIVAPPA:

SHRI V.LRISHNA RAO:

SHRI C.P.

MUDALAGIRIYAPPA:

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a persistent demand from the Government of Karnataka to declare the Karwar Port as a major port; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). In view of the existing and proposed facilities at New Mangalore Port, at present it is not necessary to consider the demand of the Karnataka Government to declare Karwar Port as major port.

Raids on Vegetable Commission Agents in Madras

5928. DR.R. SRIDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of Income Tax Investigations, Madras has taken up investigations against vegetable commission agents in Madras city;

(b) whether the premises of these agents were raided during January, 1992;

(c) the details thereof;

(d) whether the income tax officials

were assuaged by the vegetable vendors; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide adequate security to income tax officials in such circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMLAKSHMI THAKUR): (a) to (d) A survey under section 133A(1) of the Income-tax Act was conducted at the premises of a vegetable trader and commission agent on 28.1.1992 in Madras in the course of which severe resistance was put up by the trader, his employees and other vendors of the area. Some members of the survey party and one of the police constables were also assaulted. The survey party thereupon withdrew and criminal cases were registered. The accused were arrested but were later released by the court on bail on medical grounds.

(e) Suitable administrative steps have been taken in this regard in consultation with the Home Ministry and other Departments as also the state Governments.

Deposits in Small Savings Schemes

5929. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons in small income group, middle income group, upper middle income group and high income group, separately who made deposits in the small savings schemes as on March 31, 1992; and

(b) the total amount invested in small savings schemes by each of these groups during 1990-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). While making deposits in small savings schemes the investors are

not required to indicate their income, hence, the information sought is not available with the collecting offices.

Sambalpur-Rourkela Stretch of National Highway

5931. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of improvement work on the Sambalpur Rourkela stretch of National Highway is very slow;

(b) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to expedite the work; and

(c) the time schedule fixed for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Sambalpur-Rourkela route is not a National Highway, but a part of the state Road system. As such Government of this road is included in the Second Road Improvement Project under Asian Development Bank assistance for which loan has been signed. Tenders for execution of the work have already been received by the state Government and are under evaluation. After award, the project is expected to be completed within four years.

Outflow of Foreign Exchange

5932. SHRI DEBPROSAD PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued some directions to check the outflow of foreign exchange from the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the outflow of foreign

exchange during 1991-92 as compared to 1990-91; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to further reduce the outflow of foreign exchange particularly a check on foreign visits of government officials?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India has issued a number of circular mainly affecting imports to check outflow of foreign exchange. The import compression measures included cash margin requirements, restrictions on sale of foreign exchange for import of capital goods, centralised approval by the Reserve Bank of India, etc.

(c) The outflow of foreign exchange on account of imports during the financial year between April, 1991 to January, 1992 was Rs.38,531 crores (\$ 15929 million), compared to Rs.35,890 crores (\$ 20249 million) during the corresponding period last year.

(d) The foreign visits by Government officials are permitted only when these are considered absolutely necessary with particular reference to trade, aid and foreign policy. Instructions have been issued to all the Ministries/Departments to apply a cut of 20% in their foreign travel Budget for the current financial year.

Per Capita Availability of Cloth

5933. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLAYA GAVIT:

SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita availability of cloth in the country particularly in Maharashtra before the commencement of Fifth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the per capita availability of cloth has increased during the last Five Year Plan period;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) the steps taken to produce more cloth of the standard varieties available to the economically weaker sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Per capita availability of cloth in the country immediately before the beginning of 5th Five Year Plan (i.e. 1973) was 13.74 mts. Details of per capita availability for any particular State are not maintained.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government have designed following schemes to produce cloth of the standard Varieties for economically weaker sections:-

- i) Janata Cloth Scheme
- ii) Sulbah Scheme
- iii) Sowbhagya Saree Scheme
- iv) Sushman Cloth Scheme

[Translation]

Investment by IDBI

5934. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India is making less investment in Uttar Pradesh as compared to other States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the investment made by Industrial Development Bank of India in Uttar Pradesh and other States during the last three years; State-wise?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) have reported that it is not correct to say that they are investing less in Uttar Pradesh. On the contrary, Uttar Pradesh is the third largest recipient of IDBI assistance.

(c) The details of sanctions made by IDBI in Uttar Pradesh and other States during the last three years are given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Assistance Sanctioned by IDBI during the Years 1988-89, 1989-90-1990-91 to each state

Sl.No.	State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Andhra Pradesh	505.6	569.5	654.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.8	1.0	1.1
3.	Assam	46.1	110.7	37.6
4.	Bihar	154.8	157.5	56.2

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
5.	Goa	61.2	73.9	35.5
6.	Gujarat	806.5	863.6	799.1
7.	Haryana	145.7	342.3	121.6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	88.8	110.0	146.5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	69.1	54.1	18.3
10.	Karnataka	347.6	417.0	368.2
11.	Kerala	164.5	192.6	119.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	385.2	425.5	553.3
13.	Maharashtra	701.8	1413.6	1368.8
14.	Manipur	7.4	11.1	0.8
15.	Meghalaya	11.7	9.3	2.7
16.	Mizoram	7.1	4.0	1.1
17.	Nagaland	5.5	3.0	0.8
18.	Orissa	232.0	230.1	110.2
19.	Punjab	255.5	202.6	126.0
20.	Rajasthan	495.8	268.3	314.8
21.	Sikkim	3.4	8.0	0.2
22.	Tamil Nadu	688.7	704.8	519.5
23.	Tripura	5.4	7.9	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	753.7	607.9	592.5
25.	West Bengal	254.6	328.9	199.5
26.	Union Territories	158.6	140.6	81.2
Total:-		6357.1	7257.8	6228.8

[English]

Loans Given by State Bank of Indore**5935. SHRIDATTATRAYA BANDARU:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the loans given by the State Bank of India for the programmes like self employment programme for urban poor etc;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total amount of loans advanced

by the State Bank of India branches in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh under the said programmes during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). As per the information furnished by State Bank of India, there was no appreciable decline in the performance of the Bank during the year 1990-91 as compared to that of 1980-81. The comparative position under the SEUEY scheme for the bank during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 is indicated in the following table:

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Sanctions		Disbursements	
	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount
1989-90	792	191.33	648	152.41
1990-91	850	206.35	614	144.13

Similarly, the position regarding sanctions and disbursements by the Bank, under the self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) are indicated in the following table:

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Sanctions		Disbursement	
	No. of accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount
1989-90	3182	134.61	2894	117.70
1990-91	1477	79.08	1488	63.52

(c) The total amount of loans sanctioned by the Bank for the schemes like SEEUY and SEPUP in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh during the year 1991-92 are as under:-

(Amount Rs. in lakh.)

State	SEEUY	SEPUP
Madhya Pradesh	87.09	17.68
Uttar Pradesh	1.16	0.92

[English]

Use of Religious Places by Smugglers

5936. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that religious places in the country particularly in Maharashtra are being used by smugglers for smuggling operations;

(b) whether any such cases have been detected by the Government during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to stop such misuse of religious places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from various enforcement agencies including Customs and Central Excise field formations, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sale of Foreign Cars

5937. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign cars disposed of by Diplomats in India are purchased by State Trading Corporation for sale to Government Departments or to public by auction;

(b) if so, the number of such cars purchased by the STC during the last three years; and

(c) the details regarding the rules followed in this regard?

* THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The foreign cars are purchased by STC for sale to both Government Departments and public by auction through sealed tenders periodically after giving due publicity.

(b) The number of cars purchased by STC during the last three years is given below:-

Year	No. of cars
1988-89	439
1989-90	545
1990-91	459

(c) The rules as notified by the Ministry of External Affairs regarding disposal of imported cars by diplomats include the following:-

- A motor vehicle imported by a privileged person or a privileged organisation will normally be permitted by the Government of India, on application in the existing prescribed form, to be re-exported or sold by the owner to another privileged person or privileged organisation in India.

- Alternatively, at the time of transfer or relinquishing of his post in India, a privileged person will be permitted to offer his car sale to the State Trading Corporation through the Ministry of External Affairs. For this purpose, the privileged person must submit an application to the Ministry of External Affairs as per prescribed form.

- Diplomatic Missions will be permitted to sell their 'Official/personal' cars normally after 3 years of import into India to STC. In case any diplomatic officer is transferred before the expiry of 3 years he would be permitted to sell his car to STC or to any

other privileged organisation with the permission of the Ministry of External Affairs.

- The depreciation rate of cars sold to STC by privileged persons and organisations is as follows:-

i) Cars imported on or before 31st March, 1990.

3% per quarter on the diminishing value of car.

ii) For cars imported on or before 31st March, 1990

a. Old depreciation on rates would apply for the period of use of upto 31st March, 1990 i.e. 1% per quarter on the CIF value.

b. 3% per quarter on the diminishing value of the car for the period of use from 1st April, 1990 onwards.

- The CIF value of cars will be based on manufacturer's invoice.

- In the case of new cars depreciation will be applied from the date of import as shown in the bill of entry. For the cars used abroad prior to import into India, the depreciation will apply from the date of invoice

Deposits in NHB

5938. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total number of depositors and amount deposited in the National Housing Bank since its inception, year-wise and state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): National Housing Bank (NHB) does not accept deposits directly from individuals. However, NHB is operating a Scheme called Home Loan Account (HLA) scheme which is being implemented with effect from 1.7.1989 under which deposits are made by the individuals. The scheme is operated through scheduled commercial banks and select housing finance companies. The estimated data of deposits under the HLA scheme for the last three years is as under:

<i>Year as on</i>	<i>No. of Accounts</i>	<i>Amount deposited</i> <i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
31.3.199	2.57 lakhs	26.19
31.3.1991	4.39 lakhs	84.61
31.1.1992	5.56 lakh	107.26

State-wise data on Home Loan Account Scheme as on 31.1.92 is set out in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of Accounts*</i> <i>('000s)</i>	<i>Amount*</i> <i>(Rs.in lakhs)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	153.96	3313.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of Accounts* (‘000s)</i>	<i>Amount* (Rs.in lakhs)</i>
3.	Assam	3.24	88.73
4.	Bihar	6.77	213.41
5.	Gujarat	66.83	473.41
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2.37	47.20
7.	Haryana	7.60	105.45
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.61	26.24
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.18	19.06
10.	Karnataka	96.78	2511.42
11.	Kerala	9.58	261.73
12.	Madhya Pradesh	19.95	417.63
13.	Maharashtra	39.54	852.08
14.	Manipur	0.09	0.08
15.	Meghalaya	0.09	0.83
16.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	7.02	143.85
19.	Punjab	0.90	32.70
20.	Rajasthan	23.95	221.96
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	36.81	767.84
23.	Tripura	0.09	0.03
24.	Uttar Pradesh	25.07	496.04
25.	West Bengal	11.57	208.60
26.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	15.00	183.64
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
29.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00
30.	Delhi	28.14	341.37
31.	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	0.15	0.30
Total - All India		556.27	10726.68

* Estimated

Pricing Formula of HSL and CSL

5939. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had appointed any High Level Committee for revising and restructuring the pricing formula of Hindustan Shipyard Limited and Cochin Shipyard Limited;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The following three major studies have been completed which, inter alia, related to revising and restructuring the Pricing Formula of ships built by Hindustan Shipyard Limited and Cochin Shipyard Limited:

1. Report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

2. High Powered Committee's Report on functioning of HSL.

3. High Level Committee's Report on functioning of CSL.

(b) The following are the major recommendations made in the above Reports:

1. Enhancement of the Shipbuilding subsidy given to the Shipyards from the present 30% to 40% of the International Party Price (IPP) in respect of Merchant Ocean-going vessels;

2. The domestic shipyards be allowed to participate in global tendering by

Indian Shipping Lines, with Government treating the domestic Shipbuilding Industry as a 100% export activity and the Shipbuilding Industry be granted the status of 100% export oriented unit;

3. Fixation of IPP in terms of foreign currencies and the shipowners to pay each stage instalment to the Shipyards at the parity rate of foreign exchange prevailing on the date of actual payment;

4. Ships for which the import content is likely to exceed the IPP of the same vessel should not be built indigenously; and

5. Sales Tax on ships may be exempted.

(c) A proposal for revising and restructuring the pricing formula based on the recommendations contained in the above Reports and keeping in view the recent change in the Economic and Industrial Policies, is under consideration.

Cochin Shipyard

5940. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the ways and means loan given to Cochin Shipyard during the last three years;

(b) the order position for the repair of ships; and the construction of the new ships in Cochin Shipyard Limited at present; and

(c) the progress made by Cochin Shipyard Limited in repair work of ships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Ways & Means Loan sanctioned to Cochin Shipyard during the last three years is as follows:

1989-90 Nil

1990-91 Nil

1991-92 Rs. 16.35 crores.

(b) Shipping Companies do not place orders for ship repair in advance and the requirement of ship repair arises from time to time. However, according to present indication the Shipyard has estimated that they would be able to perform ship repair work around Rs.36 crores in 1992-93. For ship-building presently there are orders for construction of two 86000 DWT crude oil tankers. Of these, one tanker was launched on 29.2.92 and outfitting in this ship is in progress. For the other tanker, part of steel material has been ordered and the construction is expected to be taken up during 1992.

(c) Ship repair target for 1991-92 was originally fixed at Rs.22 crores and was revised to Rs. 30 crores based on actual performance. The actual performance is expected to exceed even the revised target. The ship repair turnover has shown steady increase from 21.70 crores in 1989-90 and Rs. 22.44 crores in 1990-91 to over Rs. 30 crores in 1991-92. The target fixed for 1992-93 is Rs. 36 crores.

Export Promotion Councils

5941. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of Export Promotion Councils set up by the Government for promoting exports;

(b) the role of these councils in promoting exports;

(c) whether there is any proposal to wind up these organisations or stop Govern-

ment grants-in-aid to these organisations;

(d) if so, the reasons therefore;

(e) whether the Government propose to redeploy employees of Export Promotion Councils under one umbrella in order to safeguard the interest of a large number of employees of these Export Promotion Councils; and

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government also propose to bring all the Export Promotion Councils under one umbrella in order to safeguard the interest of a large number of employees of these Export Promotion Councils; and

(h) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). A statement is attached

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Number and details of Export Promotion Councils set up by the Government for Promoting Exports

1. Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta.

2. Overseas Construction Council

of India, Bombay.

3. Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay.

4. Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Bombay.

5. Plastic and Linoleums Export Promotion Council, Bombay.

6. Council for Leather Exports Madras.

7. Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council, New Delhi.

8. Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, Calcutta.

9. Shellac Export Promotion Council, Calcutta.

10. Cashew Export Promotion Council, Cochin.

11. Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council, New Delhi.

ii). Under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles.

1. Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay.

2. Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay.

3. Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bombay.

4. Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi.

5. Wool & Woolens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi.

6. Carpet Export Promotion Council, New Delhi.

7.. Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras.

8. Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, New Delhi.

Role of the Export Promotion Councils(PPCs).

The main role of the PCS is to project India's image abroad as a reliable supplier of high quality goods and services. In particular, the Councils are required to promote and monitor the observance of international standards and specifications by exporters. The EPGs shall keep abreast of the trends and opportunities in international markets for goods and services and assist their members in taking advantage of those opportunities in order to expand and diversify exports.

[Translation]

Reinstatement of DTC Employees

5942. SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all D.T.C. employees, whose services were terminated some years back, have been reinstated;

(b) if not, the number of employees which are yet to be reinstated; and

(c) the time by which they are likely to be reinstated?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Of the 3125 employees who were dismissed from the services of DTC for taking part in illegal strike

in March, 1998, 3004 have already been reinstated. Of the remaining 121 dismissed employees, 12 have expired and 109 have not come forward for reinstatement.

NHB's Assistance for Construction of Houses

5943. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Housing Bank, Bombay has extended refinance facilities to the state Agricultural Rural Development Banks of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi for the construction and repair of houses in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). National Housing Bank (NHB) which has its headquarters at New Delhi, has formulated a Scheme for subscription to Special Rural Housing Debentures (SRHDs) in terms of which NHB subscribers fully to floated by agricultural Rural Development Banks, covering there in the entire lending for rural housing under the scheme against guarantee of the concerned State Government. NHB has reported that the Agricultural Rural Development Banks of Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh have not applied for financial assistance from NHB under the scheme for subscription to SEHDs so far.

[English]

Jute Mills

5944. SHRISURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have re-

ceived any proposal to set up some jute mills in the country particularly in district Saharsa in Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b): In accordance with the new Industrial Policy no license is required for setting up jute mills in any part of the country including Saharsa in Bihar.

[Translation]

Export of Manganese Ore

5945. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned from the export of managanese ore during the last three years; and

(b) the facilities proposed to be given by the Government to the exporters for promoting the exports of managanese ore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The amount of foreign exchange earned from the export of managanese ore during the last three years was as under:

Year	Value(in Rs., Crores)
1988-89	13.51
1989-90	38.03
1990-91	41.54

(b) The export of managanese ore is being effected by MMTC, the canalising

agency, within the quantitative/qualitative annual ceilings released by the Government after taking into account the domestic requirements and the conservation angle. The benefit under LERMS is also available to export of manganese ore.

[English]

Utilisation of Defence Land

5946. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have recently made any assessment of defence land lying unused for a long time in various parts of the country:

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

(c) the manner in which the Government propose to utilise such lands?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). Defence land holdings are reviewed from time by the concerned user Service for ensuring optimisation of land use. No separate assessment of land, apparently lying unused, is being carried out, as such lands are not necessarily surplus to Defence requirements but may have been kept vacant for meeting various training and other security needs or for future use.

As per present policy, surplus defence lands are to be disposed of through public auctions.

Disposal by direct sale can also be considered in the following order of priority to the agencies indicated below:

1. Other Ministries of the Central Government.

2. State Governments.

3. Local bodies.

4. Educational and Charitable Institutions.

5. Ex-Servicemen.

Ex-Servicemen can be offered only one building plot where the land is being sold after preparation of a layout plan.

Mining Industries in Goa

5947. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mining industry in Goa is facing a setback in imports from Japan;

(b) whether the fall in the Japanese demand for Goan minerals is due to competition from other countries; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to make Goan minerals more competitive and retaining Japan as its main importer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Lower off-take of iron ore by Japanese steel Mills during 1992-93 in view of the high inventory of iron ore with them and the forecast of lower production of steel, may marginally affect mining industry in Goa.

(c) In order to render mineral export from India competitive in the international market, benefit under Section 80 HHC of the Income Tax Act has been extended to exports of processed minerals apart from the advantage of Dollar-Rupee convertibility under the exports including minerals and ores.

New Cotton Yarn Units

5948. SHRI RAMACHANDRA MAROTRAO GHANGARE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new cotton yarn units which have started production during 1990-91 and 1991-92 in the country, year-wise and state-wise; and

(b) measures being taken by the Government to assist the rest of the Units which

have not been yet able to start production of yarn after getting licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) A Statement is attached herewith.

(b) In pursuance of the New Industrial Policy notified on 25th July, 1991, the responsibility lies on the units to see to it that the production is started.

STATEMENT

Details of Cotton/Man-made Fire Textile Mills started production during 1990-91

S. No.	Name of Mill	Date of commencement of production	Installed Spindles	Capacity Rotors
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	Krishnaganga Spg. Mills Ltd. Koraikudi	21.01.91	7,056	-
2.	Gowthmi Spinners, Kathman Dist.	July '90	-	384
MADHYA PRADESH				
3.	Hind Spinners, Rajgarh	6.03.91	15,840	-
4.	Suryavanshi Spg. Mills, Rajna Ndaon	Feb. '91	7,056	304
MAHARASHTRA				
5.	Babasaheb Naik Kupus Utpadak Sah. Soot Girmi Ltd., Distt. Yeotmal	15.11.90	24,960	-
TAMIL NADU				
6.	Sulochana Cotton Mills (P) Ltd.	1.12.90	6,160	-

S. No.	Name of Mill	Date of commencement of production	Installed Spindles	Capacity Rotors
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Sri Ramkrishna Mills (CBE) Ltd,	Dec. '90	6,792	-
8.	The Kumaran Mills Ltd., Avanashi	25.02.91	12,320	-
9.	S.V.P.B. Spinners Ltd. Bindigal	22.06.90	-	168
10.	Sri Sarvesh Cotton Mills, Theni	22.11.90	8,864	-
11.	Shanmugappriya Tex (P) Ltd.	Jan '91	3,880	-
12.	Sudhan Spg. Mills (P) Udma Deth.	June '90	20,352	-
13.	Showbernika Yarn & Fabrics (P) Ltd.	July '90	4,320	-
14.	The Ooty Mills (P) Ltd., CBE	Nov. '90	4,400	-
15.	Minar Textile Ind., Ltd. Koraikudi	1.10.90	488	-
UTTAR PRADESH				
16.	Ginni Filaments Ltd.	31.10.90	12,096	-
17.	TubeTex. Ltd. Gaziabad	Apri '90	10,368	-
18.	Modern Industries, Gaziabad	Feb. '91	-	576

S. No.	Name of Mill	Date of commencement of production	Installed Spindles	Capacity Rotors
1	2	3	4	5
	PONDICHERRY			
19.	Eanaram Spinners	March 91		336
	HIMACHAL PRADESH			
20.	Auzo Spg. Mills	20.3.91	20,160	

Annexure-II

Details of Cotton/Man-made Fibre Textile Mills started production during 1991-92

S. No.	Name of Mill	Date of Commence- ment of production	Installed Spindles	Capacity Rotors
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA			
1.	Thungabhadra Farmers Co-op. Spg. Mills, Dharwar	2.5.91	12,860	-
	MADHYA PRADESH			
2.	Indo Rama Exports, Dhar	Sep. '91	7,680	-
	MAHARASHTRA			
3.	Pee Vee Textiles Ltd.	20.2.92	9,696	168
	ORISSA			
4.	Lingraj Textiles	21.2.92	5,040	-
	PUNJAB			
5.	Shreyana Spg. Mills	20.2.92	15,000	-
6.	Nahar Exports Ltd. Ludhiana	23.3.92	14,112	-
	TAMIL NADU			
7.	Andavar Cotton Mills (P) Ltd. Avanashi	5.7.91	3,840	-

S. No.	Name of Mill	Date of Commence- ment of production	Installed Spindles	Capacity Rotors
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Prima Products, Avanashi	1.9.91	-	2016
9.	D. B. V. Cotton Mills (P) Ltd. Unit II.	23.3.92	6,240	-
10.	Sen gamalaur Spinners (P) Ltd., Mannargudi	23.5.91	1,440	-
11.	Sri Chinamani Textiles Mills (P) Ltd., Tirumanchalai	1.5.91	5,040	-
12.	J.S. Cotton Spg. Mills, Coimbatore	20.2.92	840	-
13.	Rajan Spg. Mills HIMACHAL PRADESH	23.3.92	3,080	-
14.	Malwa Cotton Spg. Mills	20.2.92	24,192	-

Rubber Production*[Translation]*

5949. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of rubber in the country during 1991-92, State-wise; and

(b) the total area used for rubber plantation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The State-wise estimated production of natural rubber during 1991-92, is as follows:

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Production (Tonnes) 1991-92</i>
	<i>(Estimated)</i>
Kerala	341,500
Tamil Nadu	14,500
Karnataka	7,100
Tripura	1,100
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	500
Others	300
	365,000

(b) The total estimated area used for rubber plantation during 1991-92 is 460,000 hectares.

Imports and Exports by S.T.C. AND M.M.T.C.

5950. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation and Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation have been provided with adequate facilities and manpower to deal with the import and export activities efficiently;

(b) whether various departments of the Government also deal with import and export activities;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to entrust the work of imports and exports exclusively to S.T.C. and M.M.T.C. with a view to minimise the expenditure in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The office of Directorate General of Supplies & Disposal (DGS & D) as the Central Purchase Organisation is involved in Other Govt. Departments may also be directly involved in import/export depending upon the circumstances.

(d) to (f). In the context of liberalisation of trade policy, no such proposal is under consideration.

*[English]***Exports from Southern States**

5951. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was done or any seminar was held recently to identify the areas in Southern states for increasing exports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Trade Development Authority of India (now Indian Trade Promotion Organisation) conducted two studies entitled "Action Plan for Promotion of Exports" in respect of Tamil Nadu in 1990-91 and Andhra Pradesh in 1991-92. The action Plans identified thrust products for export promotion.

As a part of the study for Tamil Nadu, a seminar was held in Madras on 31.1.1991. The recommendations of the seminar were circulated to the concerned agencies for follow-up action.

[Translation]

Memorandum from Private Bus Owners of Delhi

5952. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the private bus owners of Delhi to revise their fare structure;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Pursuant to the revision of STC's fares, the Associations

of Private Bus Operators represented to the Delhi Administration revised the fares of Private buses in January, 1992. The details are as under:-

Distance	Fare
0-6 Kms	Rs. 1/-
6 to 16 Kms	Rs. 2/-
Above 16 Kms.	Rs. 3/-

Raids on Industrialists

5953. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrialists raided by the income tax officials during March, 1988 to March, 1991;

(b) the amount of income tax recovered from these industrialists;

(c) the number of cases where they obtained stay orders; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for early finalisation of all these cases?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). 17,600 searches were conducted by the Income-tax Department on various assesses during the period from March, 1988 to March, 1991. Taxes are recovered at several stages before and after the completion of assessment as also on finalisation of appeals etc. Similarly, stay orders may be obtained against search and seizure, assessment, recovery proceedings etc. On these subjects, no consolidated case-wise record has been maintained by the Department for various categories of assesses like industrialists, trades, professionals, salary-earners etc.

(d) Time limits have been specified for completion of various proceedings under the Income-tax Act. Suitable administrative measures are also taken from time to time for early finalisation of such proceedings.

[English]

Import of Computer System

594. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE:

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a public notification allowing import of all electronic equipment systems other than electronic goods against exim scrip has been issued recently;

(b) whether as per the present policy the Customs authorities can allow import of computer system against exim scrips;

(c) whether the Government are also aware that due to contrary directives given to the customs authorities, huge consignments of computer systems are being held up at various ports;

(d) whether the Indian computer industry has sought temporary protection against the import of computer system; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It was reported that a number of consignments of computer systems had arrived at various ports for clearance against Exim scrip and it was clarified that imports of

computers and computer-based systems were not permitted against Exim scrips.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Computer systems including personal computers of CIF value below Rs.6 lakh have been put in the Negative List of Imports in the Export & Import Policy, 1992-97 announced on 31st March, 1992.

Wholesale and Consumer Price Indices

5955. SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest number of Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index of different groups of articles.

(b) how do these compare with figures of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to contain rise in these indices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The latest wholesale price index (WPI) and consumer price index (CPI) for industrial workers of different groups of articles and corresponding numbers for the last three years are given in the statement attached.

(c) In order to contain rise in these indices, Government has initiated a number of measures. These include: strict fiscal discipline through reduction in fiscal deficit, growth of money supply and bank credit against price-sensitive essential commodities, more effective management of supply and demand of essential/sensitive commodities, and strict action against hoarders and profitters. Incentives are being provided for raising production to ensure medium-term stability in prices.

STATEMENT

1. Wholesale Price Index (Group-wise) for 14th March, 1992 and corresponding last three years (Base: 1981-82=100)

Group Articles		Index			
		11 March 1989	17 March 1990	16 March 1991	14 March 1992*
	All Commodities	156.5	169.6	191.6	216.5
II.	Primary Articles	156.7	166.2	195.5	229.4
A.	Food articles	174.2	176.9	211.5	257.6
(a)	Food-grains	166.9	158.8	196.5	246.7
(b)	Fruits & Vegetables	157.5	164.6	206.0	242.9
B.	Non-Food articles	154.1	174.9	209.2	235.6
C.	Minerals	98.8	109.5	109.0	114.6
II	Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	155.2	157.6	188.6	213.5
III.	Manufactured Products	156.6	173.7	190.0	209.7
(a)	Food-products	147.8	166.2	190.8	210.7
	*Provisional.				

2. Consumer Price Index for industrial workers (Group-wise) for January 1992 and corresponding last three years (Base: 1982=100)

Group Articles		Index			
		11 March 1989	17 March 1990	16 March 1991	14 March 1992*
	General	165	174	202	228
1.	Food	170	175	211	242
2.	Pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants	195	229	249	288
3.	Fuel and light	164	173	197	207
4.	Hosing	165	178	192	206
5.	Clothing, bedding and foot-wear	128	145	153	174
6.	Miscellaneous	161	176	193	219

[Translation]

Interest rate for Bank loans

5956. SHRIRAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector banks are providing loans to industrial houses at the rate of ten percent; and

(b) if so, the names of such banks and the total amount of loan given to the industrial houses during each of the last three years at the above rate?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIDALBAR SINGH):

(a) and (b). The interest rate structure for loans has been linked with the size of the loan with effect from 22nd September, 1990. The rate of interest stipulated was 10 percent for loans upto Rs.7500/- and 16 percent (minimum) over Rs.2.00 Lakhs. However, the rates have undergone revision from time to time and the present rates for the above loan limits are 11.5 percent and 19 percent (minimum). In the case of loan limits of over Rs. 2.00 Lakhs, banks are free to determine the actual lending rates. Presumably, the Industrial Houses enjoy credit facilities of over Rs.2.00 Lakh and as per Reserve Bank of India's guidelines, the banks cannot stipulate 10 percent rate of interest in respect of such advances. RBI has also reported that they have not come across any instances where banks have charged 10 percent interest in respect of advances to Industrial Houses.

[English]

War Memorials for Award Winners

5957. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contemplate to set up war Memorials in the name of

Service personnel, Param Vir Chakra and Ashok Chakra award winners at their birth places or at other suitable places; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set of Param Vir Chakra and Ashok Chakra by the Central Government either at their birth places or at other suitable places. However Government of India contemplate to set up a National War Memorial in Delhi to commemorate the memory of all Armed Forces personnel who laid down their lives for the country, during the post Independence period.

[Translation]

Revision of Pay Scale of Textile Industry Employees

5958. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the textile industry different pay scales have been prescribed for the posts having similar nature of duties; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to remove these anomalies and revise the scales suitably?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Textile industry is mainly in the private sector. Powerlooms and handlooms are in the decentralised sector and are scattered throughout the country. Pay scales are decided according to the type of management and operations.

[English]

Open Trade Centre

5959. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a open trade centre somewhere in the country on the lines of Hong Kong; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The Advisory Committee constituted to examine the desirability of setting up a Free Port in India has recommended its establishment in Goa. The Committee has also suggested Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu as an appropriate choice for a subsequent Free Port on the east Coast.

[*Translation*]

Training Exercises by Armed Forces

5960. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the training exercises in bombarding the villages adjoining to the training areas are got vacated resulting in heavy losses of lives and property to the villagers;

(b) if so, whether any compensation is provided to them during this period;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government propose to provide financial assistance every year in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S.

KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The villages falling within the boundaries of Field Firing Ranges are vacated during practice firing. The villages adjoining a Field Firing Range or outside it are not required to be vacated. Because of safety precautions taken prior to and during the practice firing, no heavy loss of life or property of the villagers have been reported except stray cases of accidental death or damage.

(b) and (c). The residents of the affected villages are paid compensation for the period of vacation of the Villages by them at the rates prescribed by the State Governments.

The amounts of compensation paid during the last 3 years are as under:-

1988-89	..	Rs. 52,73,972
1989-90	..	Rs. 99,56,845
1990-91	..	Rs. 22,88,546

(d) and (e). Compensation is already being paid whenever villages are vacated on account of practice firing. This arrangement will continue.

[*English*]

Removal of Restrictions on Export of onion

5961. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to lift the restrictions on the export of onion;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be lifted; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to promote the exports of onion in the interests of the onion growers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). Under the new export policy export of onion will continue to be canalised through National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) so that there are no problems for the exports.

(c) The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited has taken various promotional steps such as scientific storage of onion, R & D facilities, educating onion growers for adopting new technique, transportation of onions by rail at competitive rates, adequate provision of shipping facilities, improvement in packaging condition etc.

Import and Export of Agricultural Products

5962. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of exports and imports of agricultural products during each of the last three years; and

(b) the percentage share of the agricultural products in the total exports and imports during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). The information sought by the Hon'ble Member is available in the Economic Survey 1991-92 presented to Parliament by the Union Minister of Finance during the current Session of Parliament. Copies of the Economic Survey 1991-92 are available in Parliament Library.

Loans to Unemployed Youth In Maharashtra

5963. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The amount of loans given to unemployed youth and minority communities by various nationalised and other banks during each of the last three years upto March, 31 1992 in various districts of Maharashtra;

(b) the number of applications of above category rejected during the above period;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the plans and programmes of the Government to give loans and other financial assistance to unemployed youth and minority communities by the banks during 1992-93 and 1993-94 in the above State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The amount of loans given to the unemployed youth under the scheme for providing self-Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) during the last three years i.e. 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (upto January 1992) in the State of Maharashtra are Rs. 1493.12 lakhs, Rs.1687.59 lakhs and Rs. 781.62 lakhs (date provisional) respectively. The data reporting system from banks does not generate information relating to the number of applications rejected. State-wise target for the number of beneficiaries under the SEEUY Scheme are fixed on year to year basis by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries in the Ministry of Industry who administers the SEEUY Scheme. For the year 1992-93, they have not so far finalised the said targets. The question of fixing any target for the year 1993-94 does not, therefore, arise.

In Maharashtra, there are two districts

viz. Bombay and Aurangabad which are the districts identified as having concentration of minorities. According to information furnished by Bank of Maharashtra, Convenor, State Level Banker's Committee to Reserve Bank of India, Public Sector Banks' advances to the minority communities in the above two districts at the end of March, 1991 (the latest available) are as under:

	<i>Balance outstanding (Rs. in crores)</i>
Aurangabad	16.08
Bombay	103.82

In Keeping with the Government's 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities banks were advised from time to time by Reserve Bank of India to take steps for ensuring adequate share of credit to minorities. As there are no separate schemes or programmes like SEEUY specifically for minorities, the question of fixing of targets in this regard does not arise.

Maintenance of National Highways

5964. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the repair and maintenance of Bombay -Bangalore, Panval-Mangalore and Poona-Hyderabad National Highways during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the condition of these roads becomes very bad during rainy season every year causing traffic jams; and

(c) if so, the measures the Government propose to take for proper maintenance of these highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The funds for repair and maintenance of National Highways are allotted State-wise and not National Highway-wise. The total expenditure incurred during the last three years in the four States through which these National Highways pass are furnished below:-

Rs. in lakhs

	<i>State</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,006.71	1,308.33	1,350.56
2.	Karnataka	793.64	847.94	883.32
3.	Maharashtra	1,300.31	1,388.07	1,848.56
4.	Goa	166.36	237.20	218.87

(b) and (c). National Highways may get damaged due to rains. However, they are being kept in traffic-worthy condition subject to the availability of funds.

Waiver of Outstanding Income Tax

5965. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of outstanding income tax waived or written off during last three years, year-wise and also during 1991-92;

(b) the particulars of such assesses who have been given relief of Rs. five lakhs and above due to this waiver;

(c) the rules regarding waiver of outstanding dues of income tax; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that these rules or guidelines are followed in the right earnest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The amount of outstanding income tax written off during 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount written off (Rupees in Crores)</i>
1988-89	16.23
1989-90	13.50
1990-91	4.97
1991-92 (upto 30.9.91)	5.11

Under the existing instructions, write off of the outstanding demand in any case where the amount of the demand exceeds Rs. 15 lakhs requires the prior approval of the Central Board of Direct Taxes. The particulars of cases in which such approval was granted by the Board since 1988-89 are given in the statement annexed. The particulars of cases in which the outstanding demand of Rs. 15 lakhs or less is written off, are not complied by the Board. It will require considerable time and effort to collect the same from the assessing officers spread all over the country.

(c) The outstanding demand which has become clearly irrecoverable is considered for being laid down which include, carrying out necessary enquires regarding the assets of the assessee, furnishing of certificate of irrecoverability of demand by the Tax Recovery Officer, satisfaction of a Committee comprising of Commissioners/Deputy Commissioners of Income tax regarding irrecoverability of demand etc. These guidelines are being followed properly.

(d) In view of the reply to part (c), question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Particulars of cases in which approval was given by the Central Board of Direct Taxes for write off of income tax demands exceeding Rs. 15 lakhs in the years 1988-89 to 1991-92.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Assessee</i>	<i>Amount written off (Rupees in lakhs)</i>
1.	Nursing & Co. (HUF), Calcutta	15.21
2.	Late Mohanlal D. Tolia, Madras	17.80
3.	M/s Radhakishan Banwari Lal, Allahbad	51.95
4.	Shri Banwari Lal, Partner of above firm at Al. No. 3	20.68

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Assessee</i>	<i>Amount written off (Rupees in lakhs)</i>
5.	KMK Naidu, Nellore	70.15
6.	Dahyabhai Lakhabhai, Tandel	61.69
7.	Durlabhbbhai Radiabhai, Tandel	61.69
8.	Chogmal G. Jain, Bombay	27.55
9.	Ganga Sahai Kishore Lal, Bhatinda	75.55
10.	Ellias Mohmed Sithar, Surat	51.81
11.	G.V.enugopalan & Others, Bhavani	35.50
12.	Baba Bihari Das, Chapka	40.72

Development of Shipping Industry

ters on Shipping.

5966. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Shipping Board
has constituted working groups to prepare
long terms comprehensive plans for port
development and the shipping industry;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether there working groups have
submitted their interim reports to the Union
Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the plans
prepared for the development of ports?

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

(b) The following Sub-Groups have been
constituted by the Board:-

1) Ship Acquisition and related Mat-

2) Port Development including
Privatisation Efforts.

3) Inland Coastal Shipping and De-
velopment of National Waterways.

4) Human Resources Development
and Environment.

(c) Not Yet.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Tea

5967. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether India had sustained its level
of tea exports between 200 to 220 million kgs
annually in the last ten years;

(b) if so, whether its share in the global
tea trade has dropped drastically from 28%
in 1981-82 to a little over 18% now;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the decline in tea export is due to restriction in export policy; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to remove such trade restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Volume of tea exports from India during 1982 to 1991 was in range of 190 to 217 m.kgs per year.

(b) The percentage share of export from India in relation to total world export declined from 28.3% in 1981 to 17.8% in 1991. However, the actual quantities went up from 190.69 m.kgs. in 1982 to 202.92 k.kgs. in 1991.

