

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Third Session**  
**(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. IV contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

*Price : Rs. 50.00*

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

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Friday, March 3, 2000/Phalgun 13, 1921 (Saka)

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(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues Shri B. Rachaiah.

Shri B. Rachaiah was a member of Sixth Lok Sabha representing Chamarajanagar Parliamentary Constituency of Karnataka from 1977 to 1979. He was also a member of Rajya Sabha from 1974 to 1977.

Shri Rachaiah started his legislative career as a member of Karnataka Legislative Assembly in 1952 and was its member till 1971. He served as a Minister in the State and held the portfolios of Forest, Fisheries, Sericulture from 1962 to 1967; Revenue and Forests during 1967-68 and Agriculture and Horticulture from 1968 to 1970.

An able Parliamentarian, Shri Rachaiah was member of various Parliamentary Committees. He served as Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry from 4 August, 1979 to 14 January, 1980. He adorned the august office of the Governor of Himachal Pradesh and Kerala.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Rachaiah participated in the freedom movement in 1942 and 1947.

An advocate and an agriculturist by profession, Shri Rachaiah was an active social and political worker. He worked relentlessly for upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri B. Rachaiah passed away on 14 February, 2000 at Bangalore at the age of 78.

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

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

11.02 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

---

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 121. Shri Adhir Chowdhury.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection as I wish to make a speech...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Naresh Puglia.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, where is the Leader of the House?...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, please start the discussion on the President's Address. I wish to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. This has been going on for the last six days. Please let us thank the President. Sir, I seek your protection. Please ask them to allow the House to function...(Interruptions)

KUNWAR SARV RAJ SINGH (Aonla): Sir, the ruling party is avoiding discussion under Rule 184 as it is aware that there is a great deal of resentment in the allied parties over this issue...(Interruptions)

11.04 hrs.

At this stage, Kunwar Sarv Raj Singh, Shri Ramdas Athawale, Shri Anil Basu and some other hon. Members came and stood on the Floor near the Table.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)



MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, this is not the proper way. Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Every time you are coming to the Well. Is it proper?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The entire nation is watching your behaviour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Everyday, you are wasting the precious time of the House. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the decorum of the House?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats first and then raise your point.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You may submit whatever you want to submit but not coming to the Well. Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear you but first please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go to your seats. This is not the way to raise a matter in the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seats first, then I will hear you.

...(Interruptions)

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\*Not recorded.

11.08 hrs.

*At this stage, Kunwar Sarv Raj Singh, Shri Ramdas Athawale, Shri Anil Basu and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats. I have allowed Shri Somnath Chatterjee to make his submission.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, after we heard the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, we also wanted to make our submissions but we were not allowed to do so...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the Question Hour. Why discussion is not being held on the questions given in the list...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, it is 'Question Hour'...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madan Lal Khurana, I am hearing his submission.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madan Lal Khurana, please resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the Question Hour. Will any questions be taken up or not? Please inform us as to whether you have received any notice from the Opposition to suspend the Question Hour. We have been watching what has been going on in the House for the last six days, why the questions are not being allowed to be taken up during the Question Hour. How long will this continue?...(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been watching for the last six days that the questions are not being allowed to be asked during Question Hour. How long will this continue...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please resume your seats.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, have they requested you to suspend the Question Hour...(Interruptions)

[English]

Sir, have they given a notice to suspend the Question Hour? We want to know this...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not suspended the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, are you going to suspend the Question Hour...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: To run the House in a smooth manner, I am listening to his submission. Please understand.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, they have made a mockery of the Parliament...(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we wish to abide by your directions but they are not allowing us...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, we can understand the agony of my friends in the BJP...(Interruptions)