(c) The decline in India's share in the global tea trade has been mainly due to increasing domestic consumption and stiff competition from other tea producing countries namely Sri Lanka, Kenya, Indonesia & China.

(d) and (e). No, Sir, there is no restriction on export of tea.

Export of Medicines

5968. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Medicines are being exported;

(b) if so, the names of the medicines exported during each of the last three years, country-wise; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned there from?

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

(b) The major groups of items of Drugs, Drug-intermediates Pharmaceuticals and finished formulations exported from the country during the last 3 years are Anaesthetics, Analgia, Anticancer Agents Antifungal, Anti-Dysentary drugs/Amoebicides, Anthelmintic, Expectorants, Anti-infectives, Antiseptics, Antibiotics, Analgesics Antipyretics, Antibacterial, Antidiabetic, Gout suppressant, Antimalarials, Anterior Pituitary suppressant, Immunosuppressant, Anti-Neprotic agents, Cardiovascular, Antihistamines, Antiasthmatics, L-Cystine, Sulphamethoxazole, Laxatives, Digestive/Stomachics, Ethambutol Hydrochloride, Vitamins and Ayurvedic and Unani medicines.

Exports have been mainly to USSR, USA, U.K., Germany, France, Japan, Italy, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland and Australia.

(c) The value of exports of medicines (Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and formulations etc.) for the last 3 years is given below:

Year	Export (Rs. crores)
1989-90	664.7
1990-91	784.8
1991-92	934.6
(April 1991 to February, 1992)	

(Source: Basin Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay).

[Translation]

Deposits In Savings Schemes

5969. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount deposited under the savings schemes mentioned in section 80CCA and 80L of the Income Tax Act, 1961 during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the amount given to each State out of the money deposited under the above savings schemes for developmental works;

(c) the total amount likely to be deposited under these schemes after withdrawal of Income Tax exemption facility in Budget for 1992-93; and

(d) the extent of likely reduction in the amount to be given to the State Governments under this head?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) and (d). The Finance Bill, 1992 is yet to be enacted.

[English]

Investment by LIC in Karnataka

5970 SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of premium collected from the policy holders by Life Insurance Corporation of India in Karnataka during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92; and

(b) the amount invested in development works by LIC in Karnataka during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The total amount of premium received by Life Insurance Corporation of India in Karnataka during the last 3 years is as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)

1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
279.63	349.27	471.14*

(b) The amount invested/amount advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation of India during the above period in Karnataka are given below:-

93.16 118.10 93.49*

* provisional figures.

[Translation]

Appointments In N.T.C.

5971. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appointments made in the management of National Textile Corporation during the last two years; and

(b) whether these appointments are justified in view of the losses in National Textile Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) During the Last two years, 22 Board level appointments were made in NTC. (Holding Company) and its nine Subsidiary Corporations.

(b) All these appointments were made to fill up the existing vacancies. If top management posts are reduced on grounds of losses, there will be dearth of management which could plan for converting losses into profits.

[English]

Price Control

5972. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue guidelines to public as well as private sector organisations to roll back the prices of their products to the level available in July, 1990; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) (a) and (b). The Government is determined to bring inflation under control through the process of economic reforms, regulated growth of money supply and credit and supply management by ensuring near normal availability of essential goods in the country. Rolling back of the prices of certain items to July, 1990 levels immediately is difficult in view of the current economic situation. However, in order to provide relief to the common man, excise duties on items of common use have been fully waived or substantially lowered. These commodities have also been spared from the railway freight increases. Cooperation of public as well as private sector organisations in bringing down prices has always been sought by the Government with a view to rolling back prices to the intended levels.

Mothballing of Equipments

5973. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether equipment's with the Army are likely to be moth balled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the category of equipment proposed to be moth balled; and

(d) the countries providing assistance in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d). Mothballing is a method adopted to store high value equipment. This protects such equipment from corrosion/damage/wear and tear and from all deterioration due to the action of the elements. Thus, Mothballing enhances the life of equipment and reduces the cost of maintenance and storage without any detriment to operational readiness.

This method is used for preservation of equipment, such as tanks, infantry combat vehicles, artillery guns, radars and expensive electronic equipment.

Mothballing of equipment is proposed to be carried indigenously.

Lal Bahadur Shastri Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay

5974. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to privatise the Lal Bahadur Shastri Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

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

Cargo Facilities for Exports from Bangalore

5975. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of requests have been made by the Government of Karnataka to the Union Government to provide adequate cargo facilities for exporting fruits, vegetables and flowers from Bangalore to Arab countries and East European countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Commerce has not received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka for providing cargo facilities for export of fruits, vegetables and flowers at Bangalore.

However, suitable facilities could be provided at the Bangalore Air Cargo Complex, which is run by the Government of Karnataka, for export of perishables.

Cardamom Crop Disease

5976. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cardamom crop in Sikkim which plays an important role in foreign exchange earnings and economic well being of the people, has been suffering due to various diseases which is bringing down its production; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Spices Board has taken necessary measures for disease management. These include:-

1. Extension Advisory Scheme, to educate growers on scientific pest and disease management;
2. Cardamom replanting scheme to educate farmers of replantation of diseased and old plants;
3. Maintaining demonstration plots to popularise scientific pest and disease management and cultural operation;
4. Supply of plant protection equipments, like sprayers and dusters, to farmers at 75% subsidy; and
5. Helping the farmers to construct "during houses" to improve the quality of the produce.

Opening of Bank Branches

5977. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.

TOPIWALA:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA):
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the lead bank for each State, district-wise;

(b) the names of centres identified for opening of bank branches in respect of which applications have been furnished to the Reserve Bank of India, State-wise; and

(c) the names of the centers in respect of which licences have so far been issued in each State along with the names of the banks to whom licences have been issued>

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR
SINGH): (a) State-wise and District-wise

names of Lead Banks in the country as on March 1992 are given in the Statement attached.

(b) and (c). Compilation of State-wise name of centres for which applications for opening branches are received by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), and also the names of centres along with the names of banks for which licences have been issued by RBI, is a voluminous work. The time and labour involved in such a compilation may not be commensurate with the result to be achieved.

The opening of branches of public sector banks under the extant licensing policy is a continuous process, which is governed by licences issued by RBI in this regard. For opening of branches in rural areas, the list of identified centres with necessary particulars in each district has to be given to the lead bank of that district. The lead bank after consolidating the list received from all banks submits it to the District Collector for recommendations and onward transmission to RBI through the concerned State Government.

STATEMENT

State-wise/District-wise list of Lead Banks as on March, 1992.

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Lead Bank</i>	<i>Name of District allotted</i>
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Bank	East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur and Srikakulam.
	Indian Bank	Chittoor and Krishna.
	Syndicate Bank	Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore & Prakasam.
	State Bank of India	Mehbubnagar, Medak, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram & Warangal.
	State Bank of Hyderabad	Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, & Ranga Reddy.
	United Bank of India	Cachar, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Karimnagar, Lakhimpur, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Golaghat, Haikandi, Morigaon, Tinsukia & Dhemaji.
Assam	UCO Bank	Barpeta, Darrang, Dhubri, Goalpara, Kamrup, Kokrajhar, Pragjyotishpur, Sonitpur & Nalbari.
	State Bank of India	Karbi Anglong, North Cachar Hills and Bongaigaon.
	State Bank of India	Dibang Valley, East Kameng, West Kameng, Lohit, East Siang, West Siang, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, Tirap, Tawang and
Arunachal Pradesh		

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Lead Bank</i>	<i>Name of District allotted</i>
Bihar		Chunglang.
	Bank of India	Dhanbad, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Lohardagga, Ranchi, Singbhum, Purbisinghbhum, Bokaro and Chapra.
	Central Bank of India	East Champaran, West Champaran, Darbhanga, Gopalganj, Katihar, Madhepura, Madhubani, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Saharsa, Samastipur, Saran, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Vaishali, Kishanganj and Supaul.
	Punjab National Bank	Aurangabad, Bhojpur, Gaya, Nalanda, Nawadah, Patna, Rohtas, Jehanabad, Bhabua and Buxar.
Gujarat	UOC Bank	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Khagaria, Monghyr, Banka and Jamui.
	State Bank of India	Deogarh, Dumka, Godda, Palamau, Sahabganj, Araria and Garhwa.
	Bank of Baroda	Baroda, Broach, Bularsar, Dangs, Kaira, Panchmahals & Surat.
	Dena Bank	Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Kutch, Mehsana & Sabar Kantha.
	State Bank of Saurashtra	Amreli, Bhavanagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendra nagar.

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Lead Bank</i>	<i>Name of District allotted</i>
Goa	State Bank of India	Goa (North) & Goa (South).
Haryana	Punjab National Bank Kurushetra, Rohtak, Sonapat Sirsa, Yamuna- nagar, Kaithal and Panipat.	Ambala, Bhiwani, Hissar, Jind, Karnal, Mohindergarh and Rewari.
Himachal Pradesh	New Bank of India Syndicate Bank Punjab National Bank	Faridabad and Gurgaon. Hamirpur, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kulu, Mandi and Una.
Jammu & Kashmir	UCO Bank State Bank of India State Bank of India * 4 districts stand transferred temporarily for a period of one year to Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd. w.e.f. 1.4.92.	Bilaspur, Simla, Sirmur & Solan. Chamba and Lahaul & Spiti. * Anantnag, * Badgam., Doda, Jammu, Kargil, Kathua, Ladakh., *Pulwama, * Srinagar and Udhampur.
Karnataka	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd. Canara Bank	Baramulla, Kupwara, Poonch and Rajouri. Bangalore (Rural), Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Shimoga and Bangalore (Urban).

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Lead Bank</i>	<i>Name of District allotted</i>
Kerala	Syndicate Bank	Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, North Kanara and South Kanara.
	State Bank of India	Bidar and Gulbarga.
	State Bank of Mysore	Mysore and Tumkur
	State Bank of Hyderabad	Raichur.
	Vijaya Bank	Dharwar and Madhya.
	Corporation Bank	Kodagu and Chikmagalur.
	Canara Bank	Kozhikode, Malapuram, Palakkad, Trissur and Wynaad
	Indian Bank	Koliam.
	Indian Overseas Bank	Thiruvananthapuram.
	Syndicate Bank	Cannur and Kasargod.
	Union Bank of India	Ernakulam and Idukki.
	State Bank of Travancore	Alepuzha, Kottayam and Pathanamthitta.
Madhya Pradesh	Allahabad Bank	Satna.

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Lead Bank</i>	<i>Name of District allotted</i>
Maharashtra	Bank of Baroda	Jhabua.
	Bank of India	Bhopal, Dewas, Dhar, East Nimar, West Nimar, Indore, Raigarh, Sehore, Shajapur and Ujjain.
	Central Bank of India	Balaghat, Betul, Bhind, Chindwara, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinghpur, Raisen, Ratlam, Sagar, Seoni, Shahdol and Surguja.
	Dena Bank	Durga Raipur, and Rajnandgaon.
	Punjab National Bank	Datia.
	State Bank of India	Bastar, Bilaspur, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Panna, Raigarh and Tikamgarh.
	State Bank of Indore	Guna, Shivpuri and Vidisha.
	Union Bank of India	Rewa and Sidhi.
	Bank of India	Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Sholapur, Sindhudurg and Wardha.
	State Bank of India	Beed, Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad and Parbhani

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Lead Bank</i>	<i>Name of District allotted</i>
	Bank of Maharashtra Thane.	Aurangabad, Jalna, Nasik, Pune, Satara and
	Central Bank of India	Ahmednagar, Akela, Amravati, Buldhana, Dhulia, Jalgaon and Yeotmal.
Meghalaya	State Bank of India	East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, Jaintia Hills, East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills.
Mizoram	State Bank of India	Aizawl, Chhimitupur and Lungleh
Manipur	United Bank of India	Bishenpur, Imphal, Manipur East, Manipur West, Manipur North, Manipur South, Tengnoupal and Thoubal.
Nagaland	State Bank of India	Kohima, Mokokchung, Mon, Phek, Tuensang, Wokha and Zunheboto
Orissa	Andhra Bank	Ganjam
	UCO Bank	Balasore, Cuttack, Dhenkanal and Puri.
	State Bank of India	Bolangir, Boudh-Khondmals, Kalahandi, Koraput, Sambalpur and Sundargarh.
	Bank of India	Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj.
Punjab	Punjab National Bank	Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala.

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Lead Bank</i>	<i>Name of District allotted</i>
Rajasthan	State Bank of Patiala	Bhatinda, Patiala and Sangrur.
	Punjab & Sind Bank	Faridkot and Ludhiana.
	UCO Bank	Jullundhar and Ropar.
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Ferozepur.
	Bank of Baroda	Ajmer, Banaswara, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Jhunjhunu, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk.
	Central Bank of India	Jhalawar, Kota and Baran.
	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Barmer, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Pali, Sirahi, Udaipur (jointly with Bank of Rajasthan Ltd) and Rajsamand.
	Punjab National Bank	Bharaipur, Dholpur and Sikar
	UCO Bank	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Dausa.
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Srigange Nagar.
Sikkim	New Bank of India	Alwar
	State Bank of India	East District, West District, North District and South District.
Tamil Nadu	Canara Bank	Dindigal quaid E-Millath, Coimbatore, Madurai,

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Lead Bank</i>	<i>Name of District allotted</i>
		Nilgiri and Periyar
	Indian Bank	Chengai Anna, Dharmapuri, North Arcot Ambedkar, South Arcot, Salem and Tiruannamalai Sambuvarayar.
	State Bank of India	Chidambaranar.
	Indian Overseas Bank	Kanyakumari, Kamarajar, Pasumpon-Muthura- malingam, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli - Kattabomman and Nagappattinam-Quaide-e- Milleth.
Tripura	United Bank of India	North Tripura, South Tripura and West Tripura.
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad Bank	Banda, Bahraich, Gonda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Lakhimpur-Kheri, Mirzapur, Sitapur and Sonbhadra.
	Bank of India	Barabanki, Farrukhabad, Hardoi, Lucknow, Manipuri and Etawah.
	Canara Bank	Agra, Aligarh and Etah.
	Central Bank of India	Ballia, Deoria and Etawah.
	Bank of Baroda	Allahabad, Bareilly, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Kanpur (Dehat), Kanpur (Nagar), Nainital, Pilibhit, Pratapgarh, Raibareilly, Rampur,

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Lead Bank</i>	<i>Name of District allotted</i>
West Bengal	Punjab National Bank	Shahjahanpur, and Sultanpur.
		Bijnor, Budaun, Bulandshahar, Dehradun, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Muzafarnagari, Saharanpur and Haridwar.
	Syndicate Bank	Ghaziabad, Mathura, Meerut and Moradabad.
	Union Bank of India	Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Varanasi and Mau.
	State Bank of India	Almora, Basti, Chamoli, Garhwal, Gorakhpur, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Uttar Kashi, Sidharthanagar, Firozabad and Maharajganj.
	Central Bank of India	Cooch Behar, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri.
	UCO Bank	Birbhum, Burdwan, Hooghly & Howrah
	United Bank of India	Bankura, Malda, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Nadia, Purulia, 24-Parganas (South) and West Dinajpur.
	Allahabad Bank	24-Parganas (North)
	State Bank of India	Daman
Daman & Diu	State Bank of Saurashtra	Diu
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	State Bank of India	Andaman Islands and Nicobar Islands

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Lead Bank</i>	<i>Name of District allotted</i>
Delhi	State Bank of India	Delhi (Rural)
Dadra & Nagar Havelli	Bena Bank	Dadra & Nagar Havelli
Lakshdweep	Syndicate Bank	Lakshdweep
Pondicherry	Indian Bank	Pondicherry
Chandigarh	Punjab National Bank	Chandigarh (Rural)

National Equity Fund Scheme

5978. SHRI CHETAN P.S.

CHAUHAN:

SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA

KAUR (DEEPA):

SHRIMATI MAHENDRA

KUMARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of units and the amount

of financial assistance provided under the National Equity Fund Scheme during each of the last three years; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The number of units and the amount of financial assistance Sanctioned and Disbursed under the National Equity Fund Scheme during the last three years in each State is given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT I
State-wise Assistance Sanctioned and Disbursed under National Equity Fund Scheme

State	April 89 Mar. 90			April 90 Mar. 91			April 91 Feb. 92		
	No.	Sanc.	Disb.	No.	Sanc.	Disb.	No.	Sanc.	Disb.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								(Rs. lakhs)	
Andhra Pradesh	53	14.28	11.48	10	4.29	3.90	21	5.23	3.20
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.60	0.00	-	-	-	1	0.72	0.11
Assam	0	0.00	0.00	22	6.05	2.14	31	9.09	2.69
Bihar	1	0.11	0.11	1	0.05	0.05	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	3	1.38	1.38	8	3.36	1.73
Gujarat	34	16.28	22.08	19	11.34	8.69	8	3.63	6.83
Haryana	2	0.92	0.92	3	1.37	0.55	12	3.68	3.73
Punjab									
Himachal Pradesh	1	0.54	0.54	2	0.47	0.47	2	0.59	0.12
Jammu & Kashmir	3	1.45	0.00	4	1.73	-	9	3.92	3.92

State	April 89 Mar. 90			April 90 Mar. 91			April 91 Feb. 92			(Rs. lakhs)
	No.	Sanc.	Disb.	No.	Sanc.	Disb.	No.	Sanc.	Disb.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Karnataka	17	5.19	4.82	18	21.31	7.98	144	42.38	38.71	
Kerala	35	8.90	12.68	34	10.49	10.54	11	2.21	3.54	
Madhya Pradesh	19	8.18	5.53	3	1.72	3.31	4	1.28	2.25	
Maharashtra	71	19.20	11.85	203	66.64	44.45	219	76.72	37.05	
Manipur	18	5.48	0.00	-	3.02	2.01	-	-	1.47	
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mizoram	2	1.00	1.00	6	1.52	1.22	-	-	-	
Nagaland	9	3.15	0.65	8	3.06	5.36	6	0.89	0.89	
Orissa	1	0.03	0.46	7	3.00	3.00	1	0.40	-	
Rajasthan	7	2.32	2.31	2	1.35	1.35	-	-	-	
Sikkim	-	-	-	1	0.25	0.25	-	-	0.40	

(Rs. lakhs)

State	April 89 Mar. 90			April 90 Mar. 91			April 91 Feb. 92		
	No.	Sanc.	Disb.	No.	Sanc.	Disb.	No.	Sanc.	Disb.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil Nadu	50	20.03	19.57	70	27.98	27.01	38	17.22	17.41
Tripura	1	0.20	0.20	-	-	-	5	1.44	0.42
Utter Pradesh	26	10.23	9.21	4	1.87	1.93	3	1.68	1.68
West Bengal	2	0.66	0.06	2	1.04	1.29	1	0.62	-
Union Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	355	118.75	102.97	421	159.73	127.88	524	175.15	126.15

Term Loans to Small Scale Industries by Exim Bank

5979. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of term loans extended to small scale units by Exim Bank under export marketing fund during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the number of small scale units benefited under this scheme/during the above period, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the new schemes proposed to be started by the Bank during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The amount of term loans extended to small scale units by Exim Bank under the Export Marketing Fund during 1990-91 and 1991-92 is given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<i>Term Loan Under EMF</i>
1990-91 (April-March)	Nil
1991-92 (April-March)	120

(b) Only 1 SSI unit located in Karnataka has benefited during the period 1990-91 to 1991-92.

(c) Exim Bank is planning to implement the following new schemes during 1992-93:

- (i) Forfeiting of export receivables by Indian exporting companies.
- (ii) European Community International Investment Partners Facility.
- (iii) Foreign Currency Export Credit.
- (iv) Production Equipment Finance Programme.

The SSI units will also be eligible for financial assistance from Exim Bank under the above mentioned new schemes also.

Hindustan Shipyard Limited

5980. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Memorandum of Understanding signed on wage revision of staff and labour of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The wage revision of staff and labour agreed upon under the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is given in the statement attached. In addition to the upward revision of the pay scales, the MOU also contains agreed provisions relating to improvement in productivity and reduction in operating costs, improvement in quality of all operations and work, better work practices, training and development, elimination of restrictive practices etc.

(b) The wage revision under MOU will be implemented as soon as a decision by Government on the revival package for Hindustan Shipyard Limited is finalised.

However, an ad-hoc monthly allowance of Rs. 250/- to Rs. 350/- is being paid to the officers, workmen and staff alongwith the salary since 1.12.1991.

STATEMENT

<i>Existing Pay scale</i>	<i>Proposed Pay scale</i>
<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
550-11-748	1400-20-1760
567-12-783	1420-25-1870
616-13-681-16-873	1470-30-1620-35-2040
638-16-910	1490-35-2085
748-19-900-20-1060	1600-40-2240
778-21-904-23-1111	1630-42-1882-45-2287
838-25-1063-EB-33-1327	1690-50-2140 EB-60-2560
868-33-1863	1720-60-2620
650-11-748	1400-20-1760
567-12-783	1420-25-1870
578-12-686-13-829	1430-25-1655-30-1985
616-13-681-16-873	1470-30-1620-35-2040
638-15-668-16-764-19-973	1490-32-1554-35-1764-38-2144
678-18-840-20-1020	1530-38-1872-40-2232
708-20-828-23-989-24-1133	1560-40-1800-45-2115-48-2355
808-28-1004-33-1334	1660-55-2045-60-2585
868-28-1008-33-1404	1720-55-1995-60-2655
858-30-1008-33-1503	1710-58-2000-60-2780
918-38-1564	1770-75-2895
978-43-1580	1830-80-2950

Selection of Candidates at School Level

5981. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to select persons into various cadres from among the students of different levels - High School, College or Elementary School, depending on their fitness and aptitude after systematic tests;

(b) if so, the criteria laid for selection of such candidates;

(c) the number of such candidates selected and trained under this scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d). University Entry Scheme for selection of candidates for recruitment in the Officer Cadre of technical branches of the Air Force and the Navy already exists. Under this Scheme, students studying in Graduate/post-Graduate level Engineering/Technical Courses are selected. There was a similar Scheme for entry into the technical branches of the Indian Army, which was given up in view of the inadequate response. A decision on the proposal of Army HQs. to reintroduce the Scheme, with certain modifications, has not yet been taken.

2. The Army are to operate a Scheme for raising Boys Sports Companies with the help of the Sports Authority of India (SAI). Boys in the age group of 12 - 14 years shall be selected, by talent hunting teams, visiting various stations and also through witnessing inter-School Sports Competitions. Boys who show acceptable merit, in both sports and

education, shall be selected and allowed to complete 10+2 level of School education under the aegis of the SAI or Armed Forces Sports Colleges, Pune. Thereafter, they will be enrolled as direct Havildars or other ranks provided they are fit in all respects.

3. The Air Force selected 547 candidates under the University Entry Scheme, from 1983 to September 1991. The Navy, under the same Scheme, selected 222 candidates from 1987 to 1991. Of the 17 Centres, to be raised by the Army for the Boys Sports Companies, 8 have been raised so far.

Ezhimala Naval Academy

5982. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the Ezhimala Naval Academy, Cannanore in Kerala; and

(b) by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). An agreement has been signed with the selected Architect to prepare the Master Plan and the Detailed Project Report by December, 1992, to enable assessment of the likely Project cost and the time-frame within which it can be completed.

Savings Bank Accounts

5983. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deposits in the savings bank accounts in post offices are fully exempted from income-tax as against similar deposits in commercial banks getting the same rate of interest;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWARTHAKUR): (a) Deposits made in savings bank accounts in post offices are not fully exempt from income-tax. A rebate of 20 percent is allowed under section 88 of the Income-tax Act in respect of certain specified saving instruments which include ten-year account and fifteen-year account in Post office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits), subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000 which is raised to Rs. 14,000 in the case of an author, playwright, artist, musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete.)

Deposits under the National Savings Schemes upto a limit of Rs. 40,000 in a year are deductible in the case of a depositor for assessment year 1991-92 from the taxable income under section 80CCA. Deposits in commercial banks do not qualify for such deduction.

(b) and (c). The deduction in respect of deposits in National Savings Scheme is allowed on a 'netting' principle. When such deposits are withdrawn after a lock-in-period of three-years, the withdrawals will suffer tax

in the year of withdrawal. However it is proposed in the Finance Bill, 1992 to delete section 80CCA.

Divisional Offices of LIC in Kerala

5984. SHRITHAYILJOHNANJALOSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleaded to state:

(a) the number of locations of Divisional Offices of Life Insurance Corporation in Kerala at present;

(b) the total amount of turnover made by these offices during each of the last three years and ending March, 1992; and

(c) the total amount invested so far in the various development schemes of Kerala from the amount deposited therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There are three Divisional Offices at present in Kerala viz. Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode.

(b) The total amount of turn over made by these offices during each of the last three years and upto 29.2.1992 is given below:-

<i>Years</i>	<i>No. of policies</i>	<i>Sum Assured</i> <i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>
1988-89	330988	890.51
1989-90	389489	1080.39
1990-91 (upto 29.2.1992)	435620	1187.40

(c) Investments made by LIC in Kerala and the premium income received for the last three years ending with 1990-91 is given below:-

Scheme		(Rs. in Lakhs)			
		During the year			
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1.		2	3		4
(A)	investments made				
1.	State Government Securities	1509.00	1727.49		2400.00
2.	Land Development Bank Debentures	680.000	943.00		632.00
3.	Electricity Board Bonds	550.00	600.00		400.00
4.	State Financial Corp'n. Bonds		150.00		100.00
	LOANS TO:				
5.	State Govts. for Social Housing Schemes	736.00	1063.00		1477.00
6.	Apex Co.op Housing Finance Societies, Housing Boards & other Authorities	1200.00	1300.00		1400.00
7.	Municipal Committees	57.90	807.00		1000.00
8.	State Electricity Boards	917.00	1010.00		1281.00
9.	State Road Transport Corporations	323.00			355.00

Scheme	During the year			
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1.	2	3	4	
10. Zilla Parishads	803.10	140.00		
CORPORATE SECTOR				
11. Shares, Debentures & Loans to companies	634.54	545.59	596.55	
	7410.54	8285.08	9641.55	
(B) PREMIUM INCOME RECEIVED:	13251.43	17423.66	21612.61	

Conference of Bank Economists

5985. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Bank Economists was held at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decisions for redefining priority sectors for lending were taken in the conference;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the Bank Economists' Conference are being held since 1975. Since 1980 such conferences have become an annual feature. The Annual Conferences are hosted by different banks. The recent 15th Bank Economists' Conference held at Baroda from January 23-25, 1992 was hosted by Bank of Baroda. The main theme of this Conference was reforms in Indian Banking-Agenda for Action: The following three technical sessions were held at this Conference: (1) International operations of Indian Banks, (2) Towards better Balance Sheets and (3) Social Banking: Achievements and Challenges. The Bank Economists' Conference is only a forum for discussing issues and exchanging ideas relating to Banking and Economic Development and it is not a decision making body.

Branches of Urban Cooperative Banks in Goa

5986. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of FI-

NANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the credit-deposit ratio of nationalised banks in Goa is much less than that of Urban Cooperative Banks;

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

(c) whether the Government propose to open more branches of Urban Cooperative Banks in Goa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Credit Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks in Goa as at the end of September 1991 (latest available) was 32.31%. In the case of Urban Cooperative Banks the same was 74% as on 31st January 1992..

(c) and (d). The current branch expansion programme for Urban Cooperative Banks for the period 1991-94 envisages need based branch expansion, performance criteria oriented approach subject to compliance by the banks with stipulated norms relating to viability, licensed status, development of credit to priority sectors, level of overdues, compliance to RBI inspection report/credit discipline etc. Keeping in view the above guidelines, out of the proposals received by RBI from five Urban Cooperative Banks for opening branches in Goa, only one proposal could be approved by RBI as the remaining proposals didn't adhere to the stipulated norms.

Exports and Imports Through Mormugao Port

5987. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the goods exported from and im-

ported through Mormugao Port in Goa during the last three years alongwith the quantities thereof;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned through exports and the amount spent on the imports during the above period; and

(c) the amount of export and import duties realised from the above transactions by the Union Government and the benefit

accrued to the Mormugao Port Trust?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Iron Ore, Mangnese Ore, Molasses, Oil Cakes, Alumina etc. have been exported and Phosphoric acid, Fertilizers, Waste paper, Foodgrain etc. have been imported through Mormugao port, The Volume and value of goods exported and imported through Mormugao port during the last three years is as under:-

	1989		1990-91		1991-92	
					(April-December '91)	
	Export	Import (including tranship- ment)	Export	Import (including tranship- ment)	Export	Import (including tranship- ment)
Volume (In million tonnes)	12.61	0.92	13.34	1.06	7.55	1.19
Value (Rs. in crores)	297.90	144.88	371.11	110.21	314.35	149.70

(c) Goa Customs House collected revenue of Rs. 66.11 crores from April to February, 1992. Statistics separately for Mormugao Port is not maintained. Port has no change on such revenue.

Export of Rubber

5988. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
PROF. SAVITHRI
LAKSHMANAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity, varieties and price of rubber exported during 1991-92 particularly

from Cochin Port and proposed to be exported during 1992-93, country-wise;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned or likely to be earned therefrom, country-wise;

(c) whether there is a great potential for export of rubber to the neighbouring countries such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, China where less expenditure is involved in exports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). During 1991-92, as on 25.3.92, STC has exported a quantity of 2620 MT of RMA-5 grade of natural rubber valued at Rs. 410.9 lakhs approx. on FOB Cochin basis. The buyers have declared Singapore as destination. It is too early to make an assessment of the likely demand-supply balance for the year.

(c) to (d). India has been a traditional importer of natural rubber and has only recently emerged as a marginal exporter. The question of tapping potential in the neighbouring countries would arise only after assured export surplus on long term basis becomes available.

[Translation]

Top Ten Industrial Houses

5989. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the position of the top ten industrial houses in the country as per the total assets at their disposal at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): The position of the top ten industrial houses in the country ranked by the size of total assets at their disposal in 1989-90 (the latest year for which data are available) is given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Statement showing assets in 1989-90 of companies registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act and belonging to the top ten Industrial houses ranked according to their assets in 1989-90 (accounting year ending in April, 1989-March, 1990).

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No	Industrial House	Assets
		1989-90
1.	Tata	8530.93
2.	Birla	8473.35
3.	Reliance	3600.27
4.	Thapar	2177.15
5.	J.K. Singhania	2139.00
6.	Larsen & Toubro	1681.52
7.	Modi	1399.37
8.	Bajaj	1391.06
9.	Mafatlal	1343.55
10.	M.A. Chidambaram	1273.35*

* Includes Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd. which has been included in M.A. Chidambaram Group in 1985.

**Payment due to Maharashtra from
National Textile Corporation**

5990. SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has been demanding an amount of rupees six crores from National Textile Corporation for the last two years;

(b) if so, the details of the payment to be made;

(c) the reasons for delay in payment and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which this amount would be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). The Central Government owes a sum of Rs. 6,17,40,189 to Government of Maharashtra since 1989 towards payment of decretal amount to the Punjab National Bank on account of guarantee given by the Central Government and the Government of Maharashtra for sanctioning working capital to India United Mills under NTC (MN), Bombay. The said amount would be paid to Government of Maharashtra, through National Textile Corporation, soon.

Closed of Woollen Mills

5991. SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Association of All India Woollen Shodi Mills has submitted a memo-

randum to the Government regarding closure of some woollen mills;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) The reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The Association in its memorandum to this Ministry (original appeal to Hon'ble Finance Minister) represented that the Budget of 1992-93 had burdened the Shoddy Industry with over 200% increase in custom duty on import of Woollen/Synthetic rags and that it would lead to closure and industry would be wiped out completely unless immediate relief was announced.

(c) The Government has already restored the duty to the prebudget level.

Construction of Bridges on National Highway in Uttar Pradesh

5992. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals for construction of new bridges on National Highways in Uttar Pradesh pending with the Union Government for approval for the last three years; and

(b) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) There are no proposals for construction of new bridges on National Highways in Uttar Pradesh pending with the Ministry for the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

(2) Assam

**Construction of Roads and Bridges
by B.R.D.B.**

(3) Bihar (Dhanbad)

(4) Haryana.

5993. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHRMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(5) Himachal Pradesh

(a) the considerations on which the work of construction of roads and bridges is undertaken by Border Road Development Board;

(6) Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) the names of the States and areas where this organisation has constructed roads and bridges during the last three years; and

(7) Maharashtra (Nhava Sheva Port).

(8) Manipur.

(c) the expenditure incurred on the construction of these roads and bridges separately, year-wise?

(9) Meghalaya.

(10) Mizoram

(11) Nagaland

(12) Punjab

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The BRDB primarily constructs roads and bridges of operational importance. They also execute works on agency basis on behalf of the Air Force and Navy. Besides, with a view to accelerate economic development, they execute works in the North East and other areas of the country on agency basis.

(13) Rajasthan

(14) Sikkim

(15) Tripura

(16) Uttar Pradesh

(17) West Bengal

(18) Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar

(b) During the last three years BRDB has constructed/improved roads and bridges in the following States:-

The BPDB also executes development works in Bhutan.

(c) The expenditure incurred on construction/improvement of roads and bridges during the last three years is:

(1) Arunachal Pradesh

Year	Capital wks expdr.		Total
	Roads	Bridges	Expdr
	(Rs. in crores)		(Rs. in csrores)
1989-90	229	11	240
1990-91	259	15	274
1991-92	225	13	268

(Anticipated)

[English]

**Approval to Textile G.O. 2816 Issued by
Andhra Pradesh**

5994. SHRI M.G. MAHASAMUDRAM GANANENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Textile G.O. 2816 dated November 13, 1990 issued by Andhra Pradesh Government in respect of National Textile Corporation mills has been approved by the Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Export Inspection Agency

5995. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to close the Export Inspection Agency;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some employees of the above agency have been retrenched; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Pursuant to the Government policy of making the exporters responsible for meeting the foreign buyers'

quality requirements, the work load of the offices of the Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs) may get reduced, resulting in surplus manpower.

(c) and (d). 205 surplus posts in various cadres in Export Inspection Agency, Calcutta, have been abolished and, consequently, 205 officials became surplus to the requirements. Efforts to redeploy these employees in other organisations were not successful. Hence, it was decided to retrench the surplus manpower. However, 162 Export Inspection Agency, Calcutta, employees expressed their willingness for their redeployment in the Export Inspection Agencies at Bombay, Cochin, Delhi and Madras. Accordingly, posting orders of these officials were issued by Director Export Inspection Council, on 6th August, 1991 and 27.1.92.

[Translation]

**Recovery of Excise Duty for cement
Factories in Maharashtra**

5996. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of central excise duty recovered from cement factories in Maharashtra during each of the last two years;

(b) the amount of central excise duty yet to be recovered; and

(c) the number of excise duty cases pending in courts at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The amount of central excise duty recovered from cement factories in Maharashtra during each of the last two years is as follows:-

1989-90	...	Rs. 66.82 Crores
1990-91	...	Rs. 84.02 Crores

(b) and (c). There is no arrears of central excise duty or any case pending in courts relating to any cement factory located in Maharashtra.

Loans to Wholesale Traders

5997. SHRI VILASRAO
N A G N A T H R A O
GUNDEWAR:
SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the loans sanctioned by the banks in each State to the wholesale traders during each of the last three years upto 31st March, 1992, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The existing data reporting system from banks does not generate State-wise information regarding loans sanctioned by various banks to the wholesale traders. However, the banks' advances to the wholesale traders during June 1988, June 1989 and March 1990 (latest available) are indicated in the following table:

Number in lakhs

(Amount Rs. in crores)

	June, 1988			June, 1989			March, 1990		
	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of Accounts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
SBI Group	0.68	17.45	0.89	17.19	0.93	18.06			
Nationalised Bank	1.66	38.03	1.79	43.98	2.16	58.17			
Others	0.94	7.94	1.04	9.18	0.84	11.12			
Total	3.28	63.42	3.72	70.35	3.93	87.35			

Stabilisation of Tea Prices

5998. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to discuss with the other tea producing countries, the issue of stabilisation of the prices of tea in the international market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The issue of stabilisation of prices of tea in the international market, is *inter-alia*, discussed in the Inter government Group under the aegis of Food and Agriculture Organisation every year, where India and other importing and exporting countries normally participate. In the 9th session held in 1991 the need to agree upon some decisive collective action to arrest steady fall in tea prices and to achieve longterm stability in the world market was emphasised. Among other possibilities implementation of export quality standard ISO 3720 both by exporting and importing countries was suggested. The Group agreed to place major emphasis on expanding consumption of tea.

(c) Does not arise.

Expansion of Ports

5999. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the profit earned by Shipping Corporation of India during 1991-92;

(b) the number of ships proposed to be added to the fleet during the Eighth Plan and funds required therefor; and

(c) the proposals for expansion of major ports during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLIER): (a) The Annual Accounts of Shipping Corporation of India for the year 1991-92 have not been finalised so far. According to Memorandum of Understanding signed between Shipping Corporation of India and the Ministry, the budgeted profit for the year 1991-92 is Rs. 116 crores.

(b) The Shipping Corporation of India has proposed to add 114 ships to their present fleet during the Eighth Plan Period. The investment required for acquisition of these ships would be of the order of around US \$ 2546 Million.

(c) The Eighth Plan has not been finalised

Ships for Shipping Corporation of India

6000. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cochin Shipyard Limited and Hindustan Shipyard Limited have received Ship building orders from Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the number of ships built by Hindustan Shipyard Limited and Cochin Shipyard Limited during the last three years of Shipping Corporation of India;

(c) whether Shipping Corporation of India had fixed the time of delivery and cost of the ships while placing order;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether these Shipyards are not supplying the ships at the fixed price; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) During the last 3 years, the Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL) delivered to Shipping Corporation of India Limited (SCI) 2 ships of 27,000 DWT each. Two ships of 42,750 DWT each are in various stages of construction while 1 ship of 27,000 DWT has been constructed and sea-trials were carried out in March, 1991.

The Cochin, Shipyard Limited (CSL) has delivered 1 Tanker of 86,000 DWT. One Tanker of 86,000 DWT was launched on 29.2.92 and outfitting in this ship is in progress.

For the 3rd Tanker, part of steel materials has been ordered and the construction is expected to be taken up during 1992.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The provisional price and delivery dates the indicated while placing the orders are given in Statement attached.