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN (Coimbatore): You are in agony. Why should we be in agony?...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is going on in Bengal?... (Interruptions) Your Minister has beaten up an MLA there...(Interruptions) What is happening in Bengal?... (Interruptions) You are giving sermons to us...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Khurana, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA (Ambala): Mr. Speaker, Sir, they don't have any issue...(Interruptions) They are wasting the time of the House and of the country...(Interruptions) The country is facing the problem of poverty, illiteracy and unemployment...(Interruptions) They are avoiding these issues...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: What is going on in Bengal? Please pay attention towards Bengal...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Madan Lal Khuranaji, the R.S.S. has ditched you...(Interruptions)

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN (Khurja): Are you their well wisher? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): We shall clean sweep the RSS first...(Interruptions) Then we will proceed further...(Interruptions) The issue of Bengal will be fought in Bengal whereas the issue of RSS will be fought at all India level...(Interruptions)

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow us to speak after they have made their submission...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): The entire nation is watching you...(Interruptions) You are violating the decorum of the House...(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: You are reducing democracy to mockery...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please understand. The entire nation is watching our proceedings.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I find, our very good friend Shri Madan Lal Khurana has come back from Kurukshetra more belligerent. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I have read in the paper today that such an incident has occurred in Bengal...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is a direct victim of the RSS. I do not know why this bravado. Shri Khurana, all this bravado does not suit you.

For the last several days, the House could not function. They will blame us and we will blame them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let him conclude please.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We are blaming each other but the result is that the House is not functioning.

Today, we are finding a unique situation where one of the most important rules in our Rules of Procedure is being made totally inapplicable to the Opposition on a very vital issue concerning the country's unity and integrity.

Conspicuously, today, we find the absence of the Leader of the House. For once, he has not come before the House when the House is agitated over this matter. The House could not function for days together.

Sir, we have shown our responsibility in allowing the Budgets to be placed and also the President's Address to be placed before this nation. We expect at least...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is this?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Somnath Chatterjee, the Chair is expecting something from you also to break the deadlock.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: How to break the deadlock?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, it cannot be a one-way traffic. This Government is showing cowardice. It is running away from facing the Parliament. They are not allowing the Parliament to exercise its rights. Let the Government have courage to accept this. Why do they not allow a discussion under Rule 184? We have said that we shall not treat it as it as a Motion of No-Confidence. We have told them...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not right. Please take your seats.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, we are giving them the assurance that we will not treat it as a Motion of No-Confidence. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I allowed Shri Somnath Chatterjee to speak. Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why do they not have the courage to find out? They cannot carry on with this hotch-potch. They are unable to control this motely combination; and therefore, they want to steam-roll this House. We shall never accept it. Sir, I am very sorry to say this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

*[Translation]*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Please allow us too to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Sir, now you have to give a chance to Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, you have to allow Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: They are speaking against your ruling...*(Interruptions)*

11.17 hrs.

*At this stage, Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, Shri Ramdas Athawale and some other hon. members came and stood on the Floor near the Table.*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please understand as to what is happening. Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am appealing to you to go to your seats. You can raise the matter from your seats. Please go to your seats; this is not good.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats first.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. What is this? Please resume your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. You cannot do it this way. I am appealing to you to go to your seats. You can raise it from your own seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear the hon. members one after the other.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. I have allowed Shri Madhavrao Scindia to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not that they are only disturbing the House, but you are also disturbing the House. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats first.

...(Interruptions)

\*Not recorded.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Long Term Fiscal Policy

\*121. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the FICCI has urged the Government to frame a long term fiscal policy for atleast five years;

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

(c) whether the Government are aware that long term fiscal policies are prevalent in many developed and developing countries;

(d) if so, whether any assessment in this regard has been made; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In formulating its fiscal policy the Government keeps in view the suggestions made by various professional/trade/business organisations. The Government recognise the need for imparting predictability in tax policy and policies are formulated keeping in view the economic situation and need for appropriate balance between revenue and expenditure consistent with policy objectives. On the taxation front the basic approach has been to move towards a tax structure which is simple, follows sound economic principles, relies on moderate tax rates and places emphasis on wider base and better enforcement. In Excise the task of convergence to a single rate of 16 per cent Central Value Added tax at the Centre has been accomplished. This will encourage States to implement their agreed programmes for converting their sales taxes into VAT by 1.4.2001. Customs duty rates are being gradually phased down to bring them broadly in line with Asian levels in a few years. On the Direct taxes side, the emphasis has been to retain moderate tax rates for corporate and personal taxes. For medium term management of the fiscal deficit a committee has been set up to examine and make suitable recommendations for a strong institutional mechanism embodied in a Fiscal Responsibility Act. For expenditure management and restructuring an Expenditure Commission has been set up.