(e) and (f). The cost of construction of different types of vessels has gone up, leading to a wide cost-price gap. The HSL is passing through a very severe financial crisis. In order to revive the Shipyard, a proposal to allow HSL to sell the 3 vessels (namely, vessel Nos. 1130, 1131 and 1132) at prevailing market price is being considered in order to enable the Shipyard to meet the immediate cash flow problem.

Considering the wide cost-price gap, a proposal for revision of the price of the 3 Tankers ordered on CSL (including the one already delivered) has been mooted.

STATEMENT

Yard	Vessel No.	Vessel Type	Price Payable by Owner (Rs. In Crores)	Original date of Delivery
1	2	3	4	5
HSL	1128	27000 DWT (Bulk Carrier)	18.00	30.9.84
	1129	-do-	18.00	30.12.84
	1130	-do-	18.00	31.3.85
	1131	42750 DWT (Bulk Carrier)	22.25	30.6.88
	1132	-do-	22.25	31.12.88
CSL	007	86000 DWT	37.10	31.3.89
	008	-do-	37.10	28.2.90
	009	-do-	37.10	31.1.91

[English]

Foreign Currency Deposits by Exporters in Banks

6001. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India had decided in December 1991 to permit exporters with satisfactory track records to maintain foreign currency accounts with banks in India;

(b) if so, the amount of deposits in foreign currency so far made with the nationalised banks by exporters as on January 31, 1992; and

(c) the balance of such deposits with the banks on the above date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Banks of India through a circular dated 6th September 1991 had advised authorised dealers that it would selectively permit exporters having satisfactory track record to maintain foreign currency accounts with banks in India.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected by the Reserve Bank of India.

Companies Defaulting in Export

6002. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indian Companies and multinationals have defaulted in export obligations;

(b) if so, the number of such companies and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against them;

(c) whether those companies which were specially given facilities by the Government to bring in the latest technical know-how so that their products could be exported, have met their export obligation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d); The information is being collected and after it is received from the concerned Departments, would be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Rice, Wheat and Coarse Grains.

6003. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average price of rice, wheat and coarse grains in the foreign and domestic markets, separately; and

(b) the steps being taken to encourage the export of the above commodities to earn the foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The international price of rice, wheat & coarse grains varies according to quality of grain, milling and country of origin. It also fluctuates widely according to demand and supply. The price range of these commodities in the international and domestic markets in the last week of February, '92 was reported to be as follows:-

	<i>International (Rs./MT)</i>	<i>Domestic (Rs./MT)</i>
Long grain rice	5070-28487	4600-6000
Basmati rice	22100-26000	18000-31000
Wheat	4420-4810	4250-5800
Maize	3510-3640	4200-4350
Other coarse grains	7800-9100	4100-5500

(b) To encourage the export of above items, Govt. have simplified the export procedures and brought them under OGL list 3 w.e.f. 14th Oct., 1991. Exim scrips at 30% where also introduced under the new trade policy in 1991 which have new been withdrawn after the rupee was made partially convertible. The compulsory pre-shipment inspection has also been done away with in certain cases. These steps have helped to increase the exports of these commodities and earn higher foreign exchange.

**Conversion of National Highway
No.5 between Vijayawada-
Chilakaluripeta into four Lane**

6004. SHRI SUGHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the work done so far to convert Vijayawada-Chilakaluripeta stretch of National Highway No. 5 into four lane;

(b) the estimated cost of the project and the amount earmarked in 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(c) the amount spent so far and reasons for the delay in completion of this work; and

(d) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Four-laning of Vijayawada-Chilakaluripeta Section of National Highway No. 5, which is proposed to be taken up in stages, has not started so far as the project is yet to be sanctioned. This will depend on acquisition of additional land wherever needed, inter-se priorities of various projects and availability of funds of funds of four-laning during the 8th Plan which is still to be finalised. However, as preparatory actin, an estimate for additional land in Km 394 to Km 434 was sanctioned for Rs. 160.50 lakhs in March, 1992.

(d) Since the 8th Plan is not yet finalised, and the required land for four-laning is still to be acquired, it's too early to indicate the date of start and completion of 4-laning in this section.

New Export-Import Policy

6005. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring out a new export-import policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The Government have brought out a new Export & Import Policy for April 1992-March 1997 vide Ministry of Commerce public Notice No. 1-TIC (PN)/92-97 dated 31.3.1992, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Collection of Indirect Taxes

6006. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the, region-wise, collections of indirect taxes during the first three quarters of 1991-91;

(b) whether there has been a decline in collection of indirect taxes in north and east zones during the period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The provisional estimates of departmental zone-wise revenue realisations from customs (excluding sale proceeds of confiscated gold and silver) and central excise duties (exclusive of cesses not administered by the Department of Revenue) during April, 1991-December, 1991 are given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

Zones	Customs & Excise
East Zone	3925.66
West Zone	16744.56
North Zone	6067.82
South Zone	7543.44

(b) There has been no decline in collections of customs and central excise revenue during the first three quarters of 1991-92 in north and east zones as compared to the collections of corresponding period in 1990-91.

(c) to (e). In view of (b) above, do not arise.

[Translation]

Request Pending for Merger of Establishments

6997. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of establishments approved by the Government for their expansion, establishment and merging one establishment into another during the last two years;

(b) the number of representations received for approval for the said projects during this period;

(c) the reasons for not according approval to the remaining cases; and

(d) by what time approval will be accorded to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAGALAM): (a) to (d). Approvals for substantial expansion, establishment of new undertakings and merger/amalgamation, were being granted by the Department of Company Affairs in terms of Sections 21, 22 and 23 of the MRTP Act, 1969. a Statement indicating the details of applications received under the said Sections dur-

ing the last two years is annexed.

The broad criteria for considering such proposals were laid down under Section 28 of the Act. Wherever it was considered that the proposals did not satisfy one or more of the said criteria, such cases were rejected. However, in terms of the MRPT (Amendment) Act, 1991, the provisions under Sec-

tions 21, 22, 23 and 28 existing in the Act have been deleted. All the applications which were pending under the aforesaid Sections as on 27.9.91 have been treated as closed. Consequent to the amendment of the MRTP Act, at present, approval of the Central Government under the MRTP Act is no longer required for such proposals.

STATEMENT

Details of Applications considered under Section 21, 22 and 23 (2) of the MRTP Act, 1969 during the Last Two Years (1990 and 1991)

<i>Provisions under the MRTP Act, 1969</i>	<i>No. of applications B/F</i>	<i>No. of applications received</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>No. of applications approved</i>	<i>No. of application Rejected</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
Section 21 (Expansion of Undertakings)	55	95	150	50	9
Section 22 (Establishment of New Undertakings)	196	301	497	178	74
Section 23 (2) (Merger/amalgamation of Undertakings)	6	8	14	10	-

[English]

**Loans from International Markets
without Permission of Government**

6008. PROF. ASHOK ANAND RAO
DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Undertakings, State Governments and Financial Institutions can taken loans from the international market without the prior permission of the Central Government or Reserve bank of India;

(b) if so, the guidelines being followed in this regard; and

(c) the number and names of beneficiaries which have so far availed of this facility during the last three years?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Export of Unpolished Granite
Stone**

6009. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that huge quantum of granite stone is being quarried from hills in the country for export purposes;

(b) if so, whether these activities are likely to affect the ecology of the country;

(c) if so, whether the Government pro-

pose to take steps to prevent the export of unpolished granite stones; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

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

(b) Granite mining is being carried out in consonance with various provisions of Minor Mineral concession Rules of States and the laws relating to environmental protections.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to ban export of unpolished granite stones.

**Rediscounting of Export Bills of
Small Scale Units**

6010. DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEY:
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance provided by the Exim bank under the scheme 100% funding support to commercial bank through rediscounting of export bills of small scale units during 1990-91 and 1991-91; and

(b) the number of small scale units benefited under the scheme during the above period in each state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-
ISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) The amount of financial assistance provided by the Exim Bank under the funding support to commercial banks through discounting of export bills of small scale units during 1990-91 and 1991-92 is given below:

1990-91 (April-March)	1991-92 (April-March)
Rs. 200.00 Crores	Rs. 152.90 Crores

(b) Exim Bank have reported that since the rediscounting facility to commercial banks is on a portfolio basis and not on a transaction basis, they do not have information relating to the number of small scale units benefitted under the scheme during a particular period.

[Translation]

Waiving of Loans of Farmers and Weavers

6011. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of loans proposed to be provided to farmers and weavers separately by the nationalised banks in various States in 1992-93;

(b) the amount of loans of weavers waived-of so far in the various States; and

(c) the amount of loans to be waived-of during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Banks do not fix State-wise/ year-wise targets for providing financial assistance to various categories of borrowers. However, Public Sector Banks have been asked to raise their proportion of their credit to priority sector to 40% of their total advances. Direct Finance extended to agriculture (including allied activities) is to reach 18% of their total credit and the advances to weaker sections, which includes small and marginal farmers and landless cultivators

and artisans, are to reach a level of 10% of their total credit or 25% of the priority sector advances.

(b) and (c). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990 under which debt relief was extended to eligible borrowers including farmers, artisans and weavers in rural areas only, to the extent of Rs. 10,000/- per borrower to cover all overdues on short-term and term loans advanced by the public sector banks, regional rural banks and cooperative banks, w.e.f. 15th May, 1990. The total amount of relief provided by all credit institutions under the scheme was Es. 7714.14 crores. No separate category-wise break-up of relief provided is available since the reporting system does not generate such information. The Scheme of debt relief has already come to an end on 31.3.1991.

Construction of Berths at Kandla Port

6012. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct more berths at Kandla Port in addition to Seventh berth under construction at present; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal for construction of 8th General Cargo Berth at an estimated cost of Rs. 37.20 crores was received from Kandla Port Trust. It has been referred back to the Port for obtaining views of Ill Madras regarding the design and location of the berth.

Global Advertising Campaigns

6013. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch global advertising campaigns to promote Indian products in other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when such campaigns are proposed to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Promotion of Indian tea is being carried out in many countries. In addition, logo campaigns of Assam and Darjeeling teas, promotion for value added tea and uni-national campaigns are being carried out in several countries.

In case of Coffee, the Government propose to launch through the Coffee Board, promotion campaigns for Indian Coffee in selected countries.

To popularise various brands of Indian species and to project "Indianness" and "Quality", the Spices Board have launched "Brand Promotion Scheme". Separately, a scheme has also been approved for promotion of logo for Indian spices to symbolise quality and purity.

Depending on the success of these campaigns, further promotional strategies including advertising, brand promotion etc. would be considered for adoption.

World Bank Aided Job Training Projects

6014. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated the World Bank aided job training projects in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the assistance given by the World Bank in each case and the aims and objectives of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Three projects, intended to augment trained skilled and semi-skilled manpower and technicians of suitable quality have been initiated with World Bank assistance. The details are as follows.

(i) *Vocational Training Project*: The Project initiated with World Bank assistance of \$ 211.00 million is intended (a) to improve the quality and efficiency of basic craftsmen and apprenticeship training through modernisation/upgrading of equipment and training systems in ITIs, replacement of absolute courses, expansion of the range of trade courses, increase women's access to training in modern sector trades; (b) to expand and diversify advanced training programme including developing one new high technology training Centre for electronics, computers and robotics.

(ii) *Technician Education Project I & II*: World Bank have committed credits equivalent to \$210.74 million for the First Technician Education Project and \$307.10 million for the second project. The projects are intended to expand the capacity of polytechnics system by expanding and diversifying programmes to undertake courses in new and emerging technologies, conven-

tional and advanced technical engineering and continuing education diploma courses with special attention to expand and improve training opportunities for women, rural population and the handicapped.

Commercial borrowings from Foreign Money Markets

6015. SHRI V.S.
VJAYARAGHAVAN:
SHRIMATI BASAVA
RAJESHWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any commercial borrowings from International capital markets during 1991-92;

(b) if so, the amount borrowed during last two years and the rate of interest thereon;

(c) whether the Government propose to make more commercial borrowing during 1992-93; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Arms and Ammunition from U.S.

6016. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's import of arms and ammunition from U.S. rose several fold in 1990 as compared to the previous three years; and

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred on the import of arms USA during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Details regarding defense procurements and values thereof can not disclosed, in the interest of national security.

Grant/Subsidy to Handloom Sector

6017. SHRIV. DHANANJAYA KUMAR:: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals formulate by the Government for augmenting the handloom textiles industry in the country;

(b) whether the Union Government are giving any grants or subsidy to the handloom sector; and

(c) if so, the amount of grant or subsidy given during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Although the Scheme for handloom for the Eighth Plan are still under formulation, certain broad strategies are likely to be adopted for the Eighth Plan. Some of the on-going schemes of the Seventh Plan are likely to continue. The basic change in approach in the new scheme would be an integrated approach suitable to weavers of a particular area and or/a particular target

group and or for a particular product. Since the problems of weavers vary from State some of the schemes would be based on particular needs built into a package type of scheme. Recently, six new schemes have been approved viz. (i) Margin Money for Destitute Weavers; (ii) Integrated Handloom Development Schemes; (iii) Project Pack-

age Scheme; (iv) Group Insurance scheme on a pilot basis covering 12000 weavers of Andhra Pradesh; (v) Revised Thrift Fund Scheme; and (vi) Revised Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

State-wise Breakup of Central Releases Plan and Non-Plan for 1989-90, 1990-91 & 1991-92

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (Provisional)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2014.48	2477.23	2631.77
2.	Assam	1140.67	1230.46	1408.32
3.	Bihar	902.20	542.45	475.93
4.	Gujarat	641.38	634.24	141.84
5.	Himachal Pradesh	23.40	49.29	83.03
6.	Haryana	31.91	20.00	58.20
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	227.63	132.81	0.39
8.	Karnataka	1175.40	1292.45	1167.69
9.	Kerala	451.42	205.63	174.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	597.29	704.28	510.69
11.	Maharashtra	1314.93	952.96	1480.24
12.	Manipur	60.59	42.41	0.32
13.	Meghalaya	-	0.50	-
14.	Mizoram	-	22.30	2.80

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92 (Provisional)</i>
15.	Nagaland	-	-	2.00
16.	Orissa	934.79	1211.14	1384.93
17.	Punjab	32.21	50.62	43.86
18.	Rajasthan	445.33	368.32	380.28
19.	Tamil Nadu.	4390.41	3624.64	4005.00
20.	Tripura	129.67	101.47	26.63
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3191.32	4499.84	3317.34
22.	West Bengal	1901.65	1573.86	761.56

Disease in Coffee Plants in Karnataka

6018. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the areas affected by the disease in coffee plants in Karnataka and the extent of loss suffered or likely to be suffered; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Coffee Board to prevent spread of berry-borer disease in coffee plants in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Coffee Leaf Rust is one of the major diseases which affect arabica coffee. Besides some other minor diseases such as Koleroga, Anthracnose also affect coffee. During the year the areas affected and crop loss on account of this disease in Karnataka has negligible/minimal.

(b) The Coffee Board has taken a series of steps to contain the berry borer pest by creating awareness among the growers for

adopting timely chemical control measures such as spraying of Endosulfan 35EC, removal and burying of infested plants if the infestation is confined to few plant in a Estate and scrupulous collecting of gleanings etc. Apart from the above, pesticides have been supplied to the Kodagu district to make available the same to the growers affected areas at 50% subsidised cost for taking up timely spray.

[Translation]

Filling up Vacant Posts by Banks

6019. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies below the rank of Branch Manager in nationalised banks and State Bank of India and its associated banks at present, and since when these posts are lying unfilled, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to fill up these vacancies; and

(c) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected, and to the extent available, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Outstanding Loan Against D.T.C.

6020. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan advanced by the Union Government to D.T.C. outstanding as on March 31, 1992;

(b) whether the Government are contemplating to write off this loan in view of the financial crisis being faced by D.T.C.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) As on 31.3.92, loans amounting to Rs. 651.38 crores are outstanding against DTC.

(b) and (c). No decision has been taken to write off the loans advanced to DTC.

[English]

Prosecution of Persons Involved in alleged Unauthorised Transfer of Fund

6021. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 3653 on December 13, 1991 and state:

(a) the reasons for non-execution of detention orders in time and the action taken against the persons responsible therefor;

(b) the number of persons against whom persecution proceedings have since been completed; and

(c) the action taken so far against each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The detention orders could not be executed in this case as documents running into several thousand pages could not be photocopied in time. Moreover, it was planned to execute the orders in respect of all these persons simultaneously as they belonged to a single group but this could not be done due to the difficulty of getting several thousand pages photocopied in time. Later, due to the delay in the execution of the orders, it was felt that there was on live link and it was decided to launch prosecution proceeding expeditiously. Therefore, the question of taking action against persons responsible does not arise.

(b) and (c). The prosecution proceedings have been launched in 1986 under section 56 of the F.E.R.A, 1973 against 11 persons out of which two cases have been discharged by the Court and the remaining cases are pending at the trial stage in the Court.

[Translation]

Export of Footwears and Footwear Components

6022. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foot wear and footwear components are exported;

(b) if so, the percentage value in the international market of both products exported during the last two years, separately; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to export finished footwears in place of footwear components with a view to earn more foreign exchange and to provide more job opportunities in the country;

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

(b) On the basis of latest data available (upto 1989) on world trade, India's share of exports of footwear and footwear components in the international market during 1988 and 1989 has been about 1.25% and 1.32% respectively.

(c) Government are conscious of the need to encourage exports of finished footwears and have taken a number of promotional measures in this direction which, inter-alia, include:

- (i) duty free import of leather in raw, semifinished form to supplement domestic availability of leather;
- (ii) import of other raw materials, consumables, accessories, chemicals and capital goods with concessional duties;
- (iii) strengthening design and development programmes;
- (iv) augmenting man-power training both within the country or outside;
- (v) establishing industrial estates and

promoting common facility centres; and

- (vi) improving quality of Indian products and making them more competitive in the world market.

Funds of Small and Medium Projects

6023. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines issued by the Industrial Development Bank of India for financing medium projects by the nationalised banks and State financial institutions;

(b) the debt-equity ratio fixed by the Industrial Development Bank of India for small scale and medium projects; and

(c) the details of the industries which are covered by these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Under its Scheme for Refinance of Industrial Loans, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has issued the following guidelines to the primary lending institutions including Nationalised Banks and State Financial Corporations (SFCs) in respect of projects to be covered under the scheme:

1. Industries eligible for assistance: All Industries falling within the definition of Industrial Concern under the section 2 (c) of IDBI Act, excluding the industries included into the negative list of the Govt. of India are eligible for assistance. In addition IDBI has issued guidelines to eligible for assistance. In addition IDBI has issued guidelines to eligible institutions for assistance to certain industries keeping in view the emerging demand and supply situation.

II. Project Cost: The Project Cost should not normally exceed Rs. 300 lakhs. However, SFCs and State Industrial Develop-

ment Corporations (SIDCs) which meet the prescribed eligibility criteria are permitted to finance projects with cost upto Rs. 500 lakhs.

III. Eligible Loans Amount:

	<i>Name of the Institution</i>	<i>SFC/SIDC meeting prescribed eligibility criteria</i>	<i>Others</i>
	SFC	Rs.90 lakhs	Rs..60 lakhs
	SIDC	Rs.150 lakhs	Rs.90 lakhs
IV.	Promoter's Contribution % to the	17.5% for projects located in A and B category backward area.	
	project cost	20% for projects located in C category backward area.	
		22.5% for projects located in non-backward area.	
V.	Debt Equity Ratio	2:1	
VI.	Rate of Interest	Between 17.5% to 20%to the Industrial Concerns by SFC/SIDC/ Bank and 15% by IDBI on its refinance amount to SFC/SIDC/Bank	
VII.	Front end fe	1%	

(b) The Debt Equity Ratio (DER) for medium scale industries normally does not exceed 2:1 . As regards units in the small scale sector, with the setting up of Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), refinance in respect of this sector is provided by SIDBI. The maximum DER prescribed by SIDBI for SSI units has uniformly been fixed at 3:1. However, SIDBI does not insist on equity contribution in respect of certain schemes namely the Composite Loan Scheme and Schemes for Assistance to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Physically Handicapped Entrepreneurs. Under the Scheme for modernisation and rehabilitation, a flexible

approach towards DER is adopted.

(c) All industries falling within the definition of Industrial Concern under section 2 (c) of the IDBI Act are eligible for assistance under the Refinance Scheme

Investment by LIC & GIC in Maharashtra

6024. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested by Life Insurance Corporation of India and General Insurance Corporation of India in various regions

of Maharashtra during each of the last three years, Division-wise; and

(b) the activities on which this amount has been invested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Investment record of LIC & GIC are maintained State-wise and not Division-wise. The investment made by LIC & GIC in the State of Maharashtra for the last three years is as follows:-

(Rs. in Crores)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
LIC	206.86	402.23	315.16
GIC	80.31	143.37	143.27

(b) This amount has been invested in the following activities:

Life Insurance Corporation of India:

1. State Govt. Securities & Govt. Guaranteed Marketable Securities

2. Loans to :

- (i) State Govts. for Social Housing Schemes
- (ii) State Electricity Board
- (iii) Water Supply & Sewerage Schemes
- (iv) State Road Transport Corporations
- (v) Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Societies
- (vi) Industrial Estates

3. Investments in Private Corporate Sector (Debentures, Preference, Equity & Loans to Companies).

General Insurance Corporation of India:

- (1) Subscription to loans floated by Government
- (2) Loans on soft terms to State Government for Village Housing Schemes for economically weak sections
- (3) Loans for purchase of fire fighting equipment
- (4) Investments made in Equity & Preference Shares of Companies located in the State
- (5) Assistance granted by way of Term Loans for Project Finance and subscription to Debenture Issue for Project Finance /Working Capital.

Functioning of Sainik Schools

6025. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take steps to improvement the functioning and the level of training in Sainik Schools during Eighth Plan.

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

(c) the details of the action plan prepared for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). The training in Sainik Schools is linked to the curriculum prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education. The functioning of Sainik Schools is constantly reviewed and necessary measures are taken to improve their standards, from time to time. No specific action plan for the Eighth Plan period has been proposed for this purpose.

Customer Service Committees in Banks

6026. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Customer Service Committees have been set up in all the branches of public sector banks as recommended by the Goiporia Committee;

(b) if so, the composition of these committees and the criteria laid for appointment of members; and

(c) the time fixed for periodical meeting of these Committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). As per extent instructions,

Customer Service Committees comprising the Branch manager and representatives of all the categories of staff are to be set up in each branch to overview the quality of customer service dispensed by the branch. The Goiporia Committee on Customer service in its report submitted in 1991 have inter alia recommended rejuvenation of these committees. Reserve Bank of India have already issued necessary instructions to all banks for implementation of this recommendation.

Investment by UTI

6027. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Unit Trust of India invests in the Small Saving Programmes in States; and

(b) if so, the criteria adopted to determine the size of investment and the investments made by the Unit Trust of India during the last three years under the said programmes, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Investment by Unit Trust of India (UTI) are determined by its overall resource position, yield and liquidity considerations with a view to ensure a fair return to Unit holders. State-wise investments by UTI in small saving schemes during 1988-90, and 1990-91 is given in the Statement attached. There have been no investments by UTI in small saving programmes during 1991-92.

STATEMENT

State-wise Investment by Unit Trust of India in small saving Schemes during 1988-89, 1989-90 & 1990-91

<i>State</i>		<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	50	26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	20	05
3.	Assam	25	105	32
4.	Bihar	25	70	32
5.	Goa	Nil	20	01
6.	Gujarat	25	70	43
7.	Haryana	25	30	30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	80	26
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	80	24
10.	Karnataka	25	200	15
11.	Kerala	25	40	10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25	70	14
13.	Maharashtra	50	100	50
14.	Manipur	Nil	20	05
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	20	06
17.	Nagaland	Nil	20	25
18.	Orissa	25	40	108
19.	Punjab	25	25	22
20.	Rajasthan	25	75	75
21.	Sikkim	Nil	20	05

<i>State</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
22. Tamilnadu	50	60	16
23. Tripura	Nil	40	11
24. Uttar Pradesh	50	100	329
25. West Bengal	25	70	53
Total:	450	1445	968

[*Translation*]

Supply of Raw Material to Traders of Diamond and Gold Ornaments

6028. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware about the heavy demand of Indian diamond and gold ornaments in foreign markets particularly in European countries;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide raw materials at cheaper rates to the artisan and traders engaged in this business; and

(c) the names of the agencies from which they could get raw material?

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

(b) and (c). Exporters of the gem and jewellery items are provided access to raw materials through Imprest and Replenishment licenses. The exporters of gold jewellery are supplied gold at international prices by State Bank of India. MM TC and HHEC under various schemes notified in the Im-

port-Export Policy. A Scheme for direct import of gold by exporters of gold jewellery in the Domestic Tariff Area has also been specified in the Import-Export policy.

Export of Diamond and Gold Jewellery

6029. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned from the export of diamond and gold jewellery during the last three years;

(b) the share of Rajasthan in this export;

(c) the value of raw materials made available by the Government to the exporters for the said jewellery; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The amount of foreign exchange earned from the export of cut and polished diamonds and gold jewellery during the last three years, according to the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Diamonds (Cut and Polished)</i>	<i>Gold Jewellery</i>
1988-89	4230.28	165.47
1989-90	4971.93	282.90
1990-91	4738.71	363.53
1991-92	4737.94 (Prov.)	508.66 (Prov.)

(b) State-wise figures of exports are not maintained.

(c) Government does not supply raw materials to exporters of jewellery. Access to raw materials is provided under various schemes specified in the Import-Export Policy.

(d) Does not arise.

Repair of INS Kursura

6030. DR. R. SRIDHARAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of years taken by the Visakhapatnam Naval Shipyard to repair the Indian Submarine, INS Kursura;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on the repairs; and

(c) whether any certificate has been issued for its life by the shipyard now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). The Medium Refit of the Submarine INS Kursura took approximately six years to complete at the Naval Dockyard, Vishakhapatna. It is not the

practice to certify the balance life of a naval vessel after her refit. Further Security.

Purchase of Gold from Russia

6031. SHRI RAJAGOPALAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to purchase gold from Russia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Production and Export of Tea

6032. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of tea produced during the years 1989, 1990 and 1991 in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total quantity of tea exported during the above period, year-wise;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom; and

(d) the target for export of tea fixed for the year 1992 and the foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom?

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Quantity of tea produced during 1989, 1990, and 1991 in the country, state-wise is given below.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

Assam	379,855	379,892	387,866
West Bengal	143,168	157,520	161,832
Tripura	5,270	5,318	5,320
Bihar	34	30	30
Uttar Pradesh	407	508	510
Himachal Pradesh	708	760	958
Manipur	6	24	25
Sikkim	82	84	86
Arunachal Pradesh	32	32	32
Nagaland	-	Negligible	Negligible
Orissa	9	13	14
Total North India	529,571	544,181	556,673
Tamil Nadu	100,691	102,594	113,493
Kerala	53,884	64,025	67,110
Karnataka	3,959	3,865	4,443
Total South India	158,534	170,484	185,046
Total All India	688,105	714,665	741,719

(b) and (c). The total quantum and value of tea exported during the last three years is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Export Quantity (M.Kgs.)</i>	<i>Export Earnings Value (Rs. in Crores)</i>
1989	212.66	848.98
1990	210.02	1113.35
1991*	202.92	1100.14

*Estimated

(d) The quantum target for tea exports fixed for 1992-93 by Government is 220 Million kgs and the expected export earnings therefrom would be Rs.1250 crores (approximately).

Premium Value of "Exim Scrips"

6033. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the premium value on "Exim Scrips" has fast deteriorated during the past one year;

(b) if so, the month-wise details there of during 1991-92; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to protect the deteriorating premium value of the "Exim Scrips"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The premium on Exim Scrip is determined by the market forces. The Government has no control over the premium.

Gold Smuggling

6034. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:
SHRI ANAND RATNA
MAURYA:
SHRI ANBARASU ERA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased

to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed the import of gold;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the conditions laid down for such import;

(c) whether the import of gold is likely to bring down its smuggling into the country; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the smuggling is likely to be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). As a part of the 1992-93 Budget proposals, the Government have announced a scheme to allow Indian sand NRIs returning to India after stay abroad for six months or more to import 5 Kgs of gold per passenger as part of baggage on payment of import duty at the rate of Rs. 450 10gms., payable in convertible foreign exchange. Full details of the scheme are contained in Import Trade Control Order No. 83/90-93 dated 29.02.92, the Reserve Bank of India Notification No. FERA. III/92/RB dated 29.02.1992 and Notification No. 117/92 Customs dated 01.03.92.

(c) and (d). It is expected that smuggling of gold into the country would come down as a result of the Gold Import Scheme announced by the Government. However, it is difficult to quantify the extent to which smuggling is likely to be reduced.

Investment by Institutional Investors in High Priced Shares

6035. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has directed some of the major institutional investors to off-load a part of their holdings in high priced shares; and

(b) if so, the names of the institutional investors which have complied with the direction?

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

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

Export of Leather Goods

6036. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the India's share of leather goods exports in the international market;

(b) the value of leather goods exported during 1991-92;

(c) the projections for 1992-93 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(d) the availability of indigenous finished leather as against the estimated requirements in the coming years to boost exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) On the basis of latest data available (upto 1998) on world trade, India's share of leather goods exports in the international market is around 3.5%.

(b) The value of leather goods (including footwear, footwear components and garments but excluding finished leather) exported during the period April, 1991 to February, 1992, as estimated by Council for Leather Exports, Madras is Rs. 2070.43 crores.

(c) The projections for leather goods exports during the next three years as proposed by the Council for Leather Exports (CLE) Madras are as follow:

(Value in Rs. Crores)

1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
3300	5300	5600

(d) The estimated requirements and availability of finished leather in the coming years are indicated below:-

(Figures in million sq.ft)

Requirement		Availability	
1991-92	1994-95	1991-92	1994-95
1445	1830	1375	1593

(Source: Export of the Working Group on Leather and Leather Goods Industries for the 8th Five Year Plan).

Coast Guards

6037. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared a plan to strengthen the Coast Guards; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The Coast Guard is being strengthened and modernized in accordance with the Five Year Development Plans of the Coast Guard, subject to the availability of funds.

**Review of Imports and Exports
(Control) Act, 1947.**

6038. SHRI MOSRESHWARSAVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the Imports and Exports (Control) Act 1947 and various orders made under it;

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

(c) the time by which these will be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). In the light of new Trade Policy, it is proposed to repeal Imports & Exports (Control) Act, 1947 and enact a new legislation, namely, Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act,

1992. Notice for introducing the Bills in the Lok Sabha has already been given

[Translation]

**Licences for Opium Cultivation in
Rajasthan**

6039. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of new licences issued for opium cultivation in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) whether U.S.A and several European countries are against the said policy in regard to producing more opium;

(c) whether the Government are making efforts to bring down the production of opium in view of the protest of these countries; and

(d) if so, the details of the action plan there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). No new licence has been issued for opium poppy cultivation in Rajasthan during the last three years as the policy of the Government of India is to allow the production of opium only by the traditional poppy cultivators.

Export of Indian opium had been facing stiff competition in the international market from alternate cheaper opiate raw material, namely concentrate of poppy straw, which resulted in accumulation of stocks of opium in India. To reduce existing stocks of opium and to stop further accretion to it, India has reduced licensed area under poppy cultivation progressively over the years from 66,000

hectares in 1977-78 to about 14,211 hectares in 1991-92. The question of any country being against India for producing more opium, therefore, does not arise.

Tripartite Meeting on Textile Policy

6040. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to hold tripartite meeting before making changes in the new textile policy;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Textiles have already held consultations with State Governments, Organisations representing various sectors in the Ministry and concerned Ministries like Labour etc., in the Government of India to take care of the interest of all sectors. Abid Hussain Committee also had representatives of concerned Sectors. The Government therefore, feels that necessary consultations have taken place to take a view.

C.B.I. Raid at Customs Office, Bombay Airport

6041. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation raided Customs Office at Bombay airport on January 31 this year;

(b) if so, the details of the irregularities

that have come to the notice as a result of the raid; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the officials found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No raid was conducted by CBI on 31.1.92 on the Customs Office located at Bombay Airport, as such.. However, the CBI searched brief-cases of some Customs Officers and some locker rooms etc. located at the Airport.

(b) Nothing incriminating was found in 43 lockers. From 29 lockers, one almirah and one brief-case Rs. 40,300, US \$ 37, 188 bottles of foreign liquor, cigarettes, watches, electronics goods, etc., were recovered.

(c) The CBI has registered 3 cases, one against a Superintendent of Customs and two against Air Customs Officers. The Superintendent from whose brief-case Rs. 7,000/- and liquor bottles were found has been suspended.

[English]

Four Laning of National Highways

6042. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARARAJE:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take up the four laning work of some National Highways with Japanese assistance during the Eighth Plan.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the National Highways identified for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A loan agreement has been signed in January, 1992, with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan for the Project of four-laning of Mathura-Agra Section of National Highway No. 2 from Km. 147.33 to 199.66 Km. in Uttar Pradesh. As per loan agreement, O.E.C.F. would lend an amount not exceeding 4855 million Japanese Yen as principal for the implementation of the Project.

Losses Suffered by Coffee Board

6043. SHRIDATTATRAYABANDARU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of losses suffered by the Coffee Board during each of the last three years;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check these losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Coffee Board has not suffered any loss during the last three years.

(b) and (c). Does not arise

Curing of Raw Coffee Seeds

6044. SHRIDATTATRAYABANDARU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coffee Board has given contracts for curing of raw coffee seeds;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of such contracts;

(c) whether this practice is beneficial to

the coffee growers;

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

(e) if not, reasons for continuing the practice of giving the curing contracts by the Coffee Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The Coffee Board has been giving contracts every year for curing of raw coffee seeds. The main provision of the pool Agency Agreement inter-alia include:-

(i). Functions required to be discharged by the curers such as the receipt, storage, curing etc. of the coffee delivered to them.

(ii) Making payments to the growers or other persons from out of funds provided by the Board and in accordance with the instructions issued in this regard.

(iii) To render out of funds in respect of all coffees milled within a reasonable period.

(iv) To maintain all registers, books records as may be required.

(v) To deliver stocks to such parties as may be directed by the duly authorised officer.

(vi) To receive remuneration in consideration of the services rendered by them, as fixed by the Coffee Board.

(c) and (d). As more than 95% of coffee growers are small coffee growers they cannot put up curing works to cure their coffees since it requires huge capital investment on machinery, Godowns, drying yards etc. As such this practice is beneficial to coffee growers. Further, the growers soon after delivering their produce to the curing works get nearly 60 - 70% of the value of the produce.

(e) Does not arise.

Credit/Deposit Ratio of State Bank of Indore

6045. SHRIDATTATRAYA BANDARU:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the credit deposit ratio of the State Bank of Indore in each State as on December 31, 1991.

(b) amount of overdues of the advances made by the Bank to the farmers and industrial units in each state; and

(c) the number of units financed in the various States which are now sick and the amount of locked up capital therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Credit: Deposit Ratio of the State Bank of Indore in each State, where its branches are functioning, as at the end of last Friday of December 1991, was as under:

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>C:D Ratio (%)</i>
Madhya Pradesh	65.76
Maharashtra	117.64
Uttar Pradesh	53.67

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>C:D Ratio (%)</i>
Tamil Nadu	67.89
Karnataka	272.30
West Bengal	203.35
Rajasthan	37.77
Delhi	59.74
Gujarat	75.93
Andhra Pradesh	226.89

(b) and (c). The State-wise overdues position in respect of agricultural advances extended by State Bank of Indore as at the end of June 1991 (latest available) was as under:

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Amount of Overdues</i>
Madhya Pradesh	4057.78
Gujarat	1.64
Maharashtra	4.08
Andhra Pradesh	5.98

The number of units financed in the various states by the bank which are now sick and the amount of locked up funds in them as on 30.9.1991 are given below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Amount outstanding as on 30.9.1991</i>
Madhya Pradesh	7681	7276
Maharashtra	62	528
Gujarat	61	214

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Amount outstanding as on 30.9.1991</i>
Karnataka	1	17
Rajasthan	8	13
Uttar Pradesh	22	15
Delhi	11	19
West Bengal	23	824
Tamil Nadu	47	6

[*Translation*]

Export of Human skeletons and Hair

6046. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case of illegal export of human skeletons and hair have been detected by the Government during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of the policy laid down in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Export of human hair is allowed freely. No instance of illegal export of human skeletons has come to the notice of the Government.

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

(d) There has been a total ban on export of human skeletons and parts thereof w.e.f.

19th August, 1985 and even the Pre-ban export commitments are not allowed to be honoured under any circumstances.

Export of human hair is allowed on decontrolled basis.

Pension to Ex-servicemen

6047. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen of various categories to be benefited from the recently announced scheme regarding pensions to ex-servicemen; and

(b) the extra annual expenditure to be borne by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The Scheme will benefit over 6 lakhs ex-Servicemen who retired before 1.1.86. About 7500 Sepoys who had retired on or after 1.1.86 with qualifying service of 15 to 17 years will also be benefited. The additional annual expenditure on this Scheme is estimated at Rs. 120

crores, at current rates of Dearness Relief.

Transshipment Terminal at Vallarpadam

6048. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given approval to the project of Transshipment Terminal at Vallarpadam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Government have decided to have the said Container Transshipment Terminal set-up through private capital investment. Accordingly, advertisements have been released in the news-papers inviting parties in Indian or abroad to indicate their interests in setting-up of the terminal either on an exclusive basis with all costs being met by them or as a joint venture with the Cochin Port Trust.

Exchange Rates in Banks

6049. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that different banks quote different exchange rate for dollar and the exporters getting credit from bank have to do all their transactions including the foreign exchange transactions through the same bank.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to allow the exporters to have foreign exchange transactions through any bank and instruct the bank to remit the amount to the bank which has advanced the loan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System (LESMS) banks are free to quote different rates for dollar based on on-going market rates. It is not necessary for an exporter to have all the transactions including the foreign exchange transactions through the same bank. However, it is desirable that the exporter should do the foreign exchange transactions with the same bank which has granted credit so as to avoid the problem of certification of documents relating to export realisation.

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

Grievance Procedure Machinery in Banks

6050. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Grievance Procedure Machinery for the employees in the nationalised banks including State Bank of India as per Government guidelines;

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

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that all the nationalised banks have such a machinery as per the prescribed guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A two-fold institutional framework for resolving grievances/disputes between the workers and the management's in the banking industry in the existence and is as follows:

1. Bipartite forum at the industry level represented by the IBA for the managements and the union/associations of workers/officers; and
2. Statutory provisions under the labour laws.

Through periodic negotiations, salary structures and service conditions of bank employees are negotiated and culminate into industry level bipartite settlements. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, an employee can approach the concerned labour commissioner and the designated authority tries to resolve the industrial dispute. If settlement is not possible, the Labour Ministry could refer the matter to an industrial tribunal whose verdict is binding and can only be challenged in a High Court.

(c) Does not arise.

Revival of Mills in Mumbai

6051. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has received proposals for restarting the New Great Eastern Mills, Raghuvanshi Mill and Modern Mill in Mumbai;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the IDBI to expedite the process of restarting of these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) have reported that all the three Mills are under reference to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and IDBI have taken all the necessary steps as directed by BIFR and the

Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (AAIFR). IDBI will act in accordance with final orders when received from these two agencies under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

Winding up of Spices Trading Corporation

6952. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of state COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to wind up the Spices Trading Corporation Ltd.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of employees likely to be affected and the departments where these employees are proposed to be adjusted;

(d) whether the Corporation has been running into losses; and

(e) if not, the details of profit made during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No decision has been taken by the Government.

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

(d) and (e). Details of profit/loss for the last 3 years are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1989-90	(-) 3.65
1990-91	(+) 15.08
1991-92 (Upto 29 the February, 1992)	(-) 64.17

Note: (+) Profit
(-) Loss

Central Assistance to Bihar

6053. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total Central assistance sanctioned inclusive of grants to Bihar during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) whether the complaints regarding improper utilisation of development funds have been referred to the State Government;

(c) whether the full amount of loans and grants which were sanctioned have been released to the State Government within the financial year; and

(d) if not, the amount of loan and grant actually released to the State Government

during each of the above financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) Total Central assistance (comprising loans and grants) allocated to Bihar is Rs. 1209.22 crores during 1990-91 and Rs. 1567.39 crores during 1991-92.

(b) Yes, Sir, One complaint has been referred to the State Government. However, another letter having a reference of improper utilisation of development funds in the State but seeking allocation of some funds on constituency basis, has not been referred to the State Government.

(c) and (d). The amounts of loans and grants allocated and released during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)

	1990-91		1991-92	
	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants
Allocation	803.21	406.01	1073.68	493.71
Released	948.83	418.93	798.57	476.38

The shortfall in 1991-92 was mainly due to a fall in Small Savings collections in the State.

Purchase of Newsprint

6954. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 261 on March 13, 1992, and state:

(a) the date of agreement for the purchase of newsprint by the State Trading Corporation from FINNPAP;

(b) the date of communication of the

option for the purchase of additional quantity of newsprint by the STC from the FINNPAP;

(c) the date of advance by the STC to FINNPAP suspending the order; and

(d) the exact legal provision in the purchase agreement regarding the cancellation of orders already placed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The date of agreement for the purchase of newsprint by STC from FINNPAP and the date of communication of the option for the purchase of

additional quantity of newsprint are 16.10.91 and 30.12.91 respectively.

(c) STC informed the supplier on 13.1.92 not to go ahead with the production of newsprint, till such time as they hear from STC.

(d) The purchase agreement provides for cancellation of orders already placed in the event of default, delay in shipment and force majeure.

Setting up of Cotton Mills

6055. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton mills are meeting the requirements of handloom and powerloom industries in the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up new cotton mills in the country particularly in Aligarh during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

(b) Question does not arise in view of the (a) above.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise in view of the (c) above.

Silk Weavers of Assam

6056. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have made any survey about the problems of Endi and Muga (special type of silk available only in Assam) weavers in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) There are several Plan and Non-plan schemes under implementation for the benefit of handloom weavers of the country including muga & eri weavers of Assam. However, no specific survey has been conducted for these weavers separately.

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

Export of Assam Tea

6057. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of Assam tea exported out of the total export of tea during 1991-92;

(b) whether the export of Assam tea has declined; and

(c) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to boost the export of Assam tea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The total quantity of tea exported from the country in the year 1991-92 (April to January) is 186.37 m.lg worth Rs.1014.30 crores as against 181.79 m.lg worth Rs.984.96 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year 1991 is estimated to be 741.72 m. kg. out of which 387.87 m. kg. is the share of Assam.

The quantum of exports of Assam tea however would be difficult to determine as in most cases tea goes out in blended form,

Modernisation of Tea Auction Centre, Guwahati

6058. SHRI PROBIN DEKA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of tea marketed through Tea Auction Centre at Guwahati during 1991-92;

(b) the quantity of tea marketed through other agencies outside the Assam during the above period;

(c) whether there is any scheme to modernise the Tea Auction Centre at Guwahati to attract more business; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The total quantity of tea marketed through Tea Auction Centre at Guwahati during April, '91 to February, '92 is estimated at 135.95 Million kgs.

(b) The quantity of total tea marketed through other agencies outside Assam during the period from April, 1991 to February, 1992 is estimated at 335.83 million kgs.

(c) and (d). No scheme of modernisation of Tea Auction Centre at Guwahati has been received either from Guwahati Tea Auction Committee or any Tea association.

Grants-In-Aid to Institutions to Promote Studies and Research in Law

6059. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to promote studies and research in law, some institutions are being provided grants/in aid by the Department of Legal Affairs;

(b) if so, the names of such institutions and the criteria for the same;

(c) whether the Government propose to relax the existing criteria to cover more institutions in future, and

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

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

(b) The Indian Law Institute, the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies and the International Law Association (Regional Branch-India) are receiving regular annual grants-in-aid from the Department of Legal Affairs. The criteria for the sanctioning of grants-in-aid by Government Departments, as laid down in the General Financial Rules, 1963, are also applicable to these institutions.

(c) and (d). The existing criteria do not limit the number of institutions to which grants-in-aid could be given by the Government. Every request is considered on merits.

Recommendations of National Transport Policy Committee.

6060. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations made by National Transport Policy Committee.

tee for declaration of National Highways in various States; and

(b) the steps taken to implement those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) A statement

is attached.

(b) Eleven routes aggregating to 3,595 Kms have been included in the National Highway grid out of the thirty-seven routes recommended by the National Transport Policy Committee. The remaining routes could be considered for inclusion in the N.H. grid in the 8th Five Year Plan and in succeeding plans depending on the availability of funds for the purpose.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Region and Route</i>	<i>Route length (Km)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	Northern Region	
1.	Pilibhist Hardwar-Paonta-Nahan-Ambala	475
2.	Pathankot-Mandi	220
3.	Ambala-Laithal-Hissar-Biramsar	410
4.	Chandigarh-Bhatinda	225
5.	Palwal-Rewari-Hissar	251
	Central Region	
6.	Ghaziabad-Meerut-Hardwar	190
7.	Gwalior-Jhansi-Khajuraho-Rewa	460
8.	Nagpur-Obaidullaganj (to Bhopal	350
9.	Jabalpur-Shahdol-Ambikapur-Gumla	520
10.	Gorakhpur-Nautanwa	84
11.	Raipur-Varanasi	620
	Eastern Region	
12.	Lateral road (Bareilly-Amingaon) including Darbhanga-Forbesganj lik	1050

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Region and Route</i>	<i>Route length (K.m)</i>
1	2	3
13.	Ghazipur-Ballia-Chhapra-Hajipur	210
14.	Kharagpur-Balasore	125
15.	Berhampur-Raipur	550
16.	Mokameh-Farakka	310
17.	Asansol-Kharagpur	180
18.	Arrah-Buxar	80
19.	Patna-Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa	160
20.	Kora-Katihar-Harischandarpur-Farakka	95
	North Eastern Region	
21.	Imphal-Silchar-Badarpur	300
22.	Silchar-Aizawal-Lunglei	400
23.	Link to Itanagar	25
24.	North Trunk Road (gauhati-Passighat-Tezu-Saikhoaghat)	625
25.	Paikan-Tura-Dalu	150
	Western Region	
26.	Ajmer-Bikaner	290
27.	Kolhapur-Ratnagiri	130
28.	Beawar-Sirohi-Radhanpur (to Kandla)	450
29.	Boroda (Vadodra-Dhulie-Sholapur	760
30.	Ahmedabad-Indore-Dewas-bhopal	510
31.	Jaipur-Kota-Biaora (to Bhopal)	450

Sl. No.	Region and Route	Route length (Km)
1	2	3
	Southern Region	
32.	Cochin-Madurai	280
33.	Karwar-Hubli-Gooty-Nellore	790
34.	Karwar-Mysore-Calicut (Kozhikode)	360
35.	Rajahmundry-Jagadalpur	460
36.	Nizambad-Jagadalpur	460
37.	Vijayawada-Machilipatnam,	70
Total:		12955 Km

Jute Mills in NE Region

6061. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jute mills in the North-Eastern region and the number of workers employed therein, State-wise;

(b) whether the raw materials locally available are sufficient to run these units;

(c) whether all these units are facing crisis;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

(e) whether there is any plan to set up new jute mill in that region; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Two jute mills are located in the North Eastern region of our country. The mill located in Tripura employs 1734 workers

and the mill located in Assam employs 4850 workers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The problems faced these mills include shrinkage in market due to competition from lower priced synthetic substitutes, low productivity, wide fluctuations in prices, lack of adequate and timely modernisation etc.

(e) and (f). According to the new Industrial Policy, no license is required to set up jute mills in any part of the country including the North Eastern region.

Construction of Bridge on Teesta River

6962. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of a bridge over Teesta river on National Highway No. 31-A in Sikkim has been considerably delayed; and

(b) if so, details of the steps the Government propose to take for early construction and completion of the said bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The delay was due to unexpected ground conditions necessitating a major change in design. An alternative proposal has since been approved. The works have now commenced and the bridge is expected to be completed by December, 1994.

Collection of Toll Tax on National Highways in Kerala

6063. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the bridge under construction on National Highway Nos. 47 and 17 which pass through Kerala;

(b) the details of the proposals for the construction of bridges on these Highways in future; and

(c) the total amount of toll tax collection on the bridge at Kottappuram on National Highway 17 and on the bridges at Cherthala bye-pass on National Highways 47 during the last years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) There is no bridge under construction on NH 47 in Kerala. There are two bridges under construction on NH 17 in Kerala, namely Cherupalam bridge costing Rs. 19.92 lakhs and Rail over bridge including viaducts and approaches near Kuttipuram for which Road Authority's share is Rs. 127.91 lakhs.

(b) The details of proposals of the construction of bridges on these Highways in future are not known at this stage as Eighth Plan outlay for National Highways is yet to be finalised.

(c) A sum of Rs. 23.16 lakhs has been collected as toll tax on Kottapuram bridge on Nh 17 during 1990-91. There is no bridge on Cherthala bypass on Nh 47.

IDBI-Assisted Companies

6064. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial development Bank of India study on overall performance of assisted companies shows declaration in the growth rate of sales, output and profitability in 1991 compared with last year despite a favorable investment plan aid;

(b) if so, whether the Government have examined the study report of the Industrial Development Bank of India in this regard;

(c) if so, the main factors responsible for this;

(d) the steps being considered by the Government to meet the situation and whether any concrete proposals in this regard have been made during the annual plan of 1992-93; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). With a view to providing an indication of the performances of the corporate sector as a whole, IDBI has been analysing the financial performance of assisted companies in the private corporate

sector in an yearly basis as part of an on-going exercise. The latest study in this series titled 'Financial performance of IDBI Assisted Companies in the Private Corporate Sector 1990-91' analyses on a 3 year trend basis, covering the period 1988-89 to 1990-91, the working of a sample of 401 IDBI assisted companies based on their financial results. Though the Study reveals an all round improvement in the performance registered by the sample companies during 1990-91, it also indicates deceleration in the growth rate of sales, output and profitability ratios as compared to the performance in 1989-90.

On an analysis of the study it is felt that deceleration in the rate of growth of sales, gross profit, operating profit and profit after tax is not unexpected because due to increase in the size of the base and difficulties in increasing the market shares, rates of growth cannot be maintained. Further the exceptionally high growth rates in gross profits, operating profits, profits after tax are indicative of an excellent selection criteria of IDBI and do not indicate any worsening of performance.

In fact the study reveals that the financial ratios maintained by the sampled companies are good and are thus indicative of the sound health of these companies as would be observed from the following data:

- (i) The number of companies with negative rate of return has gone down from 27 in 1988-89 to 16 in 1989-90 and 11 in 1990-91.
- (ii) The number of companies earning more than 20% rate of return has increased from 111 in 1988 to 145 in 1989-90 and 150 in 1990-91.
- (iii) The rate of growth gross capital employed and gross fixed assets has increased. This demonstrates

great confidence of the companies in their future prospects and reveals that future growth is expected.

In the light of the above facts there does not appear to be a need for the Government to take any specific steps in this regard. The far-reaching structural changes encompassing industrial and trade policies initiated by the Government are expected to activate industrial growth.

Projects Funded by ADB

6065. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Industry is witnessing a steady decline in begging projects funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The award of contracts under International Competitive Bidding procedure followed by Asian Development Bank varies on the basis of the type and number of tenders floated which are suitable for Indian bidders, and the quality and competitiveness of the bids submitted. Government of India requests ADB to regularly conduct Business Opportunity Seminars, in order to educate Indian bidders regarding the procurement procedures of the Asian Development Bank.

As per the information furnished by the ADB during the latest ADB Business Opportunities Seminar held in New Delhi on 26.2.92, the cumulative amount of contracts awarded to Indian bidders under ADB funded projects

during the last 5 years amounts to US \$ 587 million.

Rates of Indian Goods in European Markets

6066. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of Indian goods in UK and other European markets have increased; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase further the rates of the goods proposed to be exported to these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The unit value realisation on exports of Indian goods have varied in different sectors. Higher unit value realisation is possible through adoption by industry of new technology, designs and management inputs which Government policies aim to facilitate.

Effects of Black Money

6067. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the overall impact of the black money on the fiscal structure of the country; and

(b) whether the currently policy of incentives of the Government is of effective to curb the black money circulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Generation of black money distorts the fiscal

structure and production pattern of the economy. It makes it more difficult to plan resource allocations to various sectors. Further, it contributes significantly to consumption and inflationary pressures in the economy. To curb the generation of black money, Government are taking various measures including administrative, legal and fiscal etc. from time to time. In the Budgets for 1991-92 and 1992-93, a number of measures aiming at controlling its generation have been announced. These include: Reduction in personal tax rates, tax deduction at source in respect or payment of interest, winnings from horse races, lotteries, widening of the tax base by inclusion of persons engaged in retail trade, voluntary deposits scheme, etc. The overall impact of these measures will be felt over a period of time and Government will bring about modifications in the economic policies, wherever necessary, to meet the emerging situations.

[Translation]

Modernisation of TAFCO

6068. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India (TAFCO) has submitted to the Government a revised proposal for its modernisation and renovation duly approved by the Industrial Development Bank of India.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

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

[English]

Export of Agricultural Products

6069. SHRI SOBHANAD-REESWARA

RAO VADDE:

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the various proposals with the Government for export of agricultural products such as rice, wheat, cotton, tobacco etc., as on February 1, 1992;

(b) whether the Government have evolved a new policy on export front to sustain increased agricultural exports; and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Government has been receiving suggestions from various quarters from time to time boosting agricultural exports. The include a stable policy framework, conscious generation of surpluses for export, establishing backward linkage, providing incentives and assistance of various kinds to exporters, designing better packaging improving quality control measures, simplifying inspection and certification procedures, improving infrastructure support. The Government has been examining these suggestions and adopting these found feasible. It is a continuous process.

(b) and (c). The Government introduced a package of trade policy aimed at strengthening of export incentives, eliminating substantial volume of import licensing and optimal import compression. The system of advance licensing as an instrument of export promotion has also been strengthened. Government have decided to allow established exporters to open foreign currency

accounts in approved banks and allow established exporters to raise external credits, pay for export related imports from such accounts and credit export proceeds to such accounts. Besides, Government have taken other steps which include reducing controls through licensing, simplification of procedures for export, activation of Board of Trade, bilateral discussion with selected countries, interaction with national organisations of trade and industry etc.

Revenue from Tobacco Products

6070. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA

RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue collected by the Union Government by way of excise duty on cigarettes, beedies and other tobacco products during each of the last three years;

(b) the latest position of recovery of union excise duty due from the cigarette manufacturers in the country; and

(c) the action taken for speedy recovery of the outstanding amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Central Excise duty on cigarettes, beedies and other tobacco products realised by the Government during the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is Rs. 1845.75 crores, Rs. 2177.51 crores and Rs. 2342.60 crores respectively.

(b) An amount of Rs. 142.09 crores is outstanding against the cigarette manufacturers.

(c) By and large, the recovery of the amount has been stayed by courts and quasi-judicial authorities. Instructions have been issued to get the stay vacated for speedy recovery of the outstanding arrears.

Export of Spices

6071. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries which are importing spices from India;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned from export of spices during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to increase to production of spices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) In all about 100 countries import spices from India. The major countries among them are given in the Statement attached.

(b) The amount of foreign exchange earned from export of spices during the last 3 years are given are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value (Rs. cr.)</i>
1989-89	274.81
1989-90	275.76
1990-91	238.67

(Source: DGCI & S, Calcutta/Shipping Bills passed by Customs & Exporters returns)

(c) For increasing the productin and productivity of spices a Central Sector Scheme for integrated development of spices has been implemented in various states during 1991-92 with an outlay of Rs. 5 crores. Various measures for increasing the production of spices include - (i) Productin and distribution of improved high yielding plant-ing material of pepper, clove and nutmeg; (ii)

Productin of planting material/foundation seed of pepper, ginger, turmeric, chillies and minor spices (iii) Distribution of input-kits for pepper and minikits for minor spices, (iv) Supply of plant protection sprayers, for pepper; (v) Rehabilitation of old pepper gardens; (vi) Laying out pepper demonstration plots; (vii) Establishment of demonstration-cum-progeny fardebs for spices in North Eastern region including West Bengal; and (viii) Training of farmers on farm processing of spices.

STATEMENT*List of Major Countries Importing Spices from India*

1. Commonwealth of Independent states (Erstwhile U.S.S.R)
2. U.S.A
3. Canada
4. Australia
5. Germany
6. France
7. U.K.
8. Netherlands
9. Italy
10. Czechoslovakia
11. Romania
12. Yugoslavia
13. Poland
14. Bangladesh
15. Japan

16. Korea
17. Malaysia
18. Singapore
19. Pakistan
20. Srilanka
21. Iran
22. Iraq
23. Kuwait
24. Saudi Arabia
25. U.A.E.
26. Oman
27. Yemen
28. Algeria
29. Egypt
30. Morocco
31. Libya
32. Mauritius etc.

the total as on February 1, 1992; quantity of rubber collected so far?

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

(b) As on February 1, 1992, STC was having 23 depots. After 1st February, 1992, 3 more depots were opened at the following places.

Place	Opened on
Perinthalmanna	5.2.92
Trichur	5.2.92
Kasargod	10.2.92

The quantity of rubber collected so far, is as under:-

(Provisional)	
RMA-4	8816 MT
RAMA-5	7169 MT
Total:	15985 MT

[Translation]

Production of Opium

New Depot in Kerala for Collection of Rubber

6072. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has opened any new depot for collection of RMA-4 and RMA-5 variety of rubber in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the venue of the new depot and

6073. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average production of opium per hectare fixed by Central Narcotics Department in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) the number of farmers whose licenses were cancelled for not cultivating the licensed area in these states during the last three years;

(c) the area of land in which these

farmers were not cultivating the opium; and

[English]

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The average qualifying production of opium per hectare fixed for issue of licences for poppy cultivation during 1991-92 in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan was 34 kgs. Condonation in short-fall upto 500 grms./hectare in the opium produced by a cultivator during the year 1990-91 was also allowed for determining the eligibility of a cultivator for licence for the year 1991-92.

(b) There was no case of cancellation of licence of a cultivator on the ground that he did voluntarily cultivate poppy crop in licensed area during last three years.

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

Legal aid Assistance to Weaker Sections, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh

6074. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes and weaker section people are being given legal aid;

(b) if so, the number of people who have been given legal aid in Madhya Pradesh during the each of last three years, category-wise, and

(c) the details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to assist the people from far-flung areas?

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

(b) 42,220 people have been given legal aid during past three years as per break-up given below:-

Year	Scheduled	Advisasis	General
1988-98	2652	1959	5267
1989-90	3420	2423	6263
1990-91	5160	3792	11284
Total	11232	8174	22814

(c) The State Legal Aid & Advice Boards are being advised to set up more Legal Aid Centres at the village level and organise more Legal Aid Camps and Legal Literacy Programme so as to facilitate access to legal-aid to the people from far-flung areas.

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Lok Adalats held and cases disposed of in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years, district-wise?

Lok Adalats in Madhya Pradesh

6075. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) 166 Lok Adalats were organised in which 2,21,266 cases

were settled in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years. A Statement giving the break-up of the number of cases settled, district-wise is attached.

STATEMENT

District-wise information with regard to Lok Adalats held and number of cases disposed of during each of the financial years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91.

1988-89

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Lok Adalats held</i>	<i>Cases settled</i>
1.	Siwani	1	2195
2.	Ujjain	5	1242
3.	Balaghat	1	16546
4.	Datia	1	762
5.	Chhindwara	4	3395
6.	Durg	2	16006
7.	Jagdalpur	3	4882
8.	Baitool	2	7394
9.	Rajnandgaon	4	29816
10.	Raigarh	2	2475
11.	Raipur	1	452
12.	Hoshangabad	2	4957
13.	Tikamgarh	2	2683
14.	Shehdol	4	3115
15.	Satna	1	1096
16.	Indore	2	1417

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Lok Adalats held</i>	<i>Cases settled</i>
17.	Guna	2	1142
18.	Dewas	3	1697
19.	Bhind	1	710
20.	Rattlam	1	1075
21.	Rajgarh	3	2410
22.	Raisen	4	3410
23.	Vidisha	1	2123
24.	Shivpuri	4	5014
25.	Damoh	2	8406
Total		58	123428

1989-90

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Lok Adalats held</i>	<i>Cases settled</i>
1.	Hoshangabad	1	1675
2.	Dewas	1	326
3.	Jhabuwa	2	289
4.	Chhindwara	3	2471
5.	Chhatarpur	2	5344
6.	Sehore	1	19
7.	Siwani	2	840
8.	Rajnandgaon	4	4202
9.	Vidisha	1	877
10.	Jagdalpur	1	21
11.	Durg	2	9840

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Lok Adalats held</i>	<i>Cases settled</i>
12.	Khandwa	1	725
13.	Raipur	1	47
14.	Indore	1	139
15.	Shajapur	2	1506
16.	Bhind	2	1898
17.	Rajgarh	1	1020
18.	Raigarh	3	2304
19.	Betul	1	2505
20.	Mandla	1	75
21.	Damoh	2	1983
22.	Ujjain	1	77
23.	Satna	1	0
24.	Ambikapur	1	1500
25.	Shehdol	1	940
26.	Sagar	1	20
Total:		40	40791

1990-91

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Lok Adalats</i>	<i>Cases settled</i>
1.	Chhindwara	4	2101
2.	Damoh	6	3969
3.	Durg	3	20277
4.	Jagdalpur	4	1368

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Lok Adalats</i>	<i>Cases settled</i>
5.	Balaghat	1	15
6.	Bilaspur	1	47
7.	Betul	2	1178
8.	Mandla	2	444
9.	Rajnandgaon	5	2489
10.	Raigarh	4	1886
11.	Sagar	7	5205
12.	Siwani	2	352
13.	Hoshangabad	1	10
14.	Chhatarpur	3	3720
15.	Tikamgarh	3	2757
16.	Panna	1	262
17.	Ujjain	2	502
18.	Khargon	1	135
19.	Jhabuwa	3	2092
20.	Dewas	3	2866
21.	Mandsaur	2	1233
22.	Ratlam	1	66
23.	Raisun	1	818
24.	Vidisha	1	1210
25.	Shivpuri	2	1302
26.	Sehore	2	680
27.	Bhopal	1	63
Total:		68	57047

[Translation]

Modernisation of Ordnance Factories

6076. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to modernise the ordnance factories;

(b) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). Modernisation programme of Ordnance Factories is an on-going process and the steps taken include replacement and renewal of old plant and machinery augmentation of capacities in critical areas and introduction of 'state-of-the-art' technology in production.

(c) The total expenditure likely to be incurred in 1991-92 on this account including projects and Works is Rs. 341.18 crore. A provision has been made for Rs. 380 crores in the 1992-93 budget estimates.

[English]

Decline in Tea Prices

6077. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the price of tea in 1991 as compared to the previous year in five auction centres;

(b) whether the fall was sharper in South Indian Centres;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to help the tea industry to come out of this situation?

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

(c) The overall decline in prices of tea during 1991 was a world wide phenomenon. As against the 7% decline in the prices in Indian auction centres, 18%, 28% and 9% was registered in Colombo, Jakarta and London respectively. Moreover the sharper decline in the price of South Indian Tea is no account of its higher availability.

(d) Government have been in constant touch with the new Republics of erstwhile USSR, which was the largest importer of Indian tea, to finalise purchase plan for tea from India for 1992 so as to provide adequate support for price line in Indian auctions.

Decline in Tea Exports

6078. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:
SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:
SHRI LALIT ORAON:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of tea produced in the country and exported in each of the quarters during the last two years, till date, country-wise;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(c) whether there has been a substantial decline in the export of tea in recent months;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase tea production

and to boost its export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The quantity of tea produced in the country in each of the quarters during the last two years is as follows:-

(Qty :M. Kgs.)

	1990	1991
Ist Quarter	54.47	58.67
II nd Quarter	200.91	204.63
III rd Quarter	268.30	282.89
IV Quarter	190.98	195.52
	714.66	741.71

* Estimated

Quarterwise break up of the countrywise exports will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The amount of foreign exchange from total export of tea during 1990-91 was estimated at Rs.1070.15 crores. The amount of foreign exchange from the total export of tea in the ten months, April '91 to January '92 is estimated at Rs. 1014.30 crores as against Rs. 984.96 during the same period last years.

(c) There has been no decline in the exports during April-91 to January-92 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Tea Board has been operating various developmental schemes for increasing tea production. These schemes provide

for long-term loan, subsidy and grant-in-aid for the purpose of new planting, replanting, rejuvenation, creation of irrigation facilities, procurement of processing machineries etc. In order to encourage tea export, various export incentives are granted to exporters in addition to promotional campaigns and schemes undertaken by the Tea Board to popularise Indian Tea abroad.

[Translation]

Underinvoicing of Imports

6079. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Underinvoicing of Imports on rise" appearing in "Financial Express" dated December 11, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the Government have

taken steps to check these irregularities;

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

(d) the frauds in import-invoicing noticed by the Government during the current year so far; and

(e) the action taken against the guilty traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). A critical scrutiny of the value of imported goods by assessing officers is conducted at the time of assessment. Besides, specialised agencies such as Special Intelligence and Investigation Branches and Special valuation cells within the Customs House, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and the Enforcement Directorate collect intelligence/information regarding under-invoicing and investigate such cases.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Rise in Prices of Polyester Yarn

6080. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in last six months there was a spurt in the prices of polyester yarn;

(b) if so, the prices of polyester yarn in the beginning of financial year 1991-92 and the prices prevailing in the month of December, 1991,

(c) whether the Government have found out the reasons for rise in prices of these yarn; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the

remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Production of Cotton

6081. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Textile Exports may Nose-dive: Millowners" appearing in 'Hindustan Times' dt. January 16, 1992;

(b) if so, whether there is heavy fall in the production of cotton yarn during the year 1991-92;

(c) the reasons for the decline in production;

(d) the estimated production of cotton yarn during the current year;

(e) whether the production of cloth is also likely to fall due to this reason;

(f) if so, the estimated production of cloth after this fall?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Estimated production of cotton yarn during the current year is 1490 million kgs. in the year 1991-92.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

**Realisation of Excise Duty in
Maharashtra**

6082. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO
GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of excise duty realised
during 1990-91 and 1991-92 in Maharashtra;

(b) the targets fixed in this regard;

(c) the amount outstanding so far; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government
for its realisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) As per depart-
mental records, the revenue realised from
excise duty (exclusive of cesses not admin-
istered by the Department of Revenue) from
the collectorates falling in Maharashtra dur-
ing 1990-91 and April, 1991-February, 1992
are estimated to be Rs. 7205.56 crores and
Rs. 7106.11 crores respectively.

(b) State-wise targets are not fixed.

(c) and (d). In view of (b) above, do not
arise.

[English]

**Smuggling of Polyester Yarn at Indo-Pak
border**

6083. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE :
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware
of the large scale smuggling of polyester yarn
across the Indo-Pak border;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the
details thereof during the last two years, till
date; and

(c) the steps taken to curb such activi-
ties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Available in-
telligence and seizure reports do not indicate
large scale smuggling of polyester yarn across
the Indo-Pak border.

(b) The details of synthetic fibres and
yarns, including polyester yarn, seized across
Indo-Pak border are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value of synthetic fibres & yarn seized</i>
1990	Rs. 9 lakhs
1991	Rs. 23.66 lakhs
1992* (upto February)	Rs. 1,800/-

*Provisional

(c) Indo-Pak border continues to be
sensitive to smuggling. In order to combat
such smuggling, anti-smuggling drive has
been intensified and the Customs presence
has been intensified and the Customs pres-
ence has been reinforced recently by the
creation of two Sub-Collectorates exclusively
for anti-smuggling work with Headquarters
at Amritsar and Jodhpur in the Punjab and
Rajasthan sectors respectively. More than
60% of the border in the Punjab sector has
been fenced with barbed wire and charged
with high voltage electric current in order to
restrict any border crossing. During the night

and odd hours, curfew is being imposed in the border areas of Punjab with Pakistan whenever felt necessary. Close co-ordination is also being maintained between all the agencies concerned with the detection and prevention of smuggling such Border Security Force, Customs and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence.

Tea Plantations in Dehradun

6084. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the production of tea in Dehradun has adversely been affected due to various factors;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to preserve these tea gardens;

(c) whether the Government are also aware of the suitability of the ladder shaped fields in Garhwal region for production and development of tea plantation; and

(d) if so, the measures Government have taken or propose to take to promote tea plantation in that region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) According to a 'Techno-Economic Survey' of the Doon Valley tea industry undertaken by the Tea Board in 1989, the factors contributing to decline in tea production in Dehradun include Conversion of tea area into residential plots, lack of interest for development by tea garden owners, acquisition/requisition of land by various authorities, fragmentation of holdings change of weather conditions owing to massive deforestation and lack of irrigation facilities.

(b) According to the surveys carried out in the past the scope of extending tea plantations in Doon Valley is limited. Emphasis, is, however, being given for replantation and rejuvenation of low yielding tea areas in the existing tea estates. Tea Board has set up a tea nursery in one of the working tea estates in Dehradun.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Crisis in Spinning Mills in Orissa

6085. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of the spinning mills in Orissa are facing crises and some of them are on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make them viable; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government have taken a number of measures to revive the mills such as creation of a Nodal Agency/Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction to evolve and manage Rehabilitation package for viable mills, setting up of Textile Modernisation Fund to meet the modernisation requirements of the textile mills.

[Translation]

Repair of Jaipur-Jhalwar Section of National Highway No.8

6086. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jaipur and Jhalwar section of National Highway No.8 is in dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the amount spent on repair of this highways during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to keep the road traffic worthy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir. (Jaipur-Jhalwar Section falls on NH. No.12 and not on NH 8.)

(b) and (c). An expenditure amounting to Rs. 412.00 lakhs has been incurred on maintenance & repairs of Jaipur-Jhalwar Section of National Highway No. 12 during the last three years. Maintenance and repairs of National Highways is a continuous process and all steps are taken to keep the road a traffic worthy condition.

Writ Petitions

6087. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of writ petitions filed in the Supreme Court of various High Court under Articles 32, 226 and 227 of the Constitution during the last three years;

(b) whether most of the citizens utilise the aforesaid Articles instead of using the facilities of Administrative and other agencies which has resulted in the increase in number of cases in the courts; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to amend the powers of these writ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The available information in respect of 14 High Courts is furnished in the attached Statement. Similar information in respect of Supreme Court and the four remaining High Courts is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) No such information is available with the Government. It may pertinently be pointed out that admission of writ petitions is a matter for decision by the Superior Courts themselves who take into account all relevant aspects such as whether the applicant has availed of other available administrative remedies, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the High Court</i>	<i>Total No. of writ petitions filed under Article 226 & 227 of the Constitution during the last 3 years (1989-1991)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	53704
Bombay	56469

<i>Name of the High Court</i>		<i>Total No. of writ petitions filed under Article 226 & 227 of the Constitution during the last 3 years (1989-1991)</i>
Calcutta	-	52774
Delhi	-	15259
Gauhati	-	14187
Gujarat	-	27437
Himachal Pradesh	-	2256
Karnataka	-	79588
Kerala	-	36404
Orissa	-	6860
Paina	-	36184
Punjab & Haryana High Court	-	61185
Sikkim	-	58
Madhya Pradesh	-	25608

[English]

Import of Rubber

6088. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and quality of rubber imported during each of the last three years;

(b) the steps taken to ensure that such imported rubber is of the same quality as the natural rubber available in the country;

(c) whether the imported rubber is not a fit substitute of natural rubber available in the

country;

(d) if so, to what use such rubber is put to;

(e) whether the Government propose to restrict such imports, and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The quantity and quality of rubber imported by STC during the last three years was as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>RSS-3</i>	<i>SMR-20</i>	<i>Total</i>
1988-89	32,771	18,592	51,363
1989-90	24,049	2,500	26,549
1990-91	25,699	6,000	31,699

STC has not imported any quantity of Rubber during the year 1991-92

(b) The pre-shipment inspection for quality and weightment is carried out by the internationally reputed independent surveyors nominated by the STC to ensure the quality. The imported rubber is of the same quality as that available in the country.

(c) Imported rubber is a fit substitute for natural rubber available in the country.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). No import of rubber was allowed during 1991-92. Decisions for import to meet domestic requirements will have to be based on demand-supply position from year to year. There is no intention to restrict imports for export production.

Recovery of Bank Dues from Untraceable small Units

6089. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Economic Survey has brought out that there are 1.25 lakh small units which are non-existent and untraceable and these units own Rs. 20 crores to the banks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to

trace these missing units to recover the bank dues from them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure that such situations do not arise in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This is based on data as at the end of March, 1990 compiled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from half-yearly returns submitted by commercial banks in respect of sick SSI and non-SSI industrial units. The data also includes units in the tiny and decentralised sectors as well as those assisted under Special schemes like the Scheme for providing Self Employment of Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) and the Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SETUP). There are various reasons for the reporting of such units which reflect the closure of business operations or the non-traceability of individuals assisted under Special Schemes, among other factors.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, banks recover their dues from such non-traceable non-existent units or units which have no tangible assets left by filing claims with the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) in respect of units covered under the DICGC Scheme.

(e) Proper credit appraisal, close moni-

toring of the borrowal accounts, ensuring the end-use of fund, checking stock statements, scrutinising quarterly information system statements, attending to pre and post sanction inspection, and taking follow up action in individual cases, are some of the steps required to be taken by banks to minimise exposure to sick units. There is also the need to gear up the organisational machinery in the banks and evolving a system of taking appropriate action when units show signs of incipient sickness. Detailed guidelines have been issued by RBI to the Banks covering all the above aspects. Banks have a system of fixing accountability and in cases where it is felt that adequate precautions have not been taken. Suitable esquires are initiated against erring officials.

Loans Schemes by NABARD

6090. SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has a scheme for cooperative land development banks to lend Rs. 750,000/- to non-farm section under certain conditions;

(b) whether the West Bengal, remains outside the scope of the scheme;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether NABARD has been contemplating extension of the integrated scheme for financing non-farm activities by withdrawing some to the resurrections; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it has a refinance scheme called

'Integrated Loan Scheme' under which Co-operative Land Development Banks can finance non-farm activities and draw refinance upto Rs. 7,50,000/- on automatic basis.

(b) and (c). The Integrated Loan Scheme is available to Land Development Banks (LDBs) subject to certain eligibility conditions. One such condition is that the LDB should be classified as 'A' or 'B' in audit. Since West Bengal LDB is not classified under audit, the scheme has not been extended to it.

(d) and (e). The matter of relaxing the conditions will be finalised by NABARD in consultations with National Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Banks Federation.

[Translation]

Turnover by MMTc

6091. SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the turnover of the Minerals and Metals Corporation of India Ltd. during each of the last three years;

(b) the total profit or loss during the period;

(c) the types of Metals and Minerals under each category and their quantity exported during the period;

(d) the countries to which export has been made; and

(e) the terms and conditions for such exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.

CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The turnover of Minerals and Metals Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC) during the last three years was as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)

1988-89	3879.97
1989-90	5097.25
1990-91	5622.98

(b) MMTC's profit after tax during the period was:

(Rs. in Crores)

1988-89	32.05
1989-90	41.94

1990-91

77.28

(c) Item-wise details of minerals and other products exported by MMTC during the last three years are given in the statement attached.

(d) The main countries to which exports have been made are Japan, South Korea, China, Malaysia, Pakistan, North Korea, Hong Kong, Romania, Belgium, France, Germany, U.K., Switzerland, Holland, USA, Middle East, etc.

(e) Exports are undertaken by MMSTC on FOB or C&F basis, depending upon buyers' demand. Exports to Nepal/Bangladesh are effected by rail/road/ship. Export proceeds are generally realised in hard currency excepting from countries having Rupee Payment arrangement.

STATEMENT

		1989		1990		1991		Qty. '000 tonnes	Val. Rs. million
		Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.		
	1		2	3	4	5	6		
EXPORTS									
<i>Minerals</i>									
Iron Ore	17,645	3,813		17,520	4,968	14,226	5,253		
Iron Ore Concentrates	2,752	493		3,049	612	298	63		
Manganese Ore	295	135		383	381	295	415		
Coal	212	169		146	143	88	108		
Chrome Ore	526	625		292	673	228	430		
Bauxite	227	37		343	65	285	90		
Bayles	34	11		99	39	68	28		

Val: Rs. million						
1989		1990		1991		
Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Others Products						
Agro-Products	271	-	102	-	530	
Industrial Products	459	-	411	-	123	
Diamonds/Gems/ Jewellery	601	-	1,278	-	1,694	
Merchanting	243	-	137	-	213	
Projects abroad	334	-	747	-	583	
Counter Trade	1,535	-	1,907	-	3,717	
Others	-	-	20	-	2	
Total Exports:	8,726		11,483		13,249	

Inland Container Depots

6092. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow the Private Sector to set up Inland Container depots if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government have allowed the container Freight Station to be set up by the private sector; and

(c) if so, the details of the arrangements made thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, The Government has decided to allow private sector to participate in the setting up, management and operation of Inland Container Depots (ICDS) and Container Freight Stations (CFSs) in India with a view to providing a degree of efficiency, productivity and competition in the operation of such ICDs/CFSs and mobilising adequate resources for their future development.

An Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Ministry of Commerce has been set up to provide single-window clearance to all proposals for setting up of ICDs/CFSs)

[English]

Withdrawal of Interest on Cooperative Bank Loans

6093. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has suggested to the Union Government for the withdrawal to three percent additional interest on Co-operative Bank loans; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that they have not approached the Union Government suggesting the withdrawal of three percent additional interest on cooperative loans.

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

Excise on Tourist Cars

6094. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether to tourist cards carry an excise duty at the rate of 31.5% against the normal excise of 66% charged on passenger cars;

(b) whether tourist permits are misused to evade normal excise duty; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to avoid misuse of tourist permits for purchase of cars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Saloon cars registered as taxis attract a concessional rate of 30% Basic Excise Duty + 10% Special Excise Duty of Basic Excise Duty under Notification No. 162/86 dated 1.3.86, subject to the conditions specified in the said Notification as against normal duty of 60% Basic Excise Duty + 1% Special Excise Duty of Basic Excise Duty applicable to passenger cars.

(b) A few instances of misuse of concessions have come to the notice of Government.

(c) Directorate General of Anti-Evasion, New Delhi have issued instructions to the field formations to alert them about the alleged misuse of the concessions extended for saloon cars used as taxis. The field formations have also been advised to conduct a survey by contracting vehicle registration authorities so as to detect cases of misuse of concessions.

Export of Iron Ore.

6095. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be

pleased to state:

(a) the amount and value of iron ore exported during each of the last three years, and the target fixed for 1992, State-wise; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to boost the export of iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The quantity and value of iron ore exported during each of the last three years and the target fixed for 1992-93 are as under:-

Qty. in lakh tonnes

Val. in Rs. crores.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
1989-90	337.11	882.85
1990-91	319.73	1061.32
1991-92 (April '91-Feb. '92)	272.20	1340.12
1992-93 (Target)	322.40	1562.30

(b) In order to render our exports competitive, Government has extended benefit under Section 80HHC of the Income Tax Act to processed minerals including processed/beneficiated iron ore apart from the advantage of Dollar-Rupee convertibility under the Liberalised Exchange Rate Management Scheme on all exports including minerals and ores.

[*Translation*]

Utilisation of Jute Sticks and Waste

6096. SHRISHRAVANKUMARPATEL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Jute Industries Research Association, Calcutta, has concluded that better utilisation of unused jute sticks and jute waste can be gainfully utilised for manufacture of newsprint;

(b) if so, the whether the commercial viability and related factors of this claim have been or are being verified by the Government; and

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

[Translation]

The Government opposed the action taken by the State Governor and categorically condemned it and sought a clarification whether this could be done without Presidential assent. In this way the Government sought legal advice in the matter. But now the situation has come to such a pass that even though the House is in session, the Government did not take it into confidence and after the House was adjourned for the day, it issued a telegram to the Governor and the Chief Secretary of the State. The text of the telegram is as follows:-

12.00 hrs.

RE. IMPOSITION OF PRESIDENT'S
RULE IN NAGALAND UNDER ARTICLE
356 OF THE CONSTITUTION

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: One after the other. I ask Mr. George Fernandes.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given you an Adjournment Motion Notice this morning. After giving the notice when I reached the House I found this supplementary list that had been distributed by your office. It states:-

[English]

Shri S.B. Chavan to make a statement regarding President's rule in Nagaland.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, sir, I do not know when the decision to impose president's rule in Nagaland had been taken on 27th March, the Hon. Home Minister made a submission in the House that the Governor has taken a decision to dissolve the State Assembly and allow the care taken Government to run the administration and make preparations for the polls. In his own words:

[English]

We cannot forget about this decision.

[English]

"The President has today the 2nd April, 1992 issued proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Nagaland assuming for himself as President of India (a) the functions of the Government of Nagaland and all powers vested or exercisable by the Governor; (b) declaring all powers of the State Legislature to be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament and; (c) making other consequential provisions.

The Proclamation and the Order are being published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 3 sub-section (1) dated the 2nd April, 1992 vide this Ministry's Notification reproduced below"

[Translation]

An Hon. Member: What was the time of issue?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Time has not been mentioned but after going through the following paragraph, it seems how hastily it was done:-

[English]

"This proclamation together with the Order may also be republished

in the State Gazette of today 2nd
April. Copies of the Proclamation
being posted separately"

provisions of the Constitution...."

[Translation]

[Translation]

This telegram was issued yesterday. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know as to how this decision had been taken. Article 356 deals with the Emergency Powers. We are too much perturbed by this article because of our bitter experience in 1975. If you study this article you will grant permission to my adjournment Motion because it is necessary, Article 356 state:-

[English]

"356 (1) If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a state or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation..."

[Translation]

There are three things in it to which I have referred. I would like to know whether the report from the Governor had been received or was there any such report under article 356 of the Constitution that-

[English]

"...the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution...."

[Translation]

Had the report been received I would have agreed that you have full power to do so or otherwise.

[English]

"If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the

Mr. Speaker, Sir, firstly, I would like to seek clarification from the Government in this respect, because the Hon. Home Minister had a submission in this regard on the 27th March.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, a few days back when I raised the matter, you have given a ruling that the conduct of the Governor of Nagaland cannot be discussed. But if there is a discussion, we should be allowed to participate. This will naturally include the conduct of the Governor. We want a discussion. Let us have a discussion [Interruptions]

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: On 27th March, the Hon. Home Minister said here that the Governor took these steps under Article 174. If the Government had any doubts about the powers of the Governor under this article, it should have stated the same in the House as to what had happened there. What were the circumstances that forced the Government to take this decision?

Mr. speaker, Sir, the Rajya Sabha elections were due for 24th March. There were two candidates, one of them was ex-Chief Minister, Shri Vamujou belonging to the Naga peoples Council and the other of the Congress Party. The Minister of State of External Affairs, leaving aside his all other assignments, had been camping there for 4 days from 23rd to 26th instant.... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I am on a point of order. During the Zero Hour, he is making a long speech and that also is regarding the conduct of the Governor. We oppose this. We should have all the documents.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): They want to politicise the issue. Others also should be allowed to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to allow you. Shri Ramesh Chennithala, I will allow you to speak. I am going to allow you to speak.

SHRI A. CHARLES: This should be done under a substantive motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me decide under what it should be done. You do not have to tell me that thing. Shri Ramesh Chennithala, if you want to speak I will allow you to speak. But under what provision, let me decide. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Really, you can very well reply and you should reply instead of just raising the point. Please take your seat.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: He is making a long speech.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He stays there for four days. Despite all his manoeuvres Shri Vamujō gets himself elected to Rajya Sabha with the help of the votes of his party people. There are 24 members in the ruling party in the House and it is in majority there. Still Shri Vamujō got elected from there. He took the oath of Office and secrecy today at 11.00 A.M. Then Mr. Speaker, Sir, starts the whole process to dislodge the Government by all means. The Chief Minister convenes his Cabinet meeting and moves a Resolution, which the Governor accepts in exercise of the powers vested in him and dissolves the State Assembly. Then a new process of fresh elections sets in. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to question the basis on which these things took place. All this took place yesterday, you can gauge the intentions of the Government in the matter. The decision was taken yesterday and it was given a retrospective effect from 27 March. Then not a single word in this regard has been reported in any of the national newspapers. President's Rule has been thrust upon Nagaland. Even in significant speeches

made by Ministers are published in the newspapers but such an important decision taken by the Cabinet, assented to by the President and sent to Governor, with due gazette notification, has not been reported in any of the newspapers. The people were kept in dark. Even the Hon. M.P.s were not informed about the happening till today morning... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I must be fair to them. I have got the letter from the Home Ministry early in the morning before the House started.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): When was this done?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): How did they come you know? *(Interruptions)* No newspaper has published it... *(Interruptions)*.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: They asked for the permission to inform the House. Not this way. You can argue your case. Do not quarrel please.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not refer to constitutional propriety but I would like to point out a few things very strongly. When a debate is taking place on this by the Government and Hon. Members of the Treasury Benches, I would like to refer to the verdict of the Supreme Court Pronounced by a bench of five judges. The matter had been taken up on 4 May 1979 to review the decision of the then

[Sh. George Fernandes]

Governor of Rajasthan, Shri Raghukul Tilak. In this connection, I would like to read out the verdict of the apex court.

[English]

It is no doubt that the Governor is appointed by the President which means in effect and substance, the Government of India, and that is only a mode of appointment. It does not make the Governor an employee or servant of the Government of India. Every person appointed by the President is not necessarily an employee of the Government of India. So also it is not material that the Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President. It is a constitutional provision for determination of the term of office of the Governor and it does not make the Government of India an employer of the Governor. His office is not subordinate or subservient to the Government of India. He is not amenable to the directions of the Government of India nor is he accountable to them for the manner in which he carried his functions and duties. He is an independent, constitutional office which is not subject to the control of the Government of India. He is constitutionally a head of the state in whom is vested the executive powers of the state and without whose assent, there can be no legislation in exercise of the legislative powers of the State.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the verdict given by a five member bench of the Supreme Court and even after that the Union Minister of Home Affairs says these things in this august House. We cannot even imagine saying such things. We have taken this verdict very seriously and we are seeking legal advice in this regard.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure, George Fernandesji, you have the greater interest at your heart. You are putting your case very cogently and forcefully. Supposing, something of this nature is done without informing

the Government, what are the consequences of it? supposing the House is dissolved and the Government of India is in dark about it.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr speaker, Sir, the decision was taken by the State Government. There is a duly elected Assembly. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We can find out from the Governor. (Interruptions) It is a very important question. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: dangerous doctrine. are they headmasters? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If the House is dissolved and the Government of India is unaware of it, what is the consequence of it?

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if anyone feels that the country's constitution needs to be amended, it's an altogether different issue. (Interruptions) But as per the existing constitutional powers of the states as well as the Gubernatorial office... (Interruptions) as per the autonomy guaranteed to them under the constitution, this House or the Union Government has no right to interfere in this business. The central Government is empowered to intervene in the internal affairs of the state only under the provisions of Article 356 which is considered to be an emergency provision.

[English]

Article 356 and that entire chapter deals with the emergency provisions of the Constitution. If there is a break-down, and if the President is convinced that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with this

Constitution, these provisions can be applied. But this constitution allows the State Government to decide when it would like to dissolve the Assembly and go for elections. After all, what is the Chief Minister? The Chief Minister in the state Government did not try to perpetuate them. They did not engage in any kind of a game. He proved his majority. For four days, you tried day in and day out, sitting there, to see that the Government is reduced to a minority by defeating the candidates of the ruling party in the Rajya Sabha elections.

The Government proved its majority and it got its man elected. It was running the state. You had no report in your possession which said that things were happening in Nagaland which had destroyed this Constitution or that the affairs of the State were not being carried on in accordance with this Constitutions. What had gone wrong? The only argument that has been made by the Home Minister was that there were matters pending before the Supreme Court. There are many matters, many election petitions, all kinds of Writs and what have you against the Government, pending in the supreme Court, High Courts and in other Courts. Does that mean that till such petitions are disposed off, you cannot dissolve the House?

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, supposing that many cases are pending against many Hon. Members in various Courts, does that mean that till these cases are disposed off is House can not be dissolved? If for some or the other reason, the Prime Minister takes a decision to dissolve the House and seek the mandate of the people, can anyone stop him from doing so? Does anyone has the right to question his decision? Can the Supreme Court or for that matter anyone else stop the Prime Minister from carrying out his decision? If under the provisions of the Constitution, the Prime Minister enjoys the power to recommend the dissolution of the House and go in for fresh elections, the Chief Minister of the State too enjoys the same powers. The

State Government too enjoy the same powers.

Mr. Speaker: Agreed.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In this case also, the State Chief Minister has exercised these powers, to which he is entitled, but it is not acceptable to the centre. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Indian Institute of advanced studies has brought out a book by shri J.R. Civan of the Kurukshetra University, titled Politics of President's Rule in India. It is an in-depth study of the politics behind the imposition of president's Rule in the country. I would like to mention here the sum and substance of this book. I would like to specifically mention here, the conclusion that the author has arrived at, after this thorough study.

[English]

Whenever the Government of the Congress Party or a Government supported by it from outside or a Government in which it was a major partner failed or was about to fall, the Assemblies, instead of being suspended, were immediately dissolved. And he further says that whenever a recommendation for dissolution under Article 174 (2) (b) - and this is what has happened in Nagaland - and under Article 336 was made by a non-Congress outgoing Chief Minister or a non-Congress Chief Minister, having a doubtful majority, it was rejected in all cases, when the Congress Party was keen on farming Government.

[Translation]

So, this is the politics of President's rule. Such politics should not violate the Constitutional Principles estimated in the Constitution. Therefore Mr. Speaker, sir, I request you do accept any notice for. The adjournment Motion.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am obliged to you. The other day, we were told that the Vishwanath Pratap Singh Government was

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

busy in toppling the State Governments, after it came to power. But we find that the leopard can never change its spots; whether it is Chidambaram or Chavan or Rajiv Gandhi or Rao. The same attitude is being followed namely, they want to bring in every State under their control. This is nothing but their insatiable greed to hold on to power or to acquire power by any means.

Sir, obviously, it seems that there has been no report from the Governor. Therefore, it is an action of an angry Executive at the Centre. When the Governor, under the Constitutional provisions is not under the Centre - only the President is the Appointing authority - therefore, this imposition of President's rule, is it teaching a lesson to the Governor? I would like to know about this from the treasury benches. We have chartered a federal constitution where the powers of the Centre and the States are laid in different parts of the Constitution. There is a specific provision for dissolution of an Assembly by the Governor. Except under emergency provision of article 356 the President of India cannot dissolve a Legislative Assembly. Once the Governor is bound to accept the Cabinet's decision, approval and recommendation of the Chief Minister, he has exercised his power.

Now what is being said? We are not informed. It may be politeness, it may be courtesy, but it is not a constitutional requirement. Let us know from this Government whether they interpret the Constitution in a manner that before a Governor takes a decision under his constitutional authority, he has to take the consent of the Central Government. Therefore when the Governor calls Leader of a Legislative Assembly Party to form a Government, does he have to take the sanction and approval of the President of India and the Government in Delhi? If he dismisses a Minister there, does he have to take approval of the Government at Delhi? We would like to know whether that is the contention of the Central Government in this country. I would like to know whether the Congress Party says that.

It is amazing and an affront, it is an attack on the Constitution. Our Constitution has not made the Central Government a superior authority vis-a-vis States. Certain powers have been given to the Centre for which one has to look into the Constitution. These emergency provisions, our Constitution makers thought, should be left with the Centre and that has caused havoc in this country. Sarkaria Commission has said how article 356 has been misused for political purposes by the Congress Governments, one after another.

What is this arrogation of power in the Central Government? To see that if a Governor acts without their prior consent or approval, they must exercise their so-called authority when there is no such authority?

This is very very serious development in our constitutional history, constitutional set up. Merely paying lip service to Constitution won't do. By this attitude the very fragile basis of the Centre-State relation is further being attacked, challenged. Already the States are reeling under the Centre. Different types of authorities they are exercising. Controlling of money power; money strings they are controlling; other authorities they are controlling through the exercise of planning process etc. There is a discrimination between state and State. Now today it is an amazing attitude by the Central Government. If I may say so with great Sorrow, it has fallen from the chair that what the Central Government can do when they were not informed about it.

MR. SPEAKER: As far as the authority of the Governor to dissolve the House at the instance of the Cabinet in the State Government is concerned, nobody is disputing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am obliged, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Should it not be informed?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The question whether it has to be informed earlier or later is there. They have been informed later; who does not know?

MR. SPEAKER: When the Parliament is in Session we are asking so many questions. You are asking me to direct the Home Minister to give the information and the Home Minister is not in a position to get the information and give it to you. Is that a happy position?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore it seems the Government of India feels aggrieved, feels cut-off that a Governor of a State.....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not saying anything on the authority of the Cabinet, authority of the Governor. I am saying on information.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN(Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Mulayam Singh Government was deposed in U.P. The Centre was not provided with any information.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The question of information can only be a courtesy. There is no constitutional requirement, if you go by the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the implication of not following this courtesy?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Take action against the Governor. This is very serious. Therefore for ordinary courtesy not shown to the Central Government, the Government is teaching a lesson to the Governor. And teaching a lesson to the Governor is to impose the President's rule there?

MR. SPEAKER: You can very well say that the Central Government has committed a mistake under article 356 and all those things. But what is the implication? I am just on this point only. What is the implication if the Government has no information to give it to you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There cannot be any constitutional implication. We

would like to know. (Interruptions) This will be a dangerous theory.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not asking you to adopt it. You can leave it also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Since it has impressed you...

MR. SPEAKER: It has impressed me because many times the Home Minister was asked to give the information. The Home Minister was on his legs and said, "I have no information."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, if they had called the Governor to Delhi and had given him a piece of their mind, I would not say all these things although that should not have been done. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Whether article 356 was used properly or improperly, you can have your own discretion, and you can say anything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Governor had informed. (Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI(Gandhi Nagar): I do not think that it is incumbent or obligatory or any constitutional responsibility of the Governor. (Interruptions) Even as a matter of courtesy, I would say, it is up to him.

I remember what happened in the case of Meghalaya. All of us here had expressed certain views and the Government expressed its helplessness and said, "we cannot compel the Governor. The Governor has not informed us.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you stick to this view, I am asking

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: No. (Interruptions) There is no constitutional obligation. (Interruptions) If the Home Minister had sought for any information, I am sure, the Governor would have given it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let us not construe the Constitution just to suit a particular occasion or to justify a particular action. That will be a very sad day if Constitution is played about. If you give a particular meaning on a particular occasion only to suit your convenience, that will be a dangerous situation deagerous doctrine.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The constitution has to have a meaning. *(Interruptions)* Apparently, clearly they have acted without the Governor's report. Today only because the Governor has the hardihood of taking a decision without obtaining their permission or clearance of blessing, this Government arrogates to itself the power of a superior authority that they can dictate to them, teach them lessons like this with a whip in hand. Where are we? then, this Parliament will just wait here for the purpose of giving *Post facto* approval to all the indiscretions of this Government because of their majority however they may have secured this majority. *(Interruptions)* We all know this a very dangerous doctrine. On the other hand, I would except the Chair—the Speaker of this Lok Sabha which the highest body in this country. This House is charged with the maintenance of parliamentary democracy in this country, sustaining parliamentary democracy in this country.

We would except you to admonish this Government. It is nothing but a rape of the Constitution. this strikes at the Centre-State relations very seriously. Therefore, this Government owes an explanation. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I can't admonish anybody here. I can just pose the questions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Now it seems that in this country only two bodies are working overtime—IB and PIB. That is why no intimation was given to the people. No intimation was given to this country.

Therefore, they utilise these agencies for the purpose of suppression of the news to the people of this country. That is why we have to wait for this supplementary agenda to our list of business. I strongly object to this. The Home Minister should have been here. He should have made a statement at the beginning. Therefore, this is a matter where the Government must immediately take steps.

I know it cannot be undone now. Assembly is no longer there. Let them have the courage to hold the election at least. The Home Minister should be brought here and be reprimanded at the Bar of this House.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say only one thing. Whatever Shri Somnathji has said in respons to your question.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please leave it.

(Interruptions)

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: It is very much essential to keep it in the record ...*(Interruptions)* The Governor immediately informed the centre and the centre doesn't deny this. somnathji says that there is no way out.

[English]

Under 356 (2) "Any such Proclamation may be revoked or varied by a subsequent Proclamation.

[Translation]

We urge the Government to revoke this proclamation under the provision of Article 356 (2)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. speaker Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the Central Government for imposition of President's Rule in Nagaland though late. It was surprising that the Governor of Nagaland had dissolved the Assembly under art

174 and that too, not supported by a Cabinet resolution. Sir, if the Governor is acting with the advice of the Chief Minister, without the support of the Cabinet resolution of that State Government, then it is impropriety and in that case, the Governor cannot act arbitrarily and *suomotu*. Secondly, another important point is that when he had communicated to the Central Government subsequently, he had cited that it was because of law and order situation. Then he said that the MLAs were changing parties and that was why, it was necessary for him to dissolve the Assembly. If that is the position, then in that case, keeping this caretaker Government is also not right. And as we have seen, which he has also pointed out subsequently, the Chief Minister recommended seven Members of that Council of Ministers of the caretaker Government to be removed from the cabinet. so, it is apparent that the entire action of the Governor was fabricated and that was done with some intention and with the pressure of some outside agency. When I say outside, I mean outside Nagaland and not outside India. Some people are speaking eloquently today. Let them say as to what should be done if some action is done by the Governors of other States in such a situation. What will be their action when the Governor acts on the advice of the Chief Minister but not supported by the Cabinet Resolution?

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Your presumption is wrong.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: That is why, Sir, I totally support that action. It is only for a healthy democratic polity, it is absolutely necessary to take action. Not only that, the Central Government also should take action on the Governor for his activity.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: (shillong): Thank you, sir. when we were small children, we were told not to point any accusing finger against anyone as the other four fingers will point at you. I remind Mr. George Fernandes that during the heyday of the National Front Government, almost every week, he would be in Nagaland with Mr. Subodh Kant Sahay trying to create defection in the Nagaland Assembly (*Interruptions*),

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I never went to Nagaland as a Member of the Government, Sir.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: You can manage it without going there also.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: sir, people cannot be allowed to make such statements in this House. He should withdraw his statement. Can't you find someone else to speak defending your action?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We are not discussing Mr. George Fernandes. We are discussing something else.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Leave aside that thing.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: there was an elected Congress Government headed by Mr. S.E. Jamir. Not subsiding only by that, they had to change the Governor, Dr. Gopal Singh and had to put Dr. M. J. Thomas and 15 days after the arrival of the Governor, the Congress Government led by Mr. S.E. Jamir was toppled on 17th May, 1990. Let us not forget the responsibility of the system that we have in India. These are matters that we should speak without partisan attitude. We should approach the problem objectively. Sir, the Governor acted on the verbal advice of the Chief Minister, Mr. Vamuzo. I say this because on 26th March, Mr. Vamuzo came to know that three of his own Ministers have resigned along with 8 MLAs. Therefore, a verbal advice was given to the Governor to dissolve the Assembly and on the 27th March, the Governor dissolved the Assembly.

I will also tell you about a very important news item which came in the *Observer*, a weekly magazine coming from Kohima, which says;

"On 27th March, 1992, a cheque (*Interruptions*) *

MR. SPEAKER: this is not going on record. It can amount to an insinuation. I am allowing it please.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI PETER MARBANIANG: I am only quoting Sir.....(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to quote. You cannot quote the newspapers. It cannot be done like that. This portion of the statement is not farming part of the record.

SHRI PETER MARBANIANG: Therefore, we remember that the Governor is morally bound to inform the Central Government before he takes such a drastic action of dissolving the House. He did not do that. It means that the Governor has failed to play the dual rôle of the constitutional head of Nagaland State and representative of the President of India.**

MR. SPEAKER: No please. You cannot go on like that.

SHRI PETER MARBANIANG : Sir, I now congratulate the Government having imposed Article 356 and also done away with the caretaker government of Mr. Vamuzo. It must have pricked them too much that they had to lose Mr. Vamuzo as the caretaker Chief Minister.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the BJP, I would like to make it very clear that we find that the step taken by the Government last evening as a step that we condemn in the strongest terms. We feel that it is fraught with the gravest consequences for the entire federal arrangement of the Constitution. We also feel that the Government has not acted earnestly and in the interest of protecting the

Constitution. I consulted my very senior colleagues both Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Lajji Advani as to whether there exists any other precedent. Shri Vajpayee's life in this Parliament is as long as the Parliament itself. There exists no precedent.....

MR. SPEAKER: There are, of course, precedents.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: There exists no precedent of this kind where the Governor has already dissolved the Assembly and subsequently without the report from the Governor.....

MR. SPEAKER: There are many precedents, not one.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: If there are, we would like to know. The point is that it is an exceptional situation that has arisen. There are three aspects which have been called to question. You Sir, from the Chair, has also posed a question. One, of course, has been about the Cabinet's advice, which is very easily disposed of. Firstly, it is factually incorrect. Secondly, let me not remind about that infamous act or that infamous action taken in June 1975, which also was without the Cabinet's advice and which, the President of the Republic affirmed and subsequently confirmed. It was that fraudulent emergency that was imposed in the country without Cabinet advice.

There are really two aspects. They are firstly, that the Governor did not inform and secondly, that whether at the time of tendering advice, did the Ministry that tendered advice have a majority or did not have a majority.

Firstly, did he really inform the Union Government? A number of Members, here, including my good friend, Mr. George Fernandes, have said that the governor has advised. Even if he had failed to advise

* Not recorded

**Exceeded as ordered by the Chair.

them, it as Somnathji has said - is not a Constitutional impropriety, it is morally, perhaps a lack of graciousness or grace of action between the Head of the Republic and the Head of a State.

Sir, I put it to you that the Governor on the advice of the Cabinet in Nagaland, did three things. He dissolved the Assembly. He ordered for elections. We are now told that because he did these things, a situation has arisen and that situation, through self-admission has not arisen on account of the Governor's Report but a situation has arisen, in which the Government in Nagaland cannot be carried out in accordance with the Constitution. This is where, we are really at sea. How is it, sir, that in ordering the elections - when there is no Assembly there this thing has been done? How is it that the Government cannot be conducted in accordance with the Constitution, without the Report of the Governor? I am not saying that the President, under Article 356(2) is not entitled to forming an opinion or acting. Because it can be on the basis of the Report of the Governor or otherwise.

Now, please reflect, Sir, for a moment both on Articles 174(1) and on 163(2).

Article 174(1), Sir, is very clear that the Governor shall from time to time summon the Houses or each House of the Legislature, etc.

Article 174(2), the Governor may from time to time (a) Prorogue the House, (b) dissolve the Legislative Assembly. The Governor is well within his rights on the advice of the Cabinet to dissolve the Legislative Assembly. He does not have to refer to North Block, he does not have to come to the Rashtrapati, he can do it to on his own.

Now, I am referring to article 163(2). It is in Page 76.

"If any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is by or under this Constitution required to act in his discretion, the decision

of the Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion"

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think we are challenging whether the Governor has the authority to do it or whether the Cabinet has the authority to do it. What is being discussed here is the imposition of the President's Rule under article 356. That is all.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The implication here is this. My good friend Shri George Fernandes has said that if the Union Home Minister says, we shall not forget it, the action of the Governor, we shall take it seriously.

MR. SPEAKER: No. If I remember it correctly that day some information was asked and he said that he did not have the information. He is unaware of those things. That is all.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No. There was a more extensive discussion in the Rajya Sabha and that is where he had made a statement that (*Interruptions*)"

MR. SPEAKER do not know. That we do not refer it here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He also went on to say that: (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No I will not allow that, the reference... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is why I did not make a reference.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this case, the developments that led to this situation cannot be ignored. Many precedents of Governor's dissolving the State Assembly and the subsequent imposition of President's rule has been cited here. It could be that

[Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

there were no differences between the centre and the Governor in those cases, it could be that the Governor might have acted upon the centre's counsel, it could be that the centre might have done so at the behest of the Governor. But so far as Nagaland is concerned, there is a virtual confrontation between the centre and the Governor of Nagaland and the Minister of Home Affairs did not mince any word to express his opinion. In the circumstances, the imposition of the President's rule is an act which ought to be seriously deliberated upon in the House..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not want the Government to give an explanation as to whether the Governor has acted in this manner out of anger or due to any other reason?

[English]

SHRIJASWANT SINGH: Very substantially, what I had to say, my seniors Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Lal K. Advani have said out of their experience. In the circumstances in which this total action had been taken by the Government yesterday, last evening, the manner in which the Parliament and the Press had been kept in the dark about it, the timings of it, unfortunately, leads us to the conclusion that it has been motivated by very narrow politics; and there is a shadow of unconstitutionality which looms over these actions that have been taken by the Union Minister.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Shri Jaswant Singh and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee have dealt with various aspects of the Constitution. All that I would like to stress is that this was one occasion where the role of the Governor and his equation with the Central Government should have been honoured as the Constitution makers conceived it.

In fact, he has referred to Article 174. The draft Constitution in respect of article 174 wanted the Governor to act in his discre-

tion. I will read from the Sakaria Commission's Report with regard to this Article. It reads as follows:

"The Governor is empowered to summon, prorogue and dissolve the Assembly. The draft Constitution provided inter alia that both in the matter of summoning the Legislative Assembly or Council and dissolving the Assembly by the Governor would be required to act in his discretion. But this provision was subsequently deleted on the ground that a Governor would not exercise any function in his discretion and would follow the advice of his Ministry in all these matters.

It is a well recognised Principle that so long as the Council enjoys the confidence of the assembly, its advice in these matters - unless patently unconstitutional - must be deemed as binding on the Governor."

And in this case, the Council was commanding a even if it is regarded as dubious majority and so its advice was binding. Then it further reads as follows:

"It is only where such advice, if acted upon would lead to an infringement of a constitutional provision or where the Council has ceased to enjoy the confidence of the Assembly, that the question arises whether the Governor may act in the exercise of his discretion".

Now the question is whether he should act according to the Centre's advice; even there it is his own discretion, which is to be advised.

Even assuming that the Nagaland Government has not lost majority in the Council, it was not there, even then...

MR. SPEAKER: If you don't mind, I am a little bit confused myself. so, I am putting it

like this. My saying anything should not have any implication; it is for my understanding.

Now, what has actually happened is not that the Governor's action is objected to. Now, after the President's Rule is imposed, the provisional Government would not be there; the Governor would be there.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Why?

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That's why it has been done. This step was taken to displace the Government.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If the House is dissolved, nobody has a right to rule.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: If the House is dissolved by the action of the Government, which is a constitutional action, how is there a break down of the constitutional machinery? I think this 356 cannot be invoked except in the case of break down of constitutional machinery. Unless the Government of India takes a stand that what the Governor has done amounts to break down of the constitutional machinery, Article 356 cannot be invoked, and in the past situations always in these matters, the Governor used to consult the Centre even though both used to deny; the Governor used to deny and the Centre used to deny. But whatever happened used to happen as a result of a nexus between the Centre and the State Governor. This time it has not happened and that has upset the Central Government and it is therefore that they are seeking to intervene in the matter and to undo something that the Governor has done by imposing the President's Rule. What the Governor has sought to do is that the advice of the Government is accepted, there is a fresh election and that the same Government continues in office, which the Central Government for purely partisan reasons is not going to permit. Therefore, they have invoked Article 356 which is a gross abuse of this particular Article.

It would from one more chapter, one more aspect if the Sarkaria Commission report were to be there. This was purely partisan. I would say that it is an outrageous invocation of Article 356. Never of this kind has happened before, because it is directed less against the Government, more against the Governor.

I would be of the view that in case the Government honestly felt that the Governor has transgressed his power I would think that it would have been better to invoke the provision of the Constitution which says that the Governor holds the office at the pleasure of the President if the Government honestly felt so. The fact is that the Governor has done only what should have been done in the situation.

MR. SPEAKER: Briefly, one minute, Shri Charles. Then Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh will speak and then the Government will reply.

SHRI A. CHARLES: We on this side of the House are a little handicapped in the sense that all that has been stated here was factually not given to us. At the end of the Question Hour we were given a supplementary List of Business stating that Shri S.B. Chavan would make a statement regarding President's Rule in Nagaland.

MR. SPEAKER: So, let the Government speak.

SHRI A. CHARLES: I may be given a few minutes. Kindly bear with me.

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not have the full information you do not have to speak. Let the Government speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES: Most of the Members from that side, who were speaking have come prepared with all the documents, and constitution and therefore it appears that whatever was happening in Nagaland for the last one week was being communicated minute by minute to them and they are in full possession of all the facts.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not understand this aspect.

SHRI RAM NAIK(Bombay North): Are you helping the Government?

SHRI A. CHARLES: You kindly hear me.

What has happened in Nagaland during the last two weeks does not give credit to anybody, neither to the great office of the Governor, nor to Parliament, or to the values and moral and constitutional morality that has been preached by the Members on the other side.

When the National Front Government was in power here, we had a Governor in Kerala. There was a telephone conversation from here, Rashtrapti Bhavan that he has to resign. And he prepared the resignation letter. The day after that the Governor was to address the Assembly. (Interruptions) I am not mentioning the name of anybody.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you have to mention all this?

SHRI A. CHARLES: I want to give the background. after all, most of the time is wasted here. Why not spend a few minutes more usefully?

The Governor had to address the Assembly on the eve of the Budget Session. There was some confusion. It appeared in the papers. Then another message came asking her not to resign till the Government's address was read. That was the background and then 13 Governors were dismissed in one stroke by the National Front Government. Ten months are over after this Government has taken over. We have given due respect to the great office of the Governor. We have never interfered with any State Government. Quite unfortunately, 13 MLAs of Nagaland were disqualified and their cases have been pending in the Supreme Court. My Hon. friend, Shri George Fernandes, says: "Many cases are pending in the Courts. who is going to take cognisance

of that?" It is a very sad thing. when 13 elected MLAs were disqualified and their cases were pending in the Supreme Court, the assembly was dissolved. What is the haste in dissolving the Assembly? why is this ugly haste? Sir, this is the crux of the whole thing.

The Assembly is not there. The Assembly is not functioning. Under that circumstances when it is clearly known that three Cabinet Ministers including eight MLAs, who had withdrawn their support to the Chief Minister, the Governor's action on his advice is quite unfortunate and I am very unhappy about it. I do respect Shri Jaswant Singh. He has finally told the truth when he said that there is a** This is his statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think so.

SHRI A. CHARLES: He has gone on record. You please verify the records...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: If it is there, i will deal with it properly. But please leave that.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Under that circumstances, should the** the Chair not has a constitutional obligation to discharge his own function? They have talked about the Constitutional rights of the Governor. But what about the constitutional rights of **

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Well all those objectionable things I have to go through and remove them from the records.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Finally I would like to say that the action of a responsible person in office should be like Caesar's wife beyond suspicion. We know, Caesar's wife was beyond suspicion. What has happened in Nagaland was totally suspicion and misconception. I would plead with the Members like my friend, Shri George Fernandes, to search their hearts and then say in this august

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

House in good faith that the action of the Governor was not motivated and that it was with a genuine interest of upholding the norms of parliamentary democracy. In that case, we will support them. Let them say this from their heart.

Sir, it is quite unfortunate that the Governor has acted in total disregard of the faith on him.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH(Fatehpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a subject which merely demands flipping the pages of the constitution. Just now an Hon. Member said that the President has met the powers granted to him under constitution. What is more important here is the politics of the President's rule rather than searching for definitions and terminologies in the law books. Over the years, the politics of president's rule has dealt a death blows to the aspirations and mandate of the people of various states and this question weighs heavily in the minds of everyone. Such acts have caused deep resentments in the minds of the people and have caused irreparable harm to the cause of national unity. Such negative feelings grow gradually. I feel that it is very important for us to analyse the impact of such actions on the minds of the people of the state and on the State's future politics. How much of respect and affection will the people of these states have towards the constitution and the laws, to which the Hon. Member made a reference?

There was a duly elected Government in the State. The circumstances that developed in the State prompted the Government to seek the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly and the holding of fresh elections. It called for fresh elections, for a mandate from the masses. May be there were several problems which the Centre and the State Government viewed differently. So, the Chief Minister decided to go to the people. However, the centre has brought about a situation, which has created doubts in the minds of everyone. It won't be proper if the problems which were sought to be solved through

a fresh people's mandate are sought to be resolved through President's rule. I am not putting forward argument as to who commanded the majority or who deserved to form the government. All these have been going on for long, for which the country is paying a heavy price today. When Akali Dal formed as Government, it was brought down through political manoeuvre and manipulations. Similar was the case in Kashmir. It is the interest of the country which is put at stake, when we seek to replace the proper political process with the politics of manipulation. We should understand this. That is why Shri George Fernandes and others called for a change in this attitude, for the sake of maintaining this country's unity and integrity. We have to create and maintain this confidence. It is the centre's responsibility to safeguard this trust, this confidence. I appeal to the Government to keep this in mind and take a decision and not to get carried away by ego.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS(SHRI M.M. JACOB): Sir, unfortunately, the discussions seems to have gone on some wrong presumption that this Government is annoyed with the Governor for not seeking the prior permission of the President for dissolving the Assembly. It is not true, that is not the basis on which the action of invoking Article 356 has become necessary. Nobody questions the authority of the Governor under article 174 (1). It is very clear. But you have also to see two aspects. One is the actual material facts existing in that State and how Article 356 is now invoked. There is also difference between Article 174 (1) and Article 356. Article 356 has got its own position and place which I need not have to dwell upon at the moment. There were sixty Members Assembly when the elections took place in Nagaland in March, 1989. The elections were conducted. The Congress came out with 36 Members and NPC came out with 24 Members. After a few months, scenario changed in Indian political situation and develop-

[M.M. Jacob]

ments started fast enough. Thirty six Members, out of which fifteen Members were disqualified on two occasions by the Speaker reduced it as a minority and then 24 Members became the majority and formed the Government. I am only narrating the fact. So, 24 Members became a majority to form a Government That Government committed. Ever since this Government took over, we never interfered with any of the activities, actions of that Government. We rendered utmost cooperation to the State Government, irrespective of the fact which party is in power and which party is not in power, and that was not our look out. When the Governor sent a message to us after dissolving the State Legislature under Article 174(1).....

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): It is not Article 174(1), it is Article 174(2)(B).

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Yes, it is Article 174 (2) (B). First is for prorogation and second is for dissolution of the Assembly. Thank you Advaniji for clarification. Yes, we got the information later on. Simultaneously, we are getting information that four of the Ministers have left the Chief Minister. Simultaneously another information comes that five Ministers are sacked by the Chief Minister and the Governor report arrives. In the Governor's report, the first opening thing he says is: "I am compelled to dissolve the State Legislature because there is no stability among the members." That is one reason. The other reason he gives is that the law and order situation is in jeopardy. It is a state where insurgency is the maximum. Most of the North-Eastern states are reeling under difficulties of the insurgency, right from the insurgent group was born and brought up in Nagaland, that is NSCN Training is awarded by the NSCN based in Nagaland and located in Bangladesh. Knowing fully well the scenario, the Governor says that he is not happy with the law and order situation. And again he says: "The purposeful administration cannot be carried out by the Ministers and MLAs who are pressing for....." (Interruptions).

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I am on a point of

order, Sir. The hon. Minister has quoted from the report. I would say that under the rules, it should be laid on the Table of the House.... (Interruptions).

SHRI M.M. JACOB: I have not quoted from the report, Sir, I am just telling that gist.... (Interruptions).

MR SPEAKER: Reference and quotation is different.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: why don't you lay the report on the Table?.... (Interruptions).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I am on a point of order, Sir. May I know from the Minister from which paper he is quoting. Is he quoting from the report of the Governor? If he is quoting from the report of the Governor, then it should be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: I am not quoting from the Governor's report, I am just giving the gist of the report..... (Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: sir, if the hon. Minister yields for a moment,

[Translation]

Just now you have stated here that elections were held in 1989, in the assembly of 60 members 36 members were elected from the Congress and 24 from the Naga People's Council. 15 members were suspended by the Speaker. Mr. Speaker, sir, this is not the fact since the same party formed the Government, there was no need to suspend their own members, hence there is no substance in it. Secondly, the situation in Assembly is somewhat different what it was before the suspension of the members. Previously there were 24 members of ruling party and 19 members were of Congress. Among the suspended members 5 belong to Congress and 10 belong to the ruling party and two.... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: He is

misleading the House, Sir.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: May I, therefore, ask the Home Minister to be a little more clear because you had a sixty-members Assembly, in which 36 Congress men had been elected. You had your Speaker. There was a 24- member Opposition led by Mr. Vamuzo. Then you got into a situation about which I do not wish to discuss here. But today the fact of the matter is that there were nineteen members of the Congress in the Assembly, five members of the Congress were under suspension, ten members of the NPC, that is, of the ruling party, were under suspension. There were two unattached members and there were 24 members of the ruling party there. The facts that the Minister is presenting here are quite contrary to what really prevailed.

SHRI M.M.JACOB: It is not correct, Sir. Mr. George Fernandes knows very well what I stated in the beginning that in the sixty-member Assembly, 36 Congress members and 24 NPC members is a reality; it is not a fiction. But from where they defected and from where they did not defect, he knows it. He himself knows that fifty-nine members in present Assembly were, at one time or the other, Ministers. During the last three years, three Governments were formed in Nagaland. He knows it very well. He knows how many members defected from NPC to Congress and how many from Congress to NPC. I do not have to educate Mr. George Fernandes on this because he is very much aware of all the defections in the North-East. So, he knows the facts.

Sir, I do not want to take away your time. At least I myself consider my statement as an honest statement. The constitutional break-down which is the requirement under Article 336, was very much visible there. That is why article 356 comes in. It is because the constitutional break-down is there. That is what I have said. The Governor informed us that there is no stability in the Government. Instability is there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You are unhappy. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.M.JACOB: Not at all. I am not unhappy about the Governor. In fact the Governor is from my state. I know him. There is no unhappiness about it. That is not the unhappiness of the....

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): He should really feel** of it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why is it necessary for you to get up and say it? That is not going on record.

SHRI M.M.JACOB: The Governor feels(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): You had awarded a Governor who had dismissed a Government, which was enjoying the majority, and installed a puppet Government in Andhra Pradesh in 1984. Do not forget that.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: I am not an Andhra Pradesh now. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: That Governor was your great leader. Do not forget that (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.M.JACOB: I am not on Andhra Pradesh now. (*Interruptions*) The first point I mentioned is regarding instability being there. It has been accepted and reported by the Governor. The second point is that the Governor feels that there is no purposeful administration being carried out by the Ministers and the MLA are pressurising for getting plum posts. The third point is that the law and order has been neglected by the Government.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We do not know from which he is quoting?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, it is most important that the report of the Governor is brought before the House.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Let him lay it on the Table of the House *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, you very well understand that when the quotation is given it is within the quotes. He is referring to it. You cannot complain.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Is the report with him? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. He has the Governor's report with him.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Let him lay it on the Table *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask for it. That is a different matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Governor's report should be made available to this House. You make it available. Do not selectively quote from the Governor's report. *(Interruptions)* He is misleading the House. He is using the Governor's report selectively.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Let it be laid on the Table of the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. Shri Acharia, you are again standing when I am standing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is replying to the points which you have made. At the end, if you want to seek one or two clarifications, I will allow one or two Members. But do not interrupt him like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Sir, I am on a point of order. The hon. Minister is quoting something from the Governor's re-

port. If it is from the Governor's report, let it be placed on the Table of the House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, I want to know whether he is quoting from the Governor's report or not.

MR. SPEAKER: He is referring to the report. He is not quoting from the report.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is he not quoting?

MR. SPEAKER: He is referring to the report.

SHRI P.M.SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Sir, I am in a point of order. I want to have your ruling. The hon. Minister is not quoting from the Governor's report. Is he not entitled to use a word from the report? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already decided that. If you want, I will read the relevant Rule.

Rule 368 of the Rule of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha says, and I quote:

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest;

Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table".

It means he is referring.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, he is quoting..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: How can I explain to you the meaning of quoting and making a reference? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, the rules have not been properly interpreted. The first obligation that you referred is that he shall lay the papers when he is quoting a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Quotation and making a reference are different.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: The other side is *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have given ruling and it is final. It is not necessary that it should be repeated.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: But the other side is that on demand he has to lay it on the Table of the House. Because we are demanding, he has to lay the papers.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can demand. But you so not say that it is in the rule. You can demand if you want.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M.M.JACOB: I can show it to Mr. Acharya from where I quoted. It is actually my own scribbled note in my book. What shall I do? *(Interruptions)*. I can share it with them *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): He can copy down from a State Government's paper in his own handwriting and then come, and he does not have ... *(Interruptions)*. What are you talking?

MR. SPEAKER: This is the whole of logic behind this rule. I will explain to you in my Chamber.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, ultimately the copy of the Proclamation as well as the Governor's Report, if any, will have to be made public.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask for that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If he does it now or not, I do not know. whether he is quoting from it or not, I do not know.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different thing. If you ask for it if he agrees, I have no objection.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If it is Governor's Report, it has to be made public, it cannot be kept a secret.

SHRI M.M.JACOB: It is not the intention of the Government to hide anything *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULISH KUMAR (Barly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Minister will copy... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are derailing the matter by discussing futile matters. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are derailing a good discussion.

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, it is not the intention of the Government to hide any report of the Government at this moment. But please give me a patient hearing. After all, I am listening to you very generously without making any noise. I don't interrupt also at any time.

Sir, the only point is, normally these kinds of reports are not presented before the House. *(Interruptions)*. Normally these types of reports are not presented unless we are invoking, I think, straightaway, Article 356. And then Governor's Report is presented in

[Sh. M.M. Jacob]

some cases. But I don't want to make it precedent, but I can show to you the entire report and if you want to share it with the Opposition leaders, I have no objection. I am only avoiding the embarrassment of the Government breaking a convention; immediately all reports of the Government to be brought in will be a different thing for me. Otherwise I am prepared to share it with you in the Chamber and you can invite the Opposition leaders to.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I do not know, the Minister is talking as though he has just come from the 'wonderland.

SHRI M.M.JACOB: It is not the Governor's Report. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, is it not under the Rules that the Governor's Report should be laid on the Table of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: You show me the rule, I will take action.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It is under the rule, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You show me the rule.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Sir, is he referring to any private letter? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M.M. JACOB: In view of all this, which I stated earlier, the reference gathered from the message of the Governor as well as from the scenario existing in the State and the high rate of insurgency in the North East increasing day by day..(*interruptions*)

ME. SPEAKER: What is going on?

SHRI M.M.JACOB: That is also a part of it.

In the light of all that, invoking of Article

356 is quite in order and that is an authority of the Government. You would have accused me of failing in my duty saying, 'when the Governor's Report and the information from the State is such, you have not acted immediately, you are allowing the country to go to dogs.' I mean, you would have been accusing me, Sir for not taking this action. That is why the Government considered about it and we had to invoke Article 356. I am ready the statement and also to lay the Proclamation on the Table of the House after making the Statement with your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: You can read your Statement.

13.20 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

President's Rule In Nagaland

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (Shri M.M.Jacob): Sir, The Governor of Nagaland in two messages both dated the 27th March, 1992, addressed to the President has informed that he had dissolved the Nagaland Legislative Assembly on the advice of the Chief Minister under Article 174 of the Constitution and the Chief Minister had been allowed to continue in caretaker capacity until fresh elections.

The Governor also mentioned that the majority of the Chief Minister was proved on the floor of the House during the Budget Session of Nagaland Legislative assembly and the Ruling Party had got its candidate elected to the Rajya Sabha.

The Governor further reported that the Chief Minister had favoured fresh mandate from the people because of various pressures to which he had been subjected to and felt that purposeful administration could not be carried on with Ministers and MLAs pressuring for plum posts. The Governor also

mentioned that in the process, the law and order had been neglected.

The Union Government considered the reports of the Governor and the situation prevailing in Nagaland. Clearly the party position in the State was fluid and the law and order had been neglected. The very grounds relied upon the Governor to dissolve the Assembly showed that it was not possible to carry on the administration of the State in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution for the normal life of the Assembly. Accordingly, it was decided to recommend to the President of India to issue a Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Nagaland. The President has been pleased to issue the said Proclamation on 2nd April, 1992.

13.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Proclamation Dated 2nd April, 1992 in Relation to State of Nagaland and an order Dated 2nd April, 1992 in Pursuance of the said Proclamation.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following documents (Hindi and English versions):

(i) Proclamation dated the 2nd April, 1992 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Nagaland published in Notification No. S.R.400(L) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1992 under article 356(3) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library see NO. LT-1749/92]

(ii) Order dated the 2nd April, 1992 made by the President in pursuance of the sub-clause (i) of

clause (c) of the above Proclamation published in Notification No. G.S.R.401 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April 1992. [Placed in Library see No. LT- 1750/92]

12.33 hrs.

RE: IMPOSITION OF PRESIDENT'S RULE IN NAGALAND UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION -Contd.

[English]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have cited the rule relating to the laying of papers and mentioned that he has only referred to the statement and not quoted. I remember, that whenever Article 356 was imposed in any State, though neither the Constitution nor the rules provide that the Governor's report shall be laid on the Table of the House, over a period of time, it has become a convention, an invariable convention in this House to lay the Governor's report on the Table of the House. Even though there is no constitutional obligation, the Governor's report was placed on the Table of the House and in this case, my own feeling is that the Government has made selective abuse of the Governor's report by quoting, from it, certain portion and saying after all, the Governor could have come to the conclusion that in this situation there is no option except to impose the President's Rule. I do not think he has said anything of that kind, and, infact, if the Government had called the Governor and asked his opinion or consulted him, he may have opposed it, particularly because in a situation of instability etc., which has been referred to, the best option is to go to the people and have an election which has already been ordered. It seems that the Government of India is of the view that an election should not be held there. I do not know what the intentions of the Government are and therefore, my demand is that, without any delay, the report of the Governor must be placed on the Table of the House. What the Government has done is absolutely indefensible and this House would like to take a decision on that. After all the

[Sh. Lal K. Advani]

Constitution warrants that within two months, there has to be an approval. Otherwise, there is no need for an approval. The House is going to be adjourned very shortly and before the House is adjourned, I would like a full-fledged discussion to take place in this House and a resolution brought forward to the House for approval. So, we are strongly opposed to this decision of the Government. But first of all, the Governor's report has to be placed on the Table.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make two submissions, there is a vast difference in what the hon. Minister has stated in his speech, what the member of the ruling party observed and the report of Governor which is presented here. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you must have heard the speech delivered by the hon. Minister and the report given by the Governor. They do not tally with each other. What did the Governor do, he sent two messages on 27th it was stated here that the Governor did not give any information. This was the first statement that was proved false. It was repeated again and again. The Governor used his constitutional right and immediately after that, he conveyed not one but two messages to you on 27th. You yourself have accepted this.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't go into details. Give some specific point.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is very essential for the House to understand this.

MR. SPEAKER: In this manner there will be moved to question and replies.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He has stated that the Governor wrote that the majority of the ruling party has been proved. Secondly he has stated that one member of the ruling party has been elected to Rajya Sabha despite several hurdles. Apart from all this he made a complaint that he was under heavy pressure and he wanted to get

relieved from it, therefore he wanted to go to the people and to get a fresh mandate. Your reply for all these three points is imposition Article 356, On what basis this has been imposed?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not proper for both of you to comment on each other's statement.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no co-ordination between what he has stated and what the Governor has stated. As the leader of the opposition Shri Lal K. Advani has submitted, I would also like to submitted and there I have already given an adjournment motion to you....

MR. SPEAKER: I shall take decision on that matter.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If the House is to take 2 month's time to express its opinion on the matter then the Government has the right to issue subsequent proclamation under section 356 (2)

[English]

Any such proclamation may be revoked or varied by subsequent proclamation.

MR. SPEAKER: That is your demand. You have already made it

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I insist on one thing that my adjournment motion should be admitted.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall give my ruling on it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: My adjournment motion should be accepted so that the House may condemn the Government. The Government should give clarification in regard to the way the constitution has been violated. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is all, now sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will give my ruling also.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We have gone through the statement. With me, I have a copy of the statement about the report of the Governor. I am rather surprised how the Central Government have come to the conclusion that it was not possible to carry on administration of the State in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution for the normal life of the Assembly and accordingly it was decided to recommend to the President to issue proclamation under article 356. Now where in the report of the Governor, the Governor has stated that the administration of the State could not be carried on according to the Constitution. How has the Government come to this conclusion? How has the Government recommended that article 356 should be invoked in the State of Nagaland?

It is a clear violation of the provisions of the Constitution. About this proclamation of article 356, when there is a provision in the Constitution for revocation, this should be revoked.

The Governor acted according to the Constitution. He acted according to the advice of the Council of Ministers which had majority in the Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER: How can you carry on like that?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak with the same force on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: So, the revocation of the proclamation of article 356 should be done. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): There is nowhere in the report of the Governor about the recommendation for the dissolution and imposition of the Central rule under article 356.

MR. SPEAKER: That is an admitted fact. You do not have to mention it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no ambiguity. It was not suggested by the Governor.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, I may suggest what is interesting in the present situation is, there are two articles with regard to the dissolution as well as imposition of the President's rule. Under article 174, the Governor can dissolve the Assembly. The President can impose the rule under article 356. I do not think we are having any dispute about article 356. But the issue that arises is, when the conditions prevalent that should be there, for imposition of President's rule under Article 356, would it be proper to exercise power under Article 174 (2) (b). This is an issue which is there because the Governor's report, very categorically brings out the conditions prevalent for the exercise of powers under Article 356. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: What is the difference? *(Interruptions)*: One second. I will come to your point, Shri Advaniji. What is the difference?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: An admission has come that Government is unhappy that the Governor has exercised his authority under article 174(2).

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: No. No. I am not happy for non-communication.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Though the Minister of State for Home said that he had nothing to say about the Governor's action, he does not take exception to his action. He has acted constitutionally. But the hon. Minister has now said that he should not have acted under article 174 (2).

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: Can I make a point?

MR. SPEAKER: Governor will continue to exercise his authority under the President's rule.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: I would like to correct myself. I have not used the word 'unhappy'. I have not used the word 'happy'. I have just merely placed the facts. If they want to draw presumptions, they are free to do so but we have not said that we are unhappy. We said this is the situation. With regard to the report of the Gardener normally when President's rule is proclaimed under Article 356 and the report has recommended the imposition of President's rule, we do place it on the Table of the House. In this particular instance, that is not the position. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: That is not the position. As I made it very clear, that is not the position. short of recommending, he has done everything else in his report. It is up to the Hon. Speaker. we have no problems. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: It is very unfortunate thing. You listen. We have no problem. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHRY (Katwa): We are not at all satisfied with his action.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: We asked for placing a report on the Table of the House in

order to enable the House to evaluate the Government's action but the Government refused to do that.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: I have not refused. (*Interruptions*). You hear me out.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHRY: You are not able to give any satisfactory answer.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: You hear me out, I am talking about the report. (*Interruptions*) I do not understand what to do. What is he talking (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): You place the report here. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: Would you request them to sit down? (*Interruptions*) I made it clear. Government has no problem in placing the report on the Table of the House. WE await Speaker's direction. It is a matter of precedent of this issue.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHRY: That does not solve the issue. The point is we are not satisfied. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not able to hear any one of you. Can you speak one by one?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHRY: We are not satisfied with the explanation given.

SHRI P.C.CHACKO (Trichur): He has not given the explanation.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHRY: We have this adjournment motion with us. I have put that. It is good that he has agreed. (*Interruptions*). All sorts of contradictions are there in his statement. He says that the Governor recommended action under Article 174.

MR. SPEAKER: You could have spoken before he replied.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHRY: He says that was the same ground to apply Article 356. That is how he has expressed unhappiness on the action of the Governor. That is clear. The point is by this action, they are going to aggravate the insurgency situation in Nagaland. We cannot tolerate this situation by sitting in this House. We are totally protesting against it. I think we should walk-out on this. We cannot tolerate this situation. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Are you placing the governor's Report on the Table of the House? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): The Governor has not recommended imposition of President's Rule there. They want only rubber-stamp Governors. We walk-out. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, sir, I think my colleague has made the position of the situation very clear. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES: They have declared a walk out. But they are sitting here. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is a rape on the Constitution. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): If I may be permitted to say a few words, I am not adding anything to what has already been said. (*Interruptions*) Just kindly give me two minutes. I am certainly trying to ask what would be the situation if the Constitution totally forbids? If that is correct, imposition of President's Rule anywhere if the Governor does not recommend it, is one position. But if the Constitution does provide for the promulgation of the President's Rule, it provides it in two ways: One is by the recommendation of the Governor and the other one is in other circumstances. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Political circumstances? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Kindly hear me. Kindly listen to me. If you do not want to hear me, what can I do? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Do not try to invoke the 'otherwise' clause. You are invoking the 'otherwise' clause. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Kindly listen to me. (*Interruptions*) The short point here is that the hon. Governor dissolved the Assembly. That is a matter which is within his competence. Nobody questions that. We are not unhappy about it either. But he did it because he has the right to do it.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You admit that he did the right thing.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I am not saying about what he did. I said he has the right and he did it. The matter ends there. Now, the question is that the Central Government has imposed President's Rule. The Short point is that the circumstances that were brought to the notice of the Central Government by the Governor himself, according to the Judgment of the Government of India, constitute the basis on which for other reasons Article 356 can be applied. That is the right which the Government of India has exercised. I think there is nothing wrong. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We protest against this. This is a rape of the Constitution. This is most unconstitutional. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: In our opinion it is a wrong decision, and is against the sense of the House. Section 356 has been misused for the last 45 years. It is a new example of it. Perhaps it will be the only instance when the Central Government unwillingly used Article 356%. We oppose it and stage a walk out against it.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, the BJP and the marxists are in appliance. Very strange! (*Interruptions*)

13.39 hrs.

At this stage. Shri Lal K. Advani and some other hon. Members left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table of the House.

13.40 hrs.

PAPERS Laid ON THE TABLE

Memorandum of Understanding for 1991-92 between Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. and the Department of Defence Production and supplies, Ministry of Defence

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM) Sir, on behalf of Shri P.Chidambaram I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding for the year 1991-92 between the Bharat Earth Movers Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1735/92]

(2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding for the year 1991-92 between the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Sup-

plies, Ministry of Defence (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1736/92]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd, Calcutta, for 1988-89

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHIED): Sir, on behalf of Shri P. Chidambaram. 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:-

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1737/92]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board for the year 1990-91.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Coffee Board for the year 1990-91.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1738/92]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of the Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. Bombay for 1990-91 etc.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES SHRI ASHOK (GEHOLT): Sir, 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 619 A of the Companies Act. 1956:-

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited. Bombay, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited. Bombay, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement ((Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1739/92]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Textiles Committee, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Textiles Committee, Bombay, for the year 1990-91

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above. [Placed in Library. See No LT. 1740/92]

Annual Report and Review on the Audited Accounts of Kandla Port Trust for 1990-91 and Statement for delay in laying these papers, etc.

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jagdish Tytler: I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A Copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section

(2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1741/92]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding for the year 1991-92 between the Shipping Corporation of India and the Ministry of Surface Transport (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library See No. LT-1742/92]

- (4) (1) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1990-91.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1990-91.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1743/92]

Notifications issued under Income Tax (1957)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): Sir, I beg to lay on

the Table:-

tions mentioned in the notification.

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income Tax Act 1957:-
 - (i) S.O. 336 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption of the 'Andhra Pradesh State Council for Child Welfare, Hyderabad, under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
 - (ii) S.O. 337 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to the Defence and Security Relief Fund, Haryana, under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1987-88 to 1989-90.
 - (iii) S.O. 338 published in gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Bombay Panjrope. Bombay under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act. 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions mentioned in the notification.
 - (iv) S.O. 339 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'All Bengal Women's Union, Calcutta, under section 10(23C) of the Income -tax Act. 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions mentioned in the notification.
 - (v) S.O. 340 published in gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'The Gujarat Relief Society, Calcutta', under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act. 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 and 1992-93 subject to certain condi-
- (vi) S.O. 341 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Atma Vallabh Samaj, Utkarsh Trust, Bombay, under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90 to 1991-92 subject to certain conditions mentioned in the notification.
- (vii) S.O. 342 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Veda Rakshana Nidhi Trust, Madras, under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions mentioned in the notification.
- (viii) S.O. 343 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur', under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions mentioned in the notification.
- (ix) S.O. 344 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Tata Agri-cultural and Rural Training Centre for the Blind, Bombay', under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions mentioned in the notification.
- (x) S.O. 345 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Indian National Theatre, Bombay', under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act. 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-9 to 1992-

93 subject to certain conditions mentioned in the notification.

(xi) S.O. 346 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to T.T. Ranganathan Clinical Research Foundation, Madras, under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1987-88 to 1989-90

(xii) S.O. 347 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Memorial Society, Ahmedabad', under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90 to 1991-92, subject to certain conditions mentioned in the notification.

(xiii) S.O. 348 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Maharashtra State Women's Council, Bombay', under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions mentioned in the notification.

(xiv) S.O. 349 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Family Planning Association of India, Bombay', under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions mentioned in the notification.

(xv) S.O. 350 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'All India Pingalwara Society (Regd.), Amritsar', under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the

period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

(xvi) S.O. 351 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Bhagini Samaj, Bombay', under section 10(23C) of the Income tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

(xvii) S.O. 352 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Krishnamurti Foundation India Madras', under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

(xiii) S.O. 353 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Jhana Pradodhini, Pune', under section 10(23C) of the Income tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94 subject to certain conditions.

(xix) S.O. 354 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Maharashtra Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Pune', under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94 subject to certain conditions.

(xx) S.O. 355 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Shree Nasik Panchavati Panjarapol, Nasik, under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

- (xxi) S.O. 356 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Jhana Prabodhini Samshodhan Sanstha, Pune', under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94 subject to certain conditions.
- (xxii) S.O. 357 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Child Relief and You. Bombay', under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94 subject to certain conditions.
- (xxiii) S.O. 358 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'The Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee Industrial Home for the blind, Bombay', under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.
- (xxiv) S.O. 359 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Jayaprakash Institute of Social Change, Calcutta', under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94 subject to certain conditions.
- (xxv) S.O. 360 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February 1992 regarding exemption to 'The Sevagram Ashram Pratishthan, Wardha' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94 subject to certain conditions.
- (xxvi) The Income-tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. S.O. 194 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1992. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1744/92]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-
- (i) G.S.R. 307 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification Nos. 64/79-Cus., dated the 6th March, 1979 and 213/88-Cus., dated the 30th June, 1988.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 309 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 159/90-Cus., dated the 30th March, 1990.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 316 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 203/90-Cus., dated the 21st June, 1990.
 - (iv) G.S.R. 321 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe basic customs duty at the rate of 65 per cent on dead burnt magnesite conforming to certain specifications.
 - (v) G.S.R. 326 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 122/92-Cus., dated the 1st March 1992.
 - (vi) G.S.R. 136(E) to G.S.R. 250(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Customs Duty changes and exemptions in the context of Budget proposals pertaining to the Indirect

Taxes announced by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on the 29th February, 1992.

ment) Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 106(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1992.

(vii) S.O. 156(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice versa*.

(iii) G.S.R. 319 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 202/88-CE, dated the 20th May, 1988.

(viii) S.O. 188 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice versa*.

(iv) G.S.R. 320(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 223/88-CE, dated the 23rd June, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1746/92]

(ix) S.O. 189(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice versa*. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1745/92]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Overseas Construction Council of India Bombay for 1990-91, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:-

(i) G.S.R. 251(E) to G.S.R. 304(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Central Excise duty changes and exemption in the context of Budget Proposals pertaining to Indirect Taxes announced by the Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha on the 29th February, 1992.

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Overseas Construction Council of India, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Overseas Construction Council of India, Bombay, for the year 1990-91.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in the papers mentioned at (1) above [Placed in Library. See no. LT-1747/92]

(ii) The Central Excise (Second Amend-

13.40. hrs

ASSENT TO BILLS*[English]*

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table following nine Bills passed by the House of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on 25th February, 1992:-

1. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1992
2. The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1992
3. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1992
4. The Appropriation Bill, 1992
5. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1992
6. The Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1992
7. The Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1992
8. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 1992
9. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1992.

13.41 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA*[English]*

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to

report the following two messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha.

(i) In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 1st April, 1992, agreed without any amendment to the Securities and Exchange Board of India Bill, 1992, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th March, 1992.

(ii) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the cess and other Taxes on Minerals (Validation) Bill, 1992, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st March, 1992, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.

13.41 1/2 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**Fourteenth Report***[English]*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Sir, I beg to present the Fourteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Blocking of Funds-Idle Equipment

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir I am again staging a walk out.

13.42 hrs.

At this stage shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee left the House.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Joint Committee on the Constitutions (Seventy-third Amendment) Bill, 1991 (Insertion Part IXA and Addition of Twelfth Schedule):

SHRI K.P.SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint one member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Bill, 1991 (Insertion of) new part IXA and addition of Twelfth Schedule) in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint one member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Bill, 1991 (Insertion of new Part IXA and addition of Twelfth Schedule) in the Vacancy caused by the retirement of Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee"

The motion was adopted

13.42 1/2 hrs

FOREIGN TRADE (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) BILL*

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN

KHURSHEED): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the development and regulation of foreign trade by facilitating imports into, and augmenting exports from, India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the development and regulation of foreign trade by facilitating imports into, and augmenting exports from, India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: I introduce the Bill.

13.43 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to check environmental pollution cannot by effluents discharged by the factors Chidambaram Taluk and NelliKuppam**

[English]

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAN (Cuddalore): Mr. Speaker Sir, the protection and improvement of the natural environment is one of the fundamental duties under clause (g) of article 51 A of the Constitution of India. Discharge of industrial effluents from tanneries, paper mills, petro-chemicals and fertilizer complexes, rubber factories and sugar factories into the rivers and air has been causing considerable damage.

The M.R.K. Cooperative Sugar Factory which is situated in the river bed of Vellar in Chidambaram Taluk, Tamil Nadu discharges

* Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 3.4.1992.

[Sh. P.P. Kaliaperuman]

its effluents into the river Vellar and thereby causes heavy damage to the life of the people, cattle and the aquatic life in the river Vellar.

The E.I.D. Parry Ltd. Sugar Factory which is situated in Nellikuppam, South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu discharges its noxious effluents into the air and irrigation channels. The factories' effluents- the coaldusts- are discharged into the air which cause heavy damage to the health of the inhabitants in and around the Nellikuppam Municipal Area. I request the Central Government to direct the concerned statutory authorities to take immediate steps to provide primary treatment plants in the sugar factories of Nellikuppam and Sethiathope which are causing danger to the life of the people.

(ii) Need for early construction of an over-bridge at Pali Gumari Crossing, Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Dalmia Nagar and Dehri-on-sone cities in Rohtas district are well known industrial cities of Bihar. About 15 thousand workers work are engaged in Rohtas industrial area. Delhi-on-sone city is also a famous commercial town. Thousands of people come here daily for sale and purchase. It has many schools and colleges. Many district level Government offices are located here. Hundreds of buses run to Patna, Ranchi, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Jamshedpur, Gaya etc. A railway track passes through these two cities. There is heavy goods and passenger traffic and many express train run on this track. Dehri-Patna-Bikramganj road crosses this railway line at Pali Gumari. This crossing remains closed for hours. So buses, rickshaws etc. have to wait for hours. Consequently sometimes very dangerous incidents take place. After viewing people's difficulties the Bihar Government has submitted a proposal to Central Government to construct an over-bridge

on the above crossing. So I request the Central Government that to approve the above mentioned proposal immediately.

(iii) Need to set up an electronic telephone exchange at Aurangabad, Maharashtra

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE (Aurangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Union Communications Minister towards the telephone system in my constituency Aurangabad. The consumers are facing great hardship. It is not only a big industrial Centre of Maharashtra but also an important city from the point of view of tourism. Industry dominated areas as Waluj and Chikalthana are also located in my constituency. Twelve hundred new telephone connections area needed every year in this are while only 350-400 connections are granted. The telephones of important services are often dead. So is the situation of private phones. Either they remain out of order or get wrong connections. There are many cases of wrong billing. I demand that strowzertelephone exchange of Aurangabad may immediately be replaced by electronic telephone exchange, extravagant expenditure should be checked, more and more new telephone connections, should be provided immediately by laying new cables. The maintenance of telephone system should be improved so as to provide relief and Letter services to the users.

(iv) Need to provide Central Funds to the State Government of Gujarat for providing relief to the drought victims of Saurashtra region, Gujarat.

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: (Jamnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Saurashtra region in Gujarat is facing severe drought now-a-days. My constituency Jamnagar is specially suffering from this terrible problem as it has affected agriculture, Industry and trade of that region. Blessed is a farmer, who owns land. But now in Saurashtra a farmer owning 100 bighas of land is forced to beg for work as labourer due to severe drought so as to make both ends meet otherwise he faces

starvation. The animals are dying because there is no fodder to feed the and no water to drink. The situation has deteriorated to such an extent that out of 684 villages only 550 are getting water through tanker service.

School and college students are forced to abandon their studies and are forced to work as labourers.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to provide adequate funds deal with the situation created by so that a proper scheme for providing drinking water may be formulated and proper relief is provided to the drought affected people.

13.48 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch, till Forty Five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[English]

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifty-one minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[RAO RAM SINGH in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1992-93 -CONTED

**The Ministry of Human RE. Source
Development - CONTD.**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee may continue her speech.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Honorable Chairman, Sir, Yesterday, I mentioned that as per the annual

report of the Department of Women and Child Welfare and the performance budget, the most important items, namely, Indira Mahila Yojana, recommendation of the National Commission of Self-employed women in informal sector, and the proposal of setting up National Credit Fund purported to be for the benefit of particularly poor women, are either in the process of 'finalisation' or are receiving 'active consideration' or just 'consideration'. This indeed is a sad commentary.

But another thing is very important. This question is coming to my mind. Even if I take it that all these 'considerations', etc., will be finalised within this year, my question is that the money that has been allocated really does not provide for any real extension of the project in a serious way. Then, am I to understand that the Indira Mahila Yojana in the name of holistic approach to the problem will actually cull together that fund, which is being allocated to the fields of women and children either in nutrition or in women's welfare Put together and that culling up the things will be called Indi Yojana in the name of holistic approach? What I find is that if that is so, then it will become really a cosmetic exercise than anything else. I do agree that there is a necessity of a nolicistic approach. I also do realise that there are very many schemes which are overlapping and which should be together. But then I do not understand that with so little fund for employment generation, how would this Indira Yojana be something very much more?

For socio-economic programme and support to employment programme, which deal with women's employment, the allocation has been raised by rupees two crore and fifty lakh only. There are defects in the present socio-economic programmes. I have no time to go into that. They require some change. Even then if I say that there would be some change, where is the money provided for to really give employment in a big way, because these are the only places from where the money will be given? But that is the question that is really striking my mind. I hope I will get an answer from the Minister.

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

Then, I see that for a number of schemes for child welfare, the allocations have been increased. I am happy for that. But here again, I am very much constrained to think about one thing. What really will happen to one of the poorest sections of women—Anganwadi teachers and Anganwadi *sevikas* and Balwadi teachers and Balwadi *Sevikas*? I hardly see any money allocated for them. If somewhere something is hidden, the Minister will inform. This is a very important question which should have been kept in mind. It has not been taken up both for Anganwadi and Balwadi. This is an ongoing thing. On the floor of the House, promise had been given by Shri Vishwanath Prata Singh. Later, it was followed up by the for a long time. But it is there where we were still in trouble. Sir, it is well known that the most important aspect of women welfare is the stopping of atrocities committed on them be that in the field of social questions in the shape of rape, dowry death, etc. be that in some other spheres. Now, the atrocities in the social field, in my opinion, requires one very important thing. That is, spread of awareness among the people both men and women against this. There is an implementation machinery which will have to be effective and which I really want. Sir, I am sorry to say that though with a lot of higgling-haggling that this implementation machinery, the National Commission for Women has been set up, as far as composition is concerned, I think the most important pre-requisite of its becoming the implementation machinery, which will have to rise above all petty partisan politics and really face the situation, has not been complied with. I would like to know what happened to that promise which was made by your predecessor, under whose ministership this Bill was passed, wherein I moved an amendment to the effect that all India organisations functioning on an all-India level should be made members of that Commission and they need not be given any allowance or any other expenditure need not be incurred for them. I withdrew the amendment only on the assurance by the Minister that this will be provided in the rules. So, I would like to know whether there are any

such rules covering this aspect; if not, why not? It should be there. If you want awareness really, one or two camps or one or two top level seminars will not do. This is very essential and I hope the hon. Minister will come out with his thought whether this will find a place in the rules or not.

Why is there another Commissioner for women? What will that one person Commission do? That again will be duplication of the activities not leading us anywhere near it. Therefore, Sir, this question also needs an answer so far as I am concerned.

As regards revision of laws, I have seen the laws which are supposed to be reviewed. They should be reviewed. But I want to add one point. The law concerning the custody of children have to be looked into because my experience says that custody of children is one of the things which is used as a blackmailing pressure on a woman who is in trouble by tyrannical husbands and in-laws. That law needs to be looked into immediately. I hope that will be given in the schedule which will be there for a change.

Since I have to be very quick, I would not go into many things except that I would like to make a comment on the awareness programmes. I have already said that there are allocations for the awareness programmes here and there. It seems to me that they should be combined. Not only that, lot of money should not be spent in top level seminars. For heaven's sake, stop top level seminars with good eatables. Please take the awareness programmes to the down level instead of really wasting at the upper level. Use it at the lower level. This is as far as women part is concerned. I would just like to say one more sentence about human resources.

15.00 hrs

That is about the necessity of including the Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule. Shri Bhogendra Jha is sitting by my side and I cannot forget Maithili too. In fact, I am of the view that Nepali and Konkani should also be included. These four languages are

mentioned in my Private Member's Bill, when I came first to the Parliament.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA (Jadaipur): Sir, 75 youth and women are on fast today on this demand and we want the Government and the hon. Minister to take note of this.

SHRIMATIGEETA MUKHERJEE: Incidentally, I would like to inform the hon. Minister that during the last session, a huge number of signatures were collected from Manipur and I handed over them to the Prime Minister himself. Therefore, this matter should be looked into.

Since my time is up, I would only say one thing in conclusion. The present allocations, about which I have expressed my opinion, are not at all adequate and I cannot support the Grants. I think this will really put my sister and hon. Minister of State for Women, Child Care and Youth Affairs in difficulty. Although she wants to do a lot, she will have to face a difficult situation because of the insufficient grants. If the problems are to be solved, these allocations will have to be changed suitably. With these words, I oppose the Demands.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WANSIK (Buldana): Madam, please at least say that you will support the Demands if the allocations are increased.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Okay. For Mukul's sake, let me say that we cannot support the Demands unless the grants are sufficiently increased.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity for discussion various issue concerning the demands I would like to congratulate the hon. Members who gave very healthy and constructive suggestions. Human Resources

Development Department is a very big Department like The Ramayana, the Mahabharata, The Quran and The Bible. I do not want to take more time because there is Private Member's Business also at 3.30 P.M. The hon. Members who speak here after will get a proper reply from hon. Minister Shri Arjun Singh. I would like to speak first on sports department after that I will cover women, child and youth department Shri Aslam Sher Khan's and Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan and criticism of the sports department was constructive and they raised other points also. I agree with them. I also agree with criticism about sports in the country. India is a very big country but we lack infrastructure. Aspirations of the people, related with it, have not been fulfilled. It is also a fact that the help has not been provided sufficiently. It's also a fact and has a practical aspect. But it should be evaluated as to why did it happen?

Sports were not given priority after independence. Asiad was organised in 1982. Indiraji tried that Indian players highlight their name in the World and their voice might be heard in the world. She wanted that India should progress in sports. Shri Rajiv Gandhi constituted youth and Sports Department in 1985, in the International Youth year. He also constituted sports authority of India to prepare the infrastructure. Today he is no more among us. But I pay my tribute first of all to him that he had tried to work for the progress of our youth, our sportsmen.

Rs. 200 crore were spent on sports in Seventh Five Year Plan. A large amount was given in lumpsum. (Interruptions). Please listen to me first and then criticise I am replying to your points. I am not going to politicising the sports.

In 1991-92 our sports budget was Rs. 69.11 crore but due to financial constraint it was reduced to Rs. 62.05 crore. But now in 1992-93 it is only Rs. 57.01 crore and it is a matter of concern. India's population is 80 crore. Each individual gets only 50 paise. What can be done with this petty amount?

[English]

I am grateful that our Finance Minister has come.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolpur) We all join the hon. Minister in making the demand. We support her on this.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Thank you. I am grateful to all Members of the House.

[Translation]

This year only Rs. 57.01 have been provided for sports and Rs. 11 crore have been curtailed. In European countries 8 per cent of the total budget is spent on the sports. In India we get only 50 paise per annum per head. How can it help sports? How can an infrastructure may be provided with such a petty amount. I agree with each and every Member of this House that more priority should be given for the provision of infrastructure of sports. Therefore I need national support in this regard.

[English]

Sports should be treated as healthy and constructive movement in this country.

[Translation]

And our sports movement should be such that it may become our biggest mission of national integration. If we strengthen our sportsmen and extend help to them, we can help 2/3rd of our population. I agree with you that more priority should be given to sports.

The standard of sports can be improved in our country. Though funds are essential for it, yet money alone would not help. Commitment is also needed to achieve this objective. We are facing the problem of lack of infrastructure as well as lack of commitment. Sports is a state subject. We can only advance grants to states and give assistance to the federations, but we cannot do anything in the matter of selection of candidates and coaches by a federation and sending them abroad, because it is an autonomous body. I am not saying about having contention with anyone but my point is that the federations should also take into consideration the feel-

ings of the M.Ps and

[English]

Sports Ministry with the help of the Sports Authority of India, with all Federation Associations and all common people of the country can do something in this regard.

[Translation]

If all these agencies cooperate with each other, we can make progress in future in the field of sports, though at present we are lagging behind. Our commitment, sincerity and dedication is needed to achieve this end. How China, Malaysia, and Cuba made progress in the field of sports? I met the Sports Minister of Malaysia and discussed with him about the advancement of sports in his country. He told me that their sports budget was to the tune of Rs. 1000 crores and besides the Government, all public sector and private sector companies had to spend a lump sum amount on sports compulsorily. There are also many Public and private sector companies in our country, but how much they spend on sports? They show only a few programmes on T.V. and spend some money for gaining popularity. But the future sports in which more people will participate.

[English]

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN
(Amroha): In the last session of Parliament - October-November - I had asked a question whether the government was thinking of taking the help of public sector and private companies for development of infrastructure including the grounds and other facilities and also to maintain some of the stadia which were in a dilapidated conditions. The reply which I received was that there was no proposal.

I would like to tell the Minister that there are lot of companies, there are lot of public sector undertakings, there are some big companies, which are interested; and I am sure, if the help is taken of these companies, these grounds and some of the stadia and

other facilities which are in a dilapidated conditions, which are very bad, they are as good as ruins, they can be maintained; and the sportsmen of this country can utilise them.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): The questions that the hon. Member has put did draw attention to a very important aspect of promotion of sports. I would like to inform the House that the Minister of Sports for State, Kumari Mamata Banerjee has already taken the initiative to draw help of the public and private sector in this national activity.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to Chetanji, but I could not listen his speech. I have been discussing this matter with him and I have asked him as to how the standard of sports can be improved and what should be done in this regard. I have discussed this matter with him because he is a sportsman. I intended to say that private and public sectors were also assisting in the improvement of sports, but more assistance was expected from them. We held meeting with public sector and private sector. Discussing the issue with the top management officials of public sector and private sector, the Government have requested them to set up a Sports Academy. They should set up a Sports Academy by identifying a discipline, as Tata has done in Jamshedpur and they would not require to invest more amount on it. I would like to inform the House.

[English]

The Life Insurance Corporation has agreed to adopt gymnastics discipline academy for children. The Gujarat State Fertilisers Corporation has shown interest to set up a Regional Academy for badminton at Baroda. M/s. Food Corporation of India has agreed to set up a Regional Academy for football at Patiala. M/s Vishakapatnam Port Trust have accepted the proposal of setting up the National Volleyball Academy at

Vishakapatnam. M/s. Bharat Petroleum have agreed to adopt swimming discipline and for setting up a National Academy at Madras. M/s Northern Coal fields Ltd., Singrauli (M.P.), A subsidiary of Coal India Ltd., have agreed to adopt Archery and setting up a National Academy at Singrauli. A dialogues is in progress with M/s Jai Parkash Industries and M/s Air India, who have shown interest in setting up a National Academy at Delhi. This is about hockey.

Subject is also being pursued with M/s Ashok Leyland for National Academy in Weightlifting, Steel Authority of India Ltd. for National Academy in Handball, MRF for Regional Academy in Football and Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. for an Academy in Basketball.

Regarding other disciplines also, I have requested TATs, MRF and other people; they are also coming up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am told that Pakistan hockey team is entirely sponsored and their expenses are met by the Pakistan International Airways. Why don't you examine the question of Air India taking up the Indian hockey?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): In 1990 in Beijing in rowing we got four gold medals. There is no provision for rowing.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I agree with Shri K.P. Singh Deo. We have constituted a task-force in the Ministry for having constant interaction with private sector and public sector and requesting them that it would be better to set up a Sports Academy with in the discipline already available with them. We have also discussed with BSF, they have also made a commitment. The Government of West Bengal is also going to set up an athlete centre.

[English]

They are going to set up one centre in West Bengal also. They are going to set up

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

one academy in West Bengal also.

[Translation]

Sir, such efforts are being made by us. the Sports Authority of India has also been making efforts since 1987. there are three or four Schemes of NSTC which are very good schemes for tribal boys and girls and we are going to set up 78 SCTS centres. At present two or three centres are in operation. If 78 centres are set up, the Sports Authority of India will bear all the expenses on making career of the students as well as nurturing them.

Sir, there are sports hostels also. As many as 742 boys and girls are living in these sports hostels. 1217 trainees have also been admitted under NSTC scheme. There are 455 and 576 persons in special area games and sports project development area respectively. We are also going to set up a few more hostels. If these hostels are set up, I think the Government will provide training to boys and girls during Eighth Plan from next year on its own expenses.

[English]

Sports Authority of India will bear all their expenses.

[Translation]

Sir, We are making efforts in this regard. Shri Aslam Sher Khan has raised a question that why the Government is sending coaches abroad and at the same time inviting Coaches from other countries. It has been said that the persons who got their training in NIS can only be imparted training and to no other person. I would like to remind Aslamji that his statement is not correct. As many as 9992 coaches have been trained by NIS Patiala. But outstanding coaches from outside can also impart coaching. There are many coaches like Mr. Ahuja, Mr. Rao who are imparting training. We have also prepared some programmes for rural youths. Where

infrastructure is available for setting up youth school in rural areas, we donate an amount of Rs. 1 lakhs to it. Last year, Nehru Yuva Kendra had organised 11000 tournaments and they are ready to organise much more tournaments in the near future. Champions can not be produced merely by organising one tournament. If tournaments are held throughout the year, we can produce champions. Sports Authority of India, Nehru Yuva Kendra and the Department of Sports are making efforts in this regard.

Sir, Asian Games are going to be held. The Department of Sport held a meeting with IOA and national Federation for fixing responsibility. For the prestige of the country and in the interest of country and sportsmen, we should work unitedly.. (Interruptions) There are political and ideological differences but there are no differences in respect of sports movement. If we want to work for the improvement in sports without political and ideological differences (Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. As Mamataji was telling just now about the sports arrangement, private sector, public sector. (Interruptions) All the arrangements made by the Government for sports are worth welcoming. But through you I would like to know only one thing. (Interruptions) that politics in the selection of players is the main hurdle due to within we are unable to make a mark either in Olympic or in any other game. Be it selection of cricket team.. (Interruption)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, as I have already said that the federation is an autonomous body and since sports is a state subject we can not interfere in it. If this subject is included in the concurrent list then we will also have a say in the matter. It has been mentioned that politics has crept into the field of sports but could you tell me which organisation is free from politics. (Interruptions)

It has crept into institutions like schools and hospitals too. If we can get rid of it in other fields it can definitely be removed.

the field of sports also. I can not allow politics in sports.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Muirzapur): Mr. Chairman Sir, this question is not related to any political party. If any individual, whether he belongs to Bhartiya Janta Party, Communist Party, Congress party or Janta Dal tries to gain political mileage out of sports then he is polluting politics as well as the field of sports. There is no scope for politics in the field of sports. Spirit of nationalism should always prevail upon in the field of sports. The moment politics creeps into sports this spirit does no longer remain there. The real fault lies with the organisers whether they belong to Bhartiya Janta Party, Congress Party, Communist party or Janta Dal, they are the one who indulge in politics and this is a matter of grave concern and attention should be paid towards this aspect.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Mr., Chairman Sir, if this is the feeling, then let us pass a Bill unanimously that no politician can interfere in sports. All of you do it, I leave it upto this House.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: If a politician is well versed in the field of sports then definitely.. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name is in the list of speakers, you will get an opportunity to express yourself, kindly do not interrupt in this manner.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARAGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman Sir, none in the Bhartiya Janta party knows how to play.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: You know how to play a dangerous game.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is saying that you play a big game and not a small one.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: A provision of Rs. 32 crore has been made in this year's budget for youth affairs. Two third of our population consists of youth, therefore

what all we can provide with such a meagre amount. last year besides having 174 cultural festivals, we organised a number of National Integration Camps, Several Interstate youth Exchange programmes were also conducted. Thus 83,000 youths of the country have been mobilised. There are several schemes for imparting training to the youths for self Employment. Last year 5289 youths were benefited by this scheme and it is hoped that another 10,000 youths will derive benefit from it by next year. There is a scheme for promotion of Youth activities in backward areas. 23 programme have been conducted under this scheme and 8667 youths participated. In addition we have a number of programs and institute for the youths such as National Service Scheme, International Exchange of youth Programme and National Institute for youth. Among the institutions Nehru Yuva Kendra is the most active of all. This organisation was deprived of funds for almost one and half year, but the funds have been non released for it by our Government. There are 398 similar centres in the country and about 26 new centres will be established this year. 35,000 youths have received training from these centres and 11,000 sports tournaments have been organised. 1300 cultural programs have been conducted. With a view to promote sports in the Rural areas we have suggested the Rural Development Ministry to include this scheme in the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and thus an impetus can be given to sports at the block and Panchayat level. There is a proposal to set up youth Development Centre for a cluster of ten villages and those centres will be source of information for the youth. Self employment training will be imparted to them in coordination with Ministries of Industry rural Development and Agriculture as to make them self sufficient and financially independent. We propose to provide required assistance to these youth Development Centres. We are going to establish National Institute for youth, for youth research and for formulation of policies, Earlier there were 222 members in the National youth council. It was a very large committee, now it has been decided to reduce the number of members, now it will consist 50 members.

[English]

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN (Amroha): Mr. Chairman, I will just take one minute. Before hon. Finance Minister goes, I would like to make just one point. The Budget of Sports and Youth Affairs is Rs. 57 crores only. It should be raised at least to rupee one per person, that is the population of India, which is 85 crores, and the Budget should be made Rs. 85 crores.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: We will sympathetically consider it.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): The Minister speaks for the Government. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Chauhan ji, I hope that he has said that the Minister speaks for the Government. (*Interruptions*) The National Youth Council has been reconstituted....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, at 3.30 P.M., we have to take up Private Members' Business. So, you have got about 5 minutes left. Would you like to continue after that?

[Translation]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurdas): Mr. Chairman Sir, the time for this item should be extended by 10 minutes so that the hon. Minister can speak for 10 minutes more.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you like to continue on Monday or would you like to extend some time?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I think ten minutes could be extended because the hon. Minister will not be able to be here on Monday for certain unavoidable reasons. (*Interruptions*). I am not saying to curtail the

Private Members time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The sitting of the House will be extended by the same quantum of time.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, it is the well-established practice that Private Members' Business must start at 3.30 P.M. Never such exceptions are made. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE (Aurangabad): Let her continue after 6 O'Clock.

[Translation]

SHRINITHISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Chairman Sir, there is no problem in accommodating the hon. Minister for 10 minutes more. The sense of the House is not such that it will not accommodate her for 10 minutes. But I would submit that the time fixed for discussion on the demands for grants of the Human Resource development Ministry is not adequate. It is just six hours. The hon. Minister has yet to reply and she has already taken 20 minutes and she will take 10 minutes more. This Ministry is so vast, that many hon. Members like to participate in the discussion, only a few hon. members have got the opportunity till now. It is the feeling in the House that time for discussion should be extended beyond six hours so that more Members can participate. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This must have been decided by the Business Advisory Committee.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, I would be very happy if this happens, but this will be decided by the Business Advisory Committee, I am prepared for it, this much I can say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will convey your feelings to the hon. Speaker so that he puts it before the Business Advisory Committee.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it all right if we allow the Minister to speak for another ten minutes?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, please try to wind up in ten minutes.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: O.K. Sir. I am grateful to you and to all the Members of the House to allow me to speak.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE: Wind-up women and children in ten minutes !

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think she is speaking extremely well on the sports ride.

[Translation]

It is in your interest. The suggestion given by Chetan Sahib is also being considered.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, since there is paucity of time, I do not want to take much time of the House. I have not said much about the youth. We are facing the serious problem of unemployment in the country. We have appointed a committee on youths, which will give its suggestions. We propose to abolish the fees in Postal order for the Central services and the public services. We have requested the concerned Minister in this regard. As regards women, I have great regard for Geetaji who is associated with women, movements for a very long time. Quite often we meet Shrimati Rita Verma Vasundhrajai, Saceithri Laxmanaji and Basava Rajeshwajai. Geetaji had raised a point about I.C.D.S. (Interruptions) Please lend me your ears.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not interrupt.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I.C.D.S. is the largest Project in India. Initially it had 33 programmes under it but now the number has gone up to 2506 including 188 State programmes. The World bank Project is in

Andhra Pradesh which has 110 programmes. Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition programmes is in 316 blocks. This year we have added 560 blocks in I.C.D.S. scheme for providing education to adolescent girls. The drop out rate among girl students is very high and they do not get the opportunity. In order to provide them education and nutrition and vocational education a scheme has been formulated to support the cause of Anganwadi workers. Manmohan Singhi has just left. These Anganwadi workers get very low honorarium ie about 325 rupees per month. They are the community workers and they have to be on duty for four and half hours. There are such projects in the State also. It is our effort to formulate a new programme. Their 4 1/2 hours duty would be adjusted in this, so that their salary might increase. (Interruptions) I myself went to the Planning Commission to get the honorarium increased. The Planning Commission itself recommended four or five hundred. But due to financial constraints, it would be given later on. I have met the finance Minister thrice regarding this issue. Shri Arjun Singhji has also written 4-5 letters to increase their salary. I have also talked to the Finance Minister twice or thrice in the House. He has assured that the problem would be solved. It is the effort of my Department that the salary of the Angawadi workers is increased. We are going to formulate Indira Mahila Yojana also. Under this scheme, there would be programmes on nutrition, education and also on self-employment. There had been three meetings under the Indira Mahila Yojna. Arjun Singhji has talked to the people of the ministries of Health, education, industries and he also called the ministries of health, education, industries and he also called the ministers of the State Governments and held a meeting with them. But the governments of West Bengal and Madhy Pradesh have requested for some more time for sending their recommendations on it. That is why we are waiting. After the report comes, we would try to start the plan.

The hon. Member, Smt. Geeta Mukherjee has mentioned about the recommendations of the report of the Jia Bhatt National Commission for Self-employed

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

Women. That report and its recommendations have been sent to the States and the Union territories. Our department is making all efforts to follow the recommendations of the National Credit Fund for Women. It is our promise, whether we stay or another new man comes, it is the promise, of our department that we will follow these recommendations.

It is rue that atrocities are increasing.. So simply making the laws will not do. We have already danced many law in Parliament. In fact, these laws are not implemented. The law and Order is the State subject and they are responsible for their enforcement. But it is seen that there is no will and determination for doing this. As far as Bihar is concerned, a few women have written to me about a murder which took place there and the fairly members were not allowed to lodge an F.I.R. I have myself written to Shri Laloo Prasad, Yadav to take action in this regard. Even in Madhya Pradesh, there was one such incident and many such incidents issuer in many other States as well, I am not simply talking about the States ruded by opposition parties. I am talking about all States. We have started a new programme know as 'Gender Sensitization Programme'; Our Department propose to conduct a combine training and of the police personnel and voluntary Organiation offices in Delhi, 5 such courses have already been conducted. Even in Gujarat, some such courses have been conducted and, we also propose to conduct training camps in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh Bihar, U.P. and Orissa. This programme is very useful. The Department is conducting a 3-day combine training of the police personnel, women police officers and the officers of the voluntary organization; As the village folk do not have the correct knowledge, they do not know how to maintain a diary. That is why we have started this programme to create an awareness among them We given many programmes to voluntary organizations aiming at creating awareness and a self-employment programme has also been formu-

lated. We plan to train 85,000 women next year. The department has many such schemes. But I think that as the law and order situation is linked to the Home Ministry, the responsibility of the state governments is to enforce the laws and our department is responsible for enacting laws. So I propose toast up a Coordination Committee. Our department would co-ordinate with the state governments and the Home Ministry. Meeting should be held after every three months to review the cases and the action taken thereon.

We have set up a National Commission on Women. Women are being deprived of their rights, they are to be given equal rights. *Suo Motu* notice can be brought for this. If any legislation is to be reviewed or any amendment is to be made if the National Commission for Women sends any suggestions, then our department shall definitely study them. We want to bring necessary amendments in the Dowry prohibition Act and the prevention of Commission Sati in this session of Parliament, because these are certain acunas in these Acts. There are the Government if India Acts and the benefit of these laws should reach the people at the grass root level in the right way. There should be proper awareness among women about these laws and together with that, confidence and courage are also necessary. If self-confidence and courage is created among women, then they can work. I am also of the opinion that merely making laws on the basis of political decisions will not suffice, it is most important to make women economically independent also. That is why we have asked every ministry to create a separate women's cell. Many ministries have already done this. All the State governments have been asked for a separate department for women and a letter has been written to them, but it is regrettable that everyone keeps on talking about women and Children, but there is no sparate departments for them. I do not know why they do not think about this. I request the members that they should prevail upon those State Governments to create separate Departments where separate Departments for women and children have not been crcaved so far. Money would be given

to do this work. If a lady is the incharge for this, the problems of women could be understood better. We have prepared a scheme for a women's Development Corporation in every State for which 49% shall be the share of the Central Government and 51% the share of the State Government. We want that grass root women should be associated with the decision making process and there should be no discrimination against them.

[English]

I do not want to treat women as women, but I want to treat women as a human being.

[Translation]

Till we treat women as human beings, nothing could be done for them. If we treat her as a human being and not as an object of pity, then there is nothing to be pitted. This is a basic right of all women. If anybody denies her rights, then she is ready to snatch or grab them.

Sir, I am grateful to all of you, for giving me a chance to speak. My effort is that I should complete the speech within ten minutes according to the commitment, but youth sports, adult education etc. among women are lengthy issues. I have tried to cover all these issues.

[English]

Let us try our best to do something for the country, for the youth, for the women and for the sportsmen.

[Translation]

At the end, I would like to say one thing, that if the desire to do something exists in the heart.

[English]

If there is a will, there is a way.

[Translation]

The promises made would have to be kept. This is the month of Ramjan. I shall conclude with a couplet:-

"Khudi Ko Karbuland itan ki har Tadbeer
se Pahle khuda bande se yeh pooche, Bata
Teri Raza kya hai,"

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to add to the congratulation for the excellent intervention that the Minister has made.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the Private Members' Business. Shri P.P. Kaliapperumal to move the motion.

15.44 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Eighth Report

[English]

SHRI P.P. KALIAPPERUMAL
(Cuddalore); Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st April, 1992."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st April, 1992."

The motion was adopted.

15.45 hrs

**RESOLUTION RE. REJECTION OF
PROPOSALS PERTAINING TO 'TRIPS'
ETC.***[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Rupchand Pal on the 6th March, 1992:-

" This House calls upon the Government to categorically reject all proposals received by government pertaining to Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) and General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) which will infringe the Patent Laws and the economic sovereignty of our country. "

The time allotted for the discussion on this Resolution is three hours. The time taken already is two hours and 19 minutes, leaving a balance of about 40 minutes. Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar was on his legs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you just now said that 41 minutes are left, and I agree that the Minister will reply just after 41 minutes. At times it so happens that I request you to extend the time as number of members wants to speak and you oblige. If it is extended for half an hour or one hour then it will not create any problem. Therefore, I would request you that it is an important proposal, though it is not mine. But I would request that the time left for this motion is 40 minutes only. It may be extended by 20-25 minutes. It may be decided right now as it would be easy to allot time to the members who are willing to speak. Otherwise the discussion will prolong and it would not be possible to include the Resolution in today's discussion and it will lapse. Since it is an important resolution like Common Civil Code, it should be discussed. That

is my submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I fully agree to the suggestion given by Shri Ram Naik.

[English]

But eventually it is up to the House. I do agree that discussion are going on and are being extended. It is not quite correct. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member,

[Translation]

The members who are going to speak may do so just for five minutes each, because much of the time is wasted by repetitions. So keeping in view the suggestion given by Shri Naik, I would request all of you to discuss the issue keeping in mind the time available with us.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, This topic under discussion for the last so many months in the whole country. It would come under discussion in this House also, and the hon. Minister has agreed to it just now. The question which we are facing this time and certain points we are bale to understand at present are that whether our economic independence would be endangered? Whether we shall have to agree to certain such decisions which are not in public interest. This way there would be an interference in our development priorities. In this context, I would like to draw your attention to a saying to Mahatma Gandhi. He said these words in the context of economic situations and it appears that he has rightly said so. he said, I quote:

"I do not want my house should be surrounded by walls from all the sides, and I do not want to keep the windows shut. I want that the cultures of all the countries to enter my home freely as far as possible. But I do not want to sever my moorings from my own soil.

In fact, looking at the present Motion and the way the people who are raising objections, it appears that we would be

enslaved economically. I do not want to speak at length on this subject. I will mention only a few points. These points may also be considered.

We will have to give the same rights to foreign companies also which we are giving to our own companies. This will hamper our independent development and we shall be losing our control on the multi-national companies. On the one hand these multi-national companies would be free to import any kind of technology and on the other they won't be facing any pressure of export. They will be independent to enter into any field of production and if they take interest in the production of consumer goods, the result would be that our small and cottage industries will close down. This way our economy will be terribly influenced. Secondly, there will be a rise in the unemployment in our country. Because of better technology and solid resources the multinational companies will wipe off the small industries in the race. On the other hand, in important fields like financial services, telecommunications, media, education, health etc. these companies are developing unnecessary interest, which will have an adverse effect on our development. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the main occupation of our countrymen is agriculture. Two-third of our population lives in the villages and depend upon agriculture and it appears that its maximum influence will be on the field of agriculture. In other countries, smaller agriculturists are facing extinction. Even in America there were 30% small farmers between 1950 and 1960. Later on upto 1964-65 there remained only 26-27%, and it appears that with the advent of 1995, small agriculturists will not exist. I feel that efforts are on to lead India also in that direction. Personally, I feel that we shall have to review or withdraw all the schemes like reduction in the prices, all the schemes related to controlling the price schemes related to water fertilisers, energy and rebate on pesticides loan schemes for agriculturists. We shall have to change the Public Distribution System altogether as well. If we accept the Intellectual Property Rights of seeds, plants, and other things associated with agriculture it will come in the way of our agricultural development. Because of the

monopoly of the multi-national companies in the field of agriculture we may have to face some difficulty in discovering new species due to the fact that in our country agriculture is not bound by patent laws, it is quite separate. These laws would not make any difference to us. Instead of Process Oriented patent laws we shall be bound by the Product Oriented Patent Laws. These are to be observed in the fields of agriculture, technology, biotechnology etc. where there is more scope of new researches, because all the developing nations are looking towards India and they want to follow us. Today, all the countries feel India is not taking initiative the way it ought to take. There is more scope for new researches. We will be bound by that and if our scientists want to make any such product by their own processes the patent of which is not already existing, they won't be able to do so.

Such people, companies or countries will misuse their monopoly, with all that Dunkel proposals should not be accepted. I do not accept it. It appears as if all the nations are on one side and India is alone on the other side. I would not even suggest that it should lead to a situation of committing suicide. We shall have to delete certain proposals from the Dunkel proposals which we feel are against the economy of the country and it is very essential to discuss these proposals.

In this context we shall have to consider small industries, agriculture and all our main problems such as increase in population, providing employment opportunities. We shall have to emphasize more on indigenous things in order to save ourselves from economic imperialism. We will have to link our economy with the resources available in within our country only and bring forward such schemes which can be implemented with internal resources.

Today, our self-sufficiency is being attacked from every side. the greatest need of the hour is self-confidence. In the present situation the idea of 'swadeshi'. can only give light to this country.

[Sh. Santosh Kumar Gangwar]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the points that I have made here should be discussed in the whole country and in this House also. Let, there may not emerge such power which may be superior to this House and subject the House according to its own dictates. Certainly, under such circumstances we will be losing our prestige, and if we will be bound by such laws, the House too will lose its significance.

At Present, the Indian patent laws are looked upon by the developing countries as the ideal one and these countries too have formulated their patent laws on the lines of our laws. If we look back, say about 15-20 years ago, the U.S.A. too had similar laws but with progress and development, these have been replaced and it doesn't want any country to be at par with it. Today, India is the undisputed leader of the developing countries. The ill-wishers of India are very well aware of this country's potential and are afraid of the fast progress being made by this country.

Therefore, I would like each one of us to ponder over this matter seriously and arrive at a decision, which is in the laser interest of the country. Moreover, our future generation should not become objects of humiliation and they should be able to proudly say that the present leaders of the country had taken the correct decision, keeping in mind the laser interest of the country. With these words, I conclude and thank.

[English]

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): Sir, the GATT was set up after the Second World War in order to dismantle barriers of trade. And now in the Eighth Round of the Multinational Trade Negotiations at Uruguay, the philosophy of the GATT has been changed from one of a 'free trade' to the market opening which would, *ipso facto*, be available only to developed countries. The interest of the developing countries have been bartered by the Uruguay

Round of Trade Negotiations. We all know that. During his recent visit to Washington the Foreign Secretary Shri Dikshit has made a very significant remark. He has said that as regards safeguarding the interests of the United States of America, India and USA will work jointly. I have no objection as such to this joint working by India and USA. But the point is, it is to be studied in the background of what Ms. Carla Hills remarked. She said that USA would not hesitate to apply Special 301 and would not hesitate to have any retaliatory measures if the talks of agreement that had been proposed in the Dunkel's draft proposal was not accepted by India and other developing countries.

In the year 1989, we had before us an advantage when India gave the leadership, when India gathered the support of all the developing countries and the negotiation had to begin afresh and this time India has lost much of its prestige, India has lost the lead that it could have gained. It is no coincidence that our Foreign Secretary made this remark and even he want on to remark that we think that USA has certain allegations, valid allegations against the barriers that have been created to its State. In the same vain, our Commerce Ministry now tries to find logic behind certain proposals as have been placed in the Dunkel Draft.

So far as pharmaceutical issues are concerned, it is being said that there shall be an increase of only ten to fifteen per cent. So, there is sufficient scope for negotiation, sufficient scope for rethinking. This stand of the government, this thinking of the government, rather we apprehend, will lead us in a way from where we shall not be able to come back. It is nothing new that patent is being given to intellectual properties. It is nothing new. But now what is being tried is to include discoveries also within it. Inventions are patented and patented legally. Now discoveries are also being attempted to be patented. Had Mr. Columbus discovered America after 1993, he would have also had the right of patent over America and he could have claimed exclusive right on America and exploited it for long 20 years. This is a very ridiculous possession.

Again it is not only the process but also the products which are going to be patented. Now so long America was not self-sufficient in agriculture, so long there was hunger in America, they did not bother, they did not press that there should be patent rights in regard to security of food and all these things. Now we have advanced, much, so they demand that patent right should also be granted in this case. If that happens what will be its implication upon India? Formerly what we could do? If a particular process has been patented, by another process, we could produce the same product. We could do that. It is in this way that Indian agriculture was developed; it is in this way that we could grow up new seeds; and it is in this way that our agricultural sector has reached a stage, where it is now. It is in this way that our farmers have advanced towards self-reliance.

Now if that is changed according to the Dunkel draft, the implications would be that we shall not be able to use any other device, any other process to produce an identical product. So India's interests will be hampered. They may again be extended to the living beings. It is also dangerous.

Some of the highlights of the Dunkel proposals are: 1) foreign investors ought to be treated on par with domestic companies in every respect; 2) there shall be no restriction on foreign equity participation; 3) there shall be no restriction on any other investment; 4) there shall be no obligation to use locally available products; 5) free import of raw materials, components and intermediaries and there shall be no export obligation to find imports.

So far as this part is concerned, by our industrial policy, by our new trade policy, we have accepted all these conditions. What does it mean? It only means that we are going to surrender our sovereignty too the multinationals. We are going to surrender our sovereignty to the interests of United States of America. If this Draft is accepted by us, our position will be like this; because it shall be an international law and because it is obligatory on your part to follow the law, so

the sovereign parliament of India, the Acts that we have passed - the Indian Patent Act of 1970 - will have to be amended in accordance with the new international law that is being proposed by the Dunkel Draft. That is the situation in which we stand today.

I have already told about the agriculture. So far as our drug industry is concerned, many Members have said and I do not want to take up the time of the House. I know that there is time constraint. If it is accepted, the relative advantage that India enjoys in the case of this industry, the relative market that we have in the world outside - in America itself - we shall lose that advantage and we shall have to depend upon the foreign countries for the import of life saving drugs. So the life and health itself - the health of our country - will depend upon the imports and that shall be a tragedy. We can not take it for granted. So, the government of India should take a very bold stand. Mrs. Carla Hills threatened us that she will apply Special 301. Now some are also apprehensive that if those actions are taken against us, the balance of payments problem of India will be further accentuated. Some have said that only two ways are open for us that is either we have to accept it or we have to leave the Membership of the GATT or we may be expelled. I do not think there is any actual threatening. India is one of the founding members. On India depends the fate of the developing countries. India can still take the leadership. No one can ignore India, its vast market and its peculiar geo-political conditions. We actually think that some hundred and odd countries of the world shall unite together to expel India from membership. So there is no actual threat.

What is needed is courage, what is needed is conviction, what is needed is to bring about a philosophy of change, a change with human face, a change with social justice which is promised by the Government but is never granted to the people.

It is in this context that I look at the Dunkel proposals. I would request the Government that should desist from fumbling. It should take a firm stand. It should make

[Prof. Susanta Chakraborty]

public all the things that are there. After a full-fledged debate in the Parliament, after a full-fledged consultation with the intellectuals of our country, with the people of our country, the Government should take a stand. It should not leave the space step by step to the whim of the multinationals, to the capitalists of the World bank and the IMF and the Dunkel draft that is going to create a neo-colonial order in this world.

With these words, I again request the Government to take a firm stand on it and to take the people into confidence.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Mr. Chairman Sir you have already warned that the time is very short and that we have to be very brief.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not warned. It is the pleasure of the House. A number of people have said that we should not try to extend the time further.

SHRI A. CHARLES: The government has promised a full and detailed discussions will take place in the House when the Government comes forward with a more detailed account of what exactly is contained in the so-called Dunkel Draft which has been almost painted as a great monster-baby. I do not now stand here to accept all that is contained in the Dunkel draft.

The world has witnessed tremendous changes in the last four decades. Especially the changes that have taken place in the last two years are in fact far-reaching, vast and have affected the whole world. Today the world is very small. What is happening in part of the world has its impact in the rest of the world. What has happened in the Soviet Union, we know, has its impact in the progress, in the life of the our great nation.

An attempt has been made during the last two months that all the changes that the Government has initiated - may be in the economic life of this country or its trade policy, or in the agricultural sector or in the

commercial sector - are a total deviation, not only a deviation but a reversal of the policies that have been followed all these years. Quite surprisingly, all those who had been criticizing the Nehruvian policy of planning, the socialistic pattern that we have accepted in Avadi have now come forward and started praising Nehru, his policies like anything. They say we are now totally deviating from those policies. These changes are not a reversal when we find that the path we are treading is too long. When we find certain hurdles, naturally we try to have some bypass. That is exactly the meaning of bypass surgery. On the national highways all over the country, we are fighting for bypasses. These changes are entirely the bypasses we are trying to have. There is no change in the goal which we have to achieve. There is also no change in the foundation that has already been laid.

I must say quite unfortunately the opposition is repeating certain words and jargons without that is proper understanding the GATT, or the IMF the IBRD etc. The poor commonman is given an impression that it is something like a monster imposed on him. I am sure the hon. Members know that our country is a founder-member of all these big associations, namely, GATT, IMF, IBRD, etc. Unfortunately, China is still knocking at the door of the GATT and IMF to get membership.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): why are you not opening the door to China?

SHRI A. CHARLES: I am not mentioning the name of China to score a political gain or to secure a political point. But we cannot compare our country with Singapore. We can compare Singapore with Trivandrum city. We have to compare our country either with China or USA or the former soviet union - now Sovoet Russia. What is happening all over there? We know that China has accepted most of the conditions of the Dunkel draft with more stringent conditions because they have problems. My friend has mentioned about Special 301. That is just dangling on their head like a Damocles' sword.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): China is not a member of GATT.

SHRI A CHARLES: No; I said that they are still knocking at the door of GATT. It is not a member. We are a founder-member.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.CHIDAMBRAM): China is not a member. What the member said was, 'China is not a Member.' China is only knocking at the door.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Do you mean to say that IL should not mention about China?

MR. CHARIMAN Please start winding up.

SHRI A CHARLES: After talking on main points, I will conclude in two or three minutes. We are all equally concerned about some of the conditions of the Dunkel draft. We know that all that is contained in it is not good for us. We do not say, we are accepting it *in toto*. I am glad that the hon. Minister of Commerce, when this draft was made public, said in very clear terms; We are at it. We are studying and we are concerned about it and certain provisions are discriminatory.

After all, 108 countries have been negotiating with the GATT for the last several years. This is not a sudden imposition. the draft is here. It is a big document- legally complicated. I wonder whether anybody in this House has gone through it fully. I have not gone through the entire document. Some Press reports are there. Some information has come to us. We are trying to understand it. But we know two areas. In the TRIPS, it is not wholesome welcome us. So far as patent law is concerned, we have to be very careful. But in the agriculture sector, even though initially that is was said to be harmful to us, now we know that it is not that harmful. There are various points in the Dunkel draft actually favourable to us in the agriculture sector. But we have to be very careful with regard to drugs and pharmaceuticals. A fear has been expressed that the indigenous

manufacture of drugs will be affected and that the cost of drugs may even go up 10 to 30 times. These are the fears that have been expressed. I am sure the Government will come forward with full details as to how it will have an overall impact on the total system. We are now a part of the global economy. We cannot be isolated from it and we have to take part in it. If we want a large share of international trade, we should have large productivity, higher quality, lower costing, foreign investment, wider penetration of foreign markets, etc. If we want to achieve this, if we cannot simply be waiting for Micawber like for some things to twice up or to wait Light or for the shower of manna to come from Heaven nor do we have the Aladdings Wonderful lamp with us. We have to work hard, if we have to understand the realities. These realities are before us. I am sure that in the near future, the Government will come forward with details and we will have a full discussion. Those conditions that will not do us any harm alone can be accepted and we all of us know that India is the only country which has not given its opinion so far about the total approval of this draft. Almost every other country has accepted. At least, they have partially accepted. 80 per cent of the conditions have been accepted by all. We know that more than 80 per cent of the conditions are not harmful to us or helpful to us. The hon. Minister is here. I also request that a meaningful discussion must be made. Our friends on the other side are trying to create an impression that we are surrendering our economic sovereignty as they have surrendered there intellectual sovereignty. By a full discussion, the picture will become clear.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: With these words, I conclude Although time is up but no Members from the Janata Dal has spoken, I now call Mr. Nitish Kumar to speak on the Bill.

SHRINITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the TRIPS, TRIMS, GATT proposals etc. which have been received by the Government, will not only go against our Patent laws, but are also violative of our

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[Sh. Nitish Kumar]

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economic sovereignty. I would like to thank the hon. Member, Shri Rup Chand Pal for moving this Resolution against these proposal and thus providing an opportunity to [] discuss this matter at length.

In fact, all these three proposals are the outcome of the Uruguay round of GATT negotiations. The DUNKEL draft is being widely discussed both within and outside the country. In our country also, a couple of groups are actively holding nation wide debates and moulding public opinion. Through you, I would like to express my gratitude to these groups and I urge the Government to seek the opinion of the intelligentsia and these groups, apart from that of the Parliament, which is also very active in this regard. A campaign on this issue is underway, under the convenorship of Dr. Suman Sahai and Shri Poorvi Pandey is the co-ordinator of the informal discussion group. The National Working Group too had organised a seminar on the subjects and the issues raised there have been sent to Members of Parliament. We sincerely hope that such discussion will take place in the Parliament also and that the Government would hold consultations with these groups and give a serious thought to their views. If we sincerely do not want to surrender our economic sovereignty, then the Government will have to hold consultations with them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with reference to the discussion on TRIPS, I would say that the United States wants to impose its Super 301 law on the entire world. Wherever any such discussions takes place, we find the Congress Party Members saying that China has surpassed India in accepting these conditionalities. China is not a member of the 108 member strong GATT, of which India has been a Member since 1948. The GATT talks have been going on since 1986, without arriving at any agreement. Rather, every other day, we find new differences cropping up. Does the Government want us to believe that the Dunkel draft is not detrimental to India's interests, just because China has made major compromises with the United

states, unmindful of the developments in the GATT talks? It is indeed shameful argument. China may be having its confusions. It may be that such compromises would benefit it, say in the matter of textiles etc, because their export turnover exceeds that of our country. There are many issues over which the two countries cannot be compared. Therefore, we request the Government not to mislead the country's common man by comparing ourselves with the Chinese. They should not be under the impression that the Indian people cannot see beneath the surface level, whether it was during the freedom struggle or during elections, the India people have always taken up issues.

We feel that the acceptance of the Dunkel proposal would be an affront to the country's economic sovereignty, but the Government harps on only one thing that China has accepted certain conditions, as if to convince the Indian Masses that of a Country larger than India can agree to these conditionalities, there is no reason for India to desist from it. Such a shameful argument is being put forward to divert the attention of the masses, to mislead public opinion so that people may not go into the details. Through you, we would request the Government not to give such an argument and place the facts as they are, before the House and the people of the country and explain those points, which would benefit us and those which are detrimental to our interests. Now, through TRIPS there is a conspiracy to impose special 301. Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is very little time left and I shall be brief. After all what to do they want through the Patent Laws? Everything including fertilizers pesticides, seeds, medicines etc. would become patented. (Interruptions)

Now, can plants and animals be patented? A very dangerous argument is being put forward. Tomorrow they would say that human beings too should be patented. (Interruptions). We should ponder over its ethical aspects too. When plants and animals would be patented, it would be left with America to decide on the kind of human beings to be produced in this country, the

persons who would be producing them, the colour of the Indians etc., then we too would think that we are darkskinned and it would be wonderful to be fair-skinned. (Interruptions) Thus, as per our ethics and national ethos, here I am not talking about the religious aspect, rather as per our tradition and culture, our very idea of patenting living beings is unpalatable. Thus, from the ethical point itself, it is a very dangerous tendency. (Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, regarding its economic aspect, I would like to draw your attention towards a fact. It is nothing short of gangsterism on the part of the United states. According to them, they would produce something new combining Genes A and B, and then they would tell us that it is a patented product, whose requirements would solely be met by Multi-national Corporations. (Interruptions) The whole world knows that our farmers have produced high quality seeds of wheat and other foodgrains over a period of 5-6 thousand years and our agricultural scientists are second to none in the world. They have conducted various experiments and researches to achieve progress in this field. We have developed a variety of superior quality hybrid seeds over the years, but now the Americans would make some surface changes and claim these products as their own patented ones. It would mean the gradual destruction of our traditional agriculture. Now, Dr. Manmohan Singh in his Budget has made it clear that They won't be any import restrictions henceforth and going by past experience, we can say that our seed companies, seed corporation and the research work being done by I.C.A.R. would not be able to withstand the advertisement Blitzkrieg of the Multi-national Companies. Secondly, the seeds that would be imported would be developed in United states and this won't be suitable to our agro-climatic conditions. Further, through their aggressive advertising art, they would influence our farmers to purchase those seeds, but the more dangerous aspect of it is that once our farmers produce those crops from the seeds purchased from multi-national companies, they won't be able to store a part of it in the form of seeds. If someone does it like that, then the rights including that of close-relation

and others, which are against the Indian principles of jurisprudence, of the accused and the accuser....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the time for this Resolution is over.

Now, there are still 10 to 12 Members who wish to speak and the time allotted is already over.

At the commencement of the Private Members business, it was pointed out that there is too frequent an extension of the time allotted and this should be avoided as far as possible to which, all of you had agreed.

Now, if you agree, then, the Minister can intervene. If you want that the time should also be given to 10 to 12 Members who are in the list, then, it will take another three hours. If the time is extended, then, everybody will be able to speak. So, it is up to the House now. Because, the next Resolution which is coming is Mr. Moreishwar Save's Resolution.

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: My Resolution stands second in the list of the Private Members Business. These are all balloted. With great difficulty, my name has come on the ballot. It will be an injustice, if I am deprived of the opportunity. If at all the House wants to extend the time, let it extend it by another half-an-hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chitta Basu, what is your opinion.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) I say, it must be extended and his Resolution can also be placed for discussion for a few minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If we extend the time for this Resolution, then I cannot accommodate all the 10 to 12 Members who are still to speak. Because everybody is taking 15 minutes.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Allipurduars): It should be extended by one hour.

After that, let him move his Resolution. Next time, let him continue.

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE (Aurangabad): Let the time be fixed that such and such hour, I will get.

SHRI CHAIRMAN: Would anybody like to make a suggestion upto what time, it should be extended?

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): It is a very important Resolution. You may extend the time by another one hour maximum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, it is 4.25 p.m. Let us finish it by 5.25 p.m. The Minister is to intervene and the Mover of the Resolution has to give a reply. So, if you all agree, then it is all right.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI DAUDAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if this Bill is not taken up today, it will lapse. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, we extend the time for the present Resolution by another one hour. So, we have agreed that the time for this Resolution be extended by one hour and by 5.25 p.m. it has to finish.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, this is a very important subject. The time should be extended.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying that it is against the principles of Indian jurisprudence. It is the job of prosecutor to prove that the accused has done a wrong but under this law, if accusation is made against anybody, the accused will have to prove that he is not guilty. It is against our basic structure, the principle of jurisprudence. If a farmer purchases seeds from multinational company and after har-

vesting crop keeps some grains with him to use as seed in future, then the Government of India will arrest him. The agents of the company will intimate the Government of India about him and in turn the Government of India will punish him. If the Government of India does not act accordingly, they will take revenue as cross retaliation. It means we are going to take a dangerous leap, i.e., we are going to accept it. It will have dire consequences. It will ruin the agriculture of India. Besides, the imported seeds will bring diseases with them and will create so many problems. Our agriculture will continue to come to an end. The same situation will emerge in respect of medicines also.

I will conclude after drawing your attention to something dangerous. The Government says that only 10 to 15 per cent medicines will come under its purview and the remaining 85 per cent medicines will continue to be manufactured indigenously. I would like to draw your attention to one thing because neither the area of Mr. Chairman nor the area of Mr. Tytler is affected by the disease. Mr. Tytler had visited my constituency when I was fighting election. I don't know whether he found a patient of Kalaazar or not Kalaazar is spreading widely in Bihar.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): I have come across with Mr. Dular Singh.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I don't know who met him. I will tell you separately with whom Mr. Tytler was taking rounds. There is no need to waste of the time of the House. The disease of Kalaazar is not incurable. But thousands of people are dying due to this disease because the medicine of this disease is not being manufactured in India. We have to import it. We don't get the requisite quantity of medicine from abroad. That is why I am telling you that the treatment of the disease is possible in other countries but we are not in a position to cure the disease and thousands of people are dying and lakhs of people are its victims. Similarly, there may be many disease which are curable but since we are

unable to manufacture these medicines, we have to import them from foreign countries. We will not get that medicine in adequate quantity and consequently people will die. They will die of starvation and disease. This is what the entire legislation is. That is why, the Government should reject it. It should not compromise with the sovereignty of India. I will insist on it.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Mr. Chairman, Sir, India is famous for its self-respect in the World. We have diverse cultures, different dresses and variety of food habits. I don't object to seeking any assistance. Any country may come to assist us. But the condition is that the assistance should not be at the cost of our sovereignty. If anybody provides assistance to develop whatever resources we have, it is welcomed. But, as some suggestions are being made here that everything will have to be changed and as the previous speaker has said that change of man has also become necessary, because at present patent laws are being enacted for seeds only. Such type of incident is nowhere in the history. India is known in the world that despite so much diversity we are a one nation. We want to maintain it. If we seek assistance from other countries, it would be an insult to our talent, brain knowledge and scientists. Most of the engineers and doctors who are working in the U.S.A. are of Indian origin. Engineers operate factories there. The talented people of India are there all over the world. They are appreciated everywhere. In such a situation, if India, whose talent may help other countries and the U.S.A. itself is taking our help, as our engineers are working there, our ablest doctors are working there and the Ministers, who go to U.S.A. for their medical check up, know that the Indian doctors are there who examine them, and if our Government seeks assistance from the U.S.A., from the I.M.F. and from the World Bank and rely upon Dunkel proposal, then it means this Government does not have any regard for the self-respect and honour of the country. I mean to say that we must not lose our self-respect. When these people are coming forward to provide us assistance, we must mind it first of all that nobody comes forward

to help anybody. America is a selfish country. It wants to enter the Indian market for the purpose of earning profits. It is a general concept that if a man or business man helps others, he will first ensure how much profit he will get. He does not care for the loss and profit of the other party. We are taught to become self-reliant. 40 years have passed and our country has become young. The people died at the age of forty years. Now it is our 40-year young nation. If we are taught to walk, speak or sit, it is a great insult to the country. I would like to request that the resolution moved by Comrade should be adopted by the Government. Lakhs of rupees are being spent on the preservation of animal species so that they could not become extinct. We have diverse cultures in our country. This resolution has been moved with the intention that our old traditions can be maintained even in the twentieth century.. So, the resolution should be adopted after proper study. We should not compromise at the cost of our talent. India should command respect. We can be poor but we are not smaller than others. Our self-respect will have to be maintained. We have not compelled America or other country to provide us assistance. It is not a question of an individual. It is the question of the prestige of the whole nation.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is not the first time that this General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs is being discussed here in Parliament, or it is not the first time that GATT is having its round of discussions on trade and commerce.

After the Second World War starting from 1947 seven such rounds have been completed at different places. Because of paucity of time I am not going into the details. Now the Eighth round is going on. They commenced in 1986. It was to submit the report and proposals after four years, that is, in 1990. But there has been a lot of difference of opinion, there has been no unanimity or something like that and the time is extended. Even in December 1991 the Chair-

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

man of this Committee which was to oversee these discussions, Shri Dunkel, he unilaterally himself, finding the impasse prevailing in the discussions and deliberations, formulated his ideas. He has put up these proposals and unilaterally circulated them among the participating countries to give their opinions just in three weeks' time.

As I said, earlier also, there have been discussions and as we all know today liberalisations of economy has been the order of the day throughout the world.

Barriers have been broken. Several important events have taken place during the last two years. The two Germanies have been United. Viet Nams have been united. And at the same time the European Economic Community came into being. So many things have taken place. But at the same time a great empire, a big Super Power has been broken into pieces. So many events have taken place. So many events have taken place, and we cannot remain in isolation. This is the time globalisation is also taking place very fast.

What is the peculiarity of these different rounds of discussion? This time, new areas such as TRIPS, TRIMS, Services, agriculture are also included.

In the Dunkel proposals, there are some conditions, some proposals, which are nauseating. As it is, apparently many things are not acceptable, they cannot be acceptable, to the developing world. But I cannot agree with the spirit of this Resolution, with the contents of this Resolution, that the Dunkel proposals should be straightway, totally and categorically rejected.

In 1947, the number of participants was about 27 countries. Now it has risen to more than 100. In fact, 108 countries have participated.

China is also a major participant. We know the economic conditions, social conditions of China. India is an ancient country. We have

our own culture, glorious culture. And at the time of our independence, we were not producing even a blade and now our country is one of the ten most industrially advanced countries of the world. In 1951, when the First Five Year Plan was launched, our production in agriculture was around 55 million tonnes. It has grown manifold now. There has been an increase of about 30 per cent in production. We are, in fact, the leader of the developing world. We are the leader of the Non-aligned Movement in the world. We have our own sense of prestige and pride. Of course we have to move with time. If we are left behind, we cannot compete with the rest of the world. It is very competitive. The world is becoming smaller and smaller with the advancement of science and technology.

My definite suggestion is this. While we have to move with time, we have to globalise, we have to be a part of the changing world. At the same time, we have to adopt a very cautious and careful approach. We should not do anything which will infringe our sovereignty and which will affect our prestige. What is our objective? Our objective is growth with social justice. We cannot accept anything which has any humiliating conditions attached to it, which affects our self-reliance and which affects our backbone....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. There are many Members who want to speak on this.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: The hon. Minister, Shri Chidambaram, has assured a full-scale debate on this in this House. A Sub-committee of the Cabinet has been formed and it is working out on this.

I congratulate the Government that when Dunkel has come out with his proposals, either we accept it in full or reject it; that is the position. Leave it or accept it in full—that position we have not accepted. I think, we have communicated this position. So, this calls for a careful negotiation.

India, who is the leader of the Third World and the developing countries

mobilise opinion in this line. We should accept only these proposals, which are acceptable to us, after careful negotiations and keeping in mind our position, national pride, prestige and policy of self-reliance together with social justice.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the proposed resolution moved by my learned colleague, Shri Rupchand Pal calling upon the Government to categorically reject all proposals received by Government pertaining to: Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS), and General Agreement on trade in Services (GATS) deals with an issue which is at a very preliminary stage. As stated by our hon. Union Commerce Minister on the 6th March, 1992, Government is willing to have a full-scale discussion on the subject after finalising all the issues involved. The present Resolution deals with only three proposals e.g. TRIPS, TRIMS AND GATS. Moreover, the proposals have not yet been finalised.

The Resolution expresses some fears with regard to our Patent Laws. These fears are not entirely out of place. However, I would submit that Government has not yet taken a final decision on it. In case of Patent Laws, the developed countries generally always try to dominate over developing countries. For example, a product may have originated in a developing country earlier. But the developed countries may develop that product in another form and through money power and media strength, which these countries enjoy, they may claim that they have developed the product and can take the advantage of patent laws regarding that product.

Therefore, there may be some loopholes in the Dunkel proposals. Moreover, it is the normal human tendency to express fears against a new concept at the outset. As such, the fears expressed by my learned colleague, Shri Pal are not totally out of place. However, ours is a democratic country and everything that is done here is only after thorough discussions. As already stated

by the dynamic Union Minister of Commerce, a decision will be taken after opinions of experts are received. Hence, there is no need to act in great haste and pass the Resolution, I would therefore, oppose this Resolution.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (vijayawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, than you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very important issue. I congratulate my colleague, Shri Rupchand Pal for giving this House an opportunity to discuss on this very important issue, that is agitating the minds of a very large number of people of this country. In fact, the Government itself should have come forward with the proposals and placed it before the Parliament so that the Members can discuss and a wider debate can take place because this has very far-reaching consequences. Of course, we must be happy at that some economists and some organisations like ISDI have taken some initiatives to start discussions in regard to these GATT proposals. Of course, the hon. Minister for Commerce has said that the Government is not with a closed mind and that only after due discussions and considerations, the Government will take a decision. In this regard, I would like to say that this Dunkel Draft is very complicated in the sense that when we got a copy from the library and went through that even we found it very very very difficult to understand the provisions because they are in a legal terminology. My humble submission to the Government is that please let the people of this country know what actually the proposals are and what are the implications, are they going to benefit our country or are they going to cause harm to our national interests, and which are the countries which have already given their consent to these proposals, if any, why they have come to such decisions and what are the options before us, because either we have to take it or leave it. In that case, what are the options open to us? All these things the Government must bring forward before the people of this country.

I would like to say that the people are really confused. We are not with a closed

[Sh. Sobhanadresswara Rao Vadde]

mind. We did not want to outrightly reject those things. We have to invite the proposals if they benefit the people of this country. If they are going to cause harm, then we have to oppose. But when there is no option, we have to make amendments or modifications and we have to take the cooperation of other developing countries and exert pressure so at our proposal is accepted.

I would not go at length because several other colleagues have already dealt with Trips and other provisions. My only feeling is that except FICCI and ASSOCHAM, several other organisations relating to trade, commerce and small and medium industries, are also opposing these proposals. As my other friends from the Treasury Benches have also said, there are very serious apprehensions about the benefit of these proposals for the people of this country and for the economy.

One serious apprehension is that these proposals, if we accept them, may, to a greater extent, help the multinational companies or the transnational companies, rather than the ordinary people of this country, because through these proposals, which are also indirectly reflected, to some extent in our proposed economic reforms also—they are opening up the economy for multinational companies—in that regard, we are going to suffer from such angles, especially in regard to manufacturing of a product through a different process because as poor these GATT proposals, both the product and process patent we have to accept and that the holder has no obligation to manufacture in our country and also he need not have any obligation to utilise the local material. The pharmaceutical industry is in great apprehension. In fact, at one point of time, they have threatened the FICCI that they will go out of the FICCI. So, the Government, which may be having a better knowledge and may be in more know of the things, may please clearly state what are the implications, whether Dimpal Draft is going to affect our research and development efforts. Supposing the patent laws are accepted now, what

will be the position of the drugs and pharmaceuticals which have already been developed? What will be these fate and what will be the future in store? Such things the Government must definitely make clear, especially the Trims. I think it will definitely cause harm to our indigenous efforts in regard to industry. Of course, there may be some countries where they have made progress and have really benefited because of the economic reforms. There are also some countries where the situation has further worsened and the Balance of Payment position has further worsened. The Government must inform us all these things where there is advantage and where there are disadvantage. I would request the hon. Minister about one thing—agricultural sector—which did not find place in the Motion of my friend Shri Rup Chand Pal. The agricultural sector is contributing one-third to the national economy and it is a sector by which 60 per cent of the population is making their living and this sector is going to be terribly affected because of these reforms. I would like to request the hon. Minister to kindly clarify all these points during his reply.

The GATT proposals are seeking our country to give up the fertiliser subsidy or some more subsidies in the farm sector. I would like to know whether U.S.A. is going to withdraw all its subsidies or whether the European Community is going to withdraw its subsidies? Right at the moment, in the U.S.A. 75 billion dollars are being given to the farm sector as subsidy and it is 134 billion dollars in the European Economic Community in the form of farm subsidy. In our country, the per capita farm subsidy is 4.4 dollars whereas it is 240 dollars in the European Economic Community and 149 dollars in the U.S.A. If they also accept for that, what will be the implication? How our products—rice, wheat and other things—are going to face the world market? How it is going to further improve our production and our export efforts? What will be the implication of it? When the tariff equivalent of support is more than 10 per cent value of the production how it may effect of our procurement prices, what about our minimum support prices? Please enlighten us.

I also want to know what will be the impact on the seeds. Our farmers, till now, are able to purchase seeds in the market. We grow seeds in our farm, and again we produce for our necessity and for our neighbour's necessity. What will be the future? Are the farmers going to have that freedom or not? Or, are we to depend on these multi-national companies for seeds? Kindly enlighten on all these things.

We have to deal with the situation, in the best interests of our country, with an open mind and discuss threadbare- not only in Parliament, the highest body in the country but even outside-and decide. The country must also discuss these issues. Then only the Government must come to a decision. We feel so because it appears that you have accepted the conditionalities of I.M.F. and World Bank though you have not taken us into confidence. It seems you have already agreed and that you are going to implement them. Kindly do not do it in respect of these GATT proposals because the consequences may be so disastrous that the people will not pardon you. Kindly take the people into confidence. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me the opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHAS RAI (Robert gani):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise on a point of order.
There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: the bell is being rung.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now there is a quorum.

Mr. Chitta Basu.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat). Sir, I welcome the view expressed by the hon. Minister regarding how the Government propose to tackle the Dunkel Draft. He is on record to say that he would prepare a note, place it before the House for the consider-

ation of the House and only after the consideration of the House the Government will formulate its position regarding the Draft. So far, I accept this proposal, it is good, and it is naturally welcome from me. But I have got a suggestion. Since the matter is really complicated, since the matter is really complex, Sir, I would suggest that the Government's proposal being formulated after the discussion may kindly be referred to a High Powered Committee of Experts. This High Powered Committee of Experts us necessary. Let him reject, but I have got a right to suggest to him. This Experts Committee alone can do justice to this subject. Without wasting much time of the House I want that the Government may positively respond to the suggestion of mine.

My second point is; what was the Government of India's position when the Uruguay round of talks included items which were not part of the negotiations of the GATT during the earlier round of talks, namely, the TRIPS, TRIMS, GATS and other agricultural subjects. What were the reasons with the Government at that time to accept the proposal for the inclusion of these subjects which were not within jurisdictions of GATT's negotiations earlier? I would be very happy if the Government could explain the position taken by the Government at the first phase of the negotiations of the GATT.

1703 hrs.

[SHRI RAM NAIK in the Chair]

My third point is - I do not to get into disadvantages which we will have face if we accept the proposal in too. That is more or less the opinion of many Members. There also discussed it, these are thoroughly prejudicial to the interest of the country. want to raise a fundamental question on that too on the basis of a report which has been published only a few days ago. The Report is that of the United States Trade Law : "Special 301". That is a threat before us and it is said that the reaction of the U.S. Administration will be available only after April 29. So far it has not been available but the General Counsel Garsy Edson of the US Trade Representative briefing on the 1992 National Trade Estimate

report on trade barriers released here on Monday, said 'cases of all the countries listed under Special 301, would come under review.'

Mr. Edson said, 'The US concerned about the lack of product protection of intellectual property in India. However, the Rao Ministry had made some "significant progress in a variety of ways".

Sir, let us understand that there is a threat of "Special 301" in relation to TRIPS, that is also in relation to GATS. Therefore, what will be the position of this Parliament if we accept that the Rao Ministry had made some "significant progress in a variety of areas"? This I again quote: "Significant progress in a variety of areas". In many areas they say, there has been certain compromise. This is other impression I have got. If you have got any other impression, that is another thing. But the impression has gone round that you have yielded, you have compromised on these 3-4 areas-I do not know which are the areas. So, I would like to be clarified by the Minister as to whether we have really compromised and whether we have yielded. If we have yielded, then that becomes the Patent Act of India. In that case, what is the fate of this House which had passed the Patent Act of India in 1917? The report says:

"That India's Patent Act prohibits patents for any invention intended for use or capable of being used as a food, medicine, or drug or relating to substances prepared or produced by chemical processes. Many US-invented drugs are widely reproduced since product patent protection is not available."

By this, it is clear that they want that there should be changes in the Patent Law. This has been made clear only two or three days ago. What is the reaction of the Government to this? Are you going to change our Patent Law? The report further says:

"That India's procurement practices

are not transparent and discriminate against foreign suppliers".

They want that our procurement policy should be changed and with it, the policy of subsidy is to be changed. That means it is very much contrary to the basic decision that we have already taken. What would be the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Is it your conclusion or somebody else's conclusion?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is somebody else's conclusion.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Do you agree with that?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I do not agree with that. (Interruptions)

(SHRI P.M. SAYEED: *in the chair*)

1707 hrs.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not throwing up any challenge. If you have read the Dunkel proposals and if you are satisfied that there is a paragraph saying that our procurement policy should be changed, then, I will answer that, but please do not take a newspaper report and say this.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is not a newspaper report; the US Trade Representative has said it. There is a threat of 301 and it is your duty to explain that. The discrimination which is effected is the prohibition of defence procurement. So, according to me, the United States wants that India must complete the globalisation programme as agreed upon by dismantling its economic defences and enter the intellectual property regime along with the free entry of American products which are highly prejudicial to our country's economic interests. Therefore, these are dangerous proposals. It is not only that we, as a developed country consider these proposals as disastrous and dangerous, but there are other Third World countries which also

consider these proposals as inimical to their interests. Therefore, it is duty of the Government of India to mobilise the opinion of the Third world countries and confront the United States of America which is due out to utilise the GATT negotiation to impose its still upon the Third world countries.

I think, the Minister will kindly respond to it. This is very much necessary in order to formulate also our views. There is the proposal. Either they may accept it or reject it. Either it must be accepted as a whole it must be rejected. You say, there are certain things which are very positive; there are certain things which are very negative. Let us understand which are the positive aspects of the proposal, and what do you propose to do? If they say, take it or leave it, it is their position. Your position is, there are certain aspects which are positive; there are certain aspects which are negative. We do not know which you consider to be positive and we also do not know which you consider to be negative. But from our side, there are certain proposals. There are many proposals which are hidden which are highly prejudicial to the interests of the nations.

I conclude by saying that it is the bounder duty of the Government to explain it in full details because the opinion of the Government is being formulated finally.

I repeat, it should be the duty of the Government to mobilise the Third world countries in defence of the position that the Government of India propose to take to confront the United States of America which is out to exploit the Third world countries under the garb of this GATT agreement.

MR CHAIRMAN: Hon.Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time extended is up to 5.20 p.m.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr.

Chairman, Sir, nobody has spoken from our party. *(Interruptions)* .

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I do not have any objection. Let it go on to the end of the day. Let it continue for two weeks. Either you allow me to reply now or it continue upto 6 O'clock and then for two weeks.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Today it has been decided that the discussion should be over by 5 O' clock. Subsequently, it has been decided that by 5.30 p.m. it will be over because subsequent resolution has to come. Again, if we prolong and then, if the Minister does not reply, there is no point in the discussion at all. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: There are conventions in the past that one Resolution continued for days together, In the Private Members' Business, all the Members who wish to participate are given a chance. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK: We want that subsequent of Resolution should be taken up because it is also equally important. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. You finish your speech within three or four minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the resolution relating to the proposals of Arthur Dunkel moved by hon. Member in the House.

Ours is a pitiable plight ever since the outside interference in the country's economic affairs is being made. In these circumstances, they did a good job by having a debate throughout the country. It is in the interest of the country. Firstly, if our country or our Government accepts the proposals given by them to Third World, it will affect our country badly. The main thing is that is will affect our agricultures. India is primarily an agricultural country. The development we

[Sh. Ramashry Prasad Singh]

have made in the field of agriculture, the research work which is done by our scientists, the progress we have made in agriculture, have helped us in making advances in the field of agriculture. We have been successful in bringing about green revolution. If we accept these proposals, there would be a heavy loss to our agriculture.

We will suffer heavy losses in respect of medicines and chemicals also. The marketing of these items will go in their hands. In such a situation there will be an adverse effect on our national industries also. We will depend on them for the work which we could do ourselves. The dream of our scientists to ensure progress in the country by making research in various fields can't be realised. I think that the Government of India should not accept the proposal. We should reject the Dunkel proposals in the interest of the country.

I want to say that these proposals should be opposed. With these words, I conclude while supporting this resolution.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluiberia):

Mr. Chairman, the Resolution is basically and essentially for the rejection of the Dunkel proposal. You know that this is nothing unknown to our country. Attempts are made by major industrial countries to bulldoze through these proposals to drastically alter the rules of international trade and economy. That is the main thrust of the proposals and they want to restructure GATT and immensely enlarge its power so that they can become a world economic policeman to enforce new rules that maximise unimpeded operations of trans-national corporations. This is the main idea. You will be surprised it is not Mr. Dunkel's idea, but the ghosts of Uncle Sam. He was not the first to moot this idea. In 1982, the United States first expressed the need to apply GATT principles to trade in services and the United States multinational corporation formed one organisation in 1982 i.e., Multilateral trade negotiations

coalition and the aim of that organisation was:-

"That the multi-national trade negotiation coalition is a broad alliance of American private sector interests committed to strength on a more effective multilateral trade system".

That is the idea of the MNC. It was born. Now Mr. Dunkel has taken over the responsibility to implement the idea of multi-national corporations of United States of America.

Because of that we know there are lot of things that go into the debate but the time at my disposal is very short and we cannot go into them. As I have seen today, the Government have said that they are open and they have not made up their mind. I think the Government for that. I hope the Government has not taken a decision yet. But we want to record our apprehensions because the discussion is going on for the last several years. The discussion is going on within the Ministry at the official level and the Ministerial level. We are apprehending that the discussion is moving towards accepting the Dunkel Proposal, though they are trying to improve in certain areas. The question is: how much you can improve? Regarding the Dunkel proposal, in most of the areas, they are trying to impose the will of the industrialised countries and the multinational Corporation on the Third World countries to exploit these countries, to loot these countries and to stop their development and their science and technology. That is the main purpose. They are coming with the neo-colonial understanding. So, the main thrust of the proposal is to be considered. That is the question we have to consider.

Secondly, the Government also, I think, are waiting. There is a feeling that the difference between the United States of America and the EEC countries may lead to collapse of the negotiation. So the Government not openly expressing their opinion. They are waiting. If there is a collapse because of that quarrel, then Government of India will not have to take any side. But it is

an opportunities stand. We will be projecting an opportunistic image before the world. It will just damage our image further. I want that also to go on record.

Thirdly, the American Trade Representative Mrs. Carla Hills is always trying to suppress us. In that situation also, we say that we should not surrender our interest because of the pressure of Mrs. Carla Hills to impose the provision of Special 301, against us. We are talking of unilateralism: through the GATT. But it is not true. It is universalism. America will be allowed to implement the Special 301, but we will be forced to change our Patent Laws. So GATT provisions will not be applied equally throughout the World. It will not be applied to the industrialised world surely not to USA. It will be forced on us. We will be forced to change our laws. So in the true sense of the world, it is not multilateralism. It is a question of hoodwinking us. We have to understand that point.

There is another thing. Regarding the price of pharmaceuticals also, there is a problem. In our country the maximum number of people cannot afford to pay for medicines. It is a serious situation if we accept it. Our prices of medicines will go up and that will be disaster for our country. You believe that they will come, enter into the country and do research on tropical diseases and produce medicines. On that also, how can we place our hope on the multinationals? They are coming to loot our country, to have maximum profit and not that they are coming on philanthropic purpose. So, placing our hope on them is also a wrong concept of the Government.

There is another aspect. The Government are keeping certain things as secret. That is my objection as far as the behaviour of the Government is concerned. The Government should be transparent. The Government should say all those things discussed in the Rounds so the people can know what is right and wrong; they can have their own judgment. The Government are keeping it as a secret. That leads us to think that there is something behind the curtain whether the Government can surrender it-

self and accept those proposals.

There is another argument saying that India will be isolated, if we fail to accept Dunkel proposals. That is also a bogus argument. India cannot be isolated if we stand with our ideals and fight against them. So, I request the Government that we should not surrender our sovereignty, our economic sovereignty and our national interest. I request the Government to accept this Resolution in toto. That is my proposal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister to reply. You can take minimum time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why should he take minimum time? He must answer to all the points.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): There is a full-scale discussion. I agree. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I suggest to the hon. Member that while I appreciate the spirit with which he moved the resolution, it is a little premature. I do not think we have reached a stage where we can come to a categorical conclusion that the Dunkel proposal should be rejected out of hand. In fact, the Resolution itself is worded in a manner that we should reject all proposals relating to TRIPS, TRIMS and GATS which will infringe the patent laws. Obviously, there is nothing in TRIMS which will infringe the patent law. That I suppose is just a matter of wording the Resolution.

Yesterday, the hon. Member came as a special invite to my Consultative Committee Meeting and I welcomed him. The Government has proceeded in this matter with the utmost care and deliberation. I do not want to go into the history of GATT. Today there is a GATT text, there is a GATT law which applies to us. If Dunkel's proposals do not fructify in one form or other into another text, that does not mean that we are out of the GATT. The existing GATT law will govern the 103 contracting parties and the existing GATT law will apply to us. So, the first point of reference is to look at the existing GATT laws.

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

Then between 1979 when the TOKOY Round ended and up to 1989, 1990 when the negotiations took place after the Uruguay Round started, the 108 countries had reached an understanding on several subjects and these understanding are all part of the negotiations. That is the second point of reference.

The third reference point is one matters on which the 108 participating countries have not been able to reach an understanding. Mr. Dunkel in his capacity as the Director-General has suggested what he think, as the compromise proposals. These are not within square brackets because these are not negotiated paragraphs. These are just his paragraphs which he has placed for acceptance to the contracting parties. He did not say, take it or leave it. Notwithstanding that we have not understood it as take it or leave it. India has categorically rejected this thesis that we should either take it or leave it. Not only India but any countries have also categorically said that it is not a 'take it or leave it' document. And when he reconvened the TNC early this year, he has suggested four tracks because the proposals themselves are not complete, the proposals themselves do not contain any complete, the proposals themselves are not complete, the proposals themselves do not contain any paragraph on goods, proposals do not contain any paragraph on services. Therefore, he has suggested the four tracks proposals in which we continue to negotiate on goods, continue to negotiate on services. Track three is about clearly up the text'. Track four is about 'changes and improvements'. He had set deadlines. March 31 was the deadline for completing negotiations on goods and services. That deadlines has passed. The negotiations on goods and services are not complete. Therefore, the question of taking tracks three does not even arise.

And the question of seeking changes and improvements by April 17, surely will not arise. It is my assessment. That deadline of April 17 will also pass because countries are not agreed. EC and US are locked in a

serious dispute about the agricultural subsidy. Now they have opened up other matters relating to trade in goods. We have raised serious objections. Other countries have raised serious objections. Only yesterday the French Delegation met me and asked for support. They asked for support in understanding their concerns. I said, "yes, but you understand my concerns."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They are opposed to Dunkel's proposals. (*Inter-rptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It must not that we are keeping quite. We are negotiating. I have promised that we are going through this consultation. We have called for evidence. It is at my instance that the Prime Minister appointed a Group of Ministers on the 3rd January. We had a Group of Ministers holding hearings. We have received memorandums. We have received oral representations. The most thorough examination is going on within the Government. As a result of the examination, we are constantly up-dating our papers. We are updating our thinking. We modify our position, we articulate and we make corrections. I have myself in my Ministry gone through at least six or seven drafts on the position we should take. And the paper that I circulated to the Consultative Committee yesterday is entitled 'Paper for Discussion - selective the position as it emerged as of 'yesterday'. The hon. Members have expressed their views yesterday and I am going to incorporate that and see what further modifications have to be done. And I have already assured this House that a note will be circulated and on that basis I will hear the hon. members both in Lok Sabha and in Rajya Sabha. Then the government will formulate its position and take a final view. I do not expect anything to happen in the Uruguay Round within the next couple of weeks. And I have categorically told the Consultative Committee yesterday that no decision has been taken and that it will be taken. I said repeatedly that we will consult the Lok Sabha, we will consult the Rajya Sabha and will; finally take a decision, after hearing every view.

In view of this, I would request the hon. Member to kindly withdraw this resolution. We will come back to this House for a full discussion based upon a paper circulated by the Government for the hon. Members.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Mr. Chairman, my resolution is a very limited one. It does not cover the whole Dunkel Draft text or all the proposals of Mr. Arthur Dunkel. It is only related to the new items that are proposed to be incorporated in the coming negotiations. The GATT has set aside particularly the TRIPs and TRIMs for further discussion. That is my apprehension and also the apprehension of other people. As you know, at least three major discussion groups—working groups—have been collecting opinions and national debates are going on and experts belonging to different disciplines from eminent jurists, diplomats to scientists—they have participated in a national working group and they have submitted their views in a memorandum. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time will you take?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Just a few minutes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time has to be extended because the stipulated time is already over. How much time will you take? Will you take five minutes, ten minutes or how much time will you take?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I will take around five minutes.

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, you are depriving our right. Every time, you are extending the time. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: His reply would be confined to five minutes. That is what he has said.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Many speakers have participated and have given their view points. And the Minister has also inter-

vened. You will agree with that this is a subject which is being discussed not only in our country but it is also being discussed in more than 100 countries. A lot of changes are taking place in the world and in the background of all those changes that are taking place, the developing countries, particularly the countries, belonging to South, they are facing a new onslaught from the developed countries—industrialised countries—of the West.

As I had stated when I initiated the discussion in support of my resolution, my purpose is a very limited one. It does not cover all the proposals of Mr. Arthur Dunkel. I wanted to just project not only my view point but also my apprehensions, that the new incorporation of TRIPs as an agenda, is going to affect our country in a very big way. It is because these proposals of Mr. Arthur Dunkel cannot be read in isolation. If we study the Dunkel proposals together with the visits of Mrs. Carla Hills and also the other developments that are taking place within our country and abroad, there is ample cause for such apprehensions.

Let me come to the first point raised by the hon. Minister and some of the speakers. I am very happy that most of the speakers cutting across the party line have supported the spirit of my Resolution. I had proposed in my Resolution a categorical rejection of the Dunkel proposals because as you will agree it is a complex legal document prepared by American legal experts. I do not know, someone was telling me that it has come out that it has been prepared by some NRI—one Shri Bhagwati. I do not know whether it is true or not. But that it has been prepared by legal experts is true.

It goes without saying because if we relate one clause to the other, we shall find that they are inter-related. They can never be read in isolation. Hence I say that it is a total package. As such in a total package there is no scope for pick and choose. Had there been any such opportunity, I would have been very happy not to make any such suggestion. Because all the different subjects have been dealt with a preamble, with

[Sh. Rupchand Pal]

all their own clauses and annexures. If you see the clause of one subject, for example agriculture, we shall find that it is related to some other clause and some other convention like the Paris Convention to which we were not a signatory. As such it is a very complicated legal document. I had suggested that the nation requires the services of eminent people belonging to law, jury, science and technology, agriculture, diplomacy, administration, economy who can come out with their recommendations, with their own view points. I had also demanded that a good many eminent economists, some of whom were eminent jurists, who had served this Government and this country, some diplomats even the other day who had been serving as our Ambassadors to some other countries, our economists, such economists as had been a few months ago the Chief Advisors to the Government of India a be heard. They have come out in writing-not only oral evidence, but in writing also-that they have serious reservations not only about the items raised by me-TRIPS and TRIMS.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I require some time Sir.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I must rise in protest. It was to be over by 4.30 p.m. Every time we are extending the time. Does it mean that the Resolution on the Uniform Civil Code which has to be brought before the House is not important? This is resolution is also equally important; but we have given sufficient time and twice we have extended the time. Shri Save has been waiting for a long time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Initially when he started he said that he will take some time. In any case we will have to take up the next Resolution.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I have a right to

reply to the points raised by hon. Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, but within the time.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Do not encreach upon the time of others. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: So, I had said that they are inter-related. They are a complex document. The Government should set up a national commission where experts can give their own opinions, come out with recommendations. A joint committee of both the Houses can examine and make their own recommendations. But that has not been heard. I do not know why the Minister did not touch that point. That is not a demand from me only. That is a demand made by almost all the national seminars attended by very eminent people. I have been suggesting it but the Government has not responded.

Secondly, why did I just initiate this resolution? It was because the Minister said that the Government are always updating their thinking. In the process of updating, we find that the Government is more and more getting inclined to accept the pernicious provisions of the Dunkel draft. On the very day, the Dunkel draft came out,, the hon. Minister said, "It is discriminatory". Only on 17th of March, I think in the other House, in reply to a question, the same Minister was saying that in textiles, in agriculture...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has already said about Dunkel proposals.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: In their process of updating, they are more and more inclined to accept the proposals. Hon. Chitta Basu has said, quoting from what has been stated by some eminent official of USA here, that the Government of India was chainging its viewpoints. They are becoming more and more agreeable. They are opening up more and more areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude.

521 *Resolution Re. Rejection* CHAITRA 14, 1914 (SAKA) *of Proposals Pertaining* 522
to 'TRIPS' etc

17.42 hrs.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN
(Palghat): On a point of order. There is no
quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung-

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung-

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since there is quorum,
the House stands adjourned to ressemble
on Monday the 6th April 1992 at 11.00 a.m.

17.52 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Monday, April 6, 1992/
Chaitra 17, 1914 (Saka).*

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