(c) to (e) Fiscal policies vary considerably across developed and developing countries in terms of objectives, target variables, institutional coverage and method of

implementation. Fiscal policy pursued by a country is largely a function of its assessment of its economy, fiscal situation, institutional structure and policy objectives.

**Handloom Development Centres and  
Quality Dyeing Units**

\*122. SHRI TEJVEER SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

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

(b) the number of new Handloom Development Centres and Quality Dyeing Units proposed to be set up during 2000-2001, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) As reported by the State Governments, 1459 Handloom Development Centres & 310 Quality Dyeing Units are functioning in the country at present. A statement showing State-wise details is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The Scheme had been closed with effect from 1.4.1998, hence no new Handloom Development Centres and Quality Dyeing Units are proposed to be set up during 2000-2001. However, a budgetary provision of Rs. 35.00 crores have been kept under the Scheme for the remaining period of the 9th Plan as the residual central assistance to be released to functional Handloom Development Centres and Quality Dyeing Units on merit subject to the progress made by them.

**Statement**

*Statement Showing number of Handloom Development Centres and Quality Dyeing Units functioning in the country*

S.No.	Name of State	No. of units functioning	
		H.D.C.	Q.D.U.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	327	119
2.	Bihar	10	10
3.	Gujarat	5	—
4.	Himachal Pradesh	10	3
5.	Karnataka	28	2
6.	Kerala	72	12
7.	Madhya Pradesh	26	1

1	2	3	4
8.	Maharashtra	20	—
9.	Nagaland	141	7
10.	Orissa	214	40
11.	Pondicherry	5	—
12.	Rajasthan	1	—
13.	Tamil Nadu	324	36
14.	Tripura	13	10
15.	Uttar Pradesh	87	48
16.	West Bengal	176	22
Total		1459	310

**Uniform Rate of Sales Tax**

\*123. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Committee of Finance Ministers of different States has decided to evolve a uniform rate of sales tax banishing different taxation rates in different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the impact on the price index as a result thereof;

(d) whether the implementation of the uniform Sales Tax has created controversy as some Delhi Traders are shifting to other States where sales tax is lower despite the Uniform Sales Tax;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) and (b) In the Conference of the Chief Ministers and Finance Ministers of States and Union Territories held on 16.11.1999, a decision was taken by consensus that all the States and Union Territories will have uniform floor rates of sales tax with effect from 1.1.2000. The recommended floor rates are zero, 4%, 8% and 12% for most of the commodities and special rates of 1% and 20% for a few commodities. States can, however, fix any rate above the floor rate recommended for a commodity.

(c) Sales Tax is a State subject under Entry-54 of the State List in the 7th Schedule to the Constitution of India, hence rates of Sales tax and consequent impact on price of a commodity may vary from State to State.

(d) No instance of Delhi Traders shifting to other States on account of implementation of uniform floor rates of Sales tax has been reported.

(e) and (f) Does not arise in view of above.

[*Translation*]

**Committee to Identify Industrially Backward Districts**

\*124. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report submitted by the study group constituted to identify industrially backward districts has been reviewed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the districts identified;

(c) the action taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the report; and

(d) the number of districts of Uttar Pradesh included in the list of industrially backward districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Review Group recommended the following criteria for identification of backward districts:

- (i) the districts with an aggregate composite index (based on defined indicators for financial criteria, infrastructural criteria and industrial criteria) of 250 or below, as compared to the national average of 1500 were to be notified as backward districts.
- (ii) for special categories of districts having no rail head or those located in inaccessible hill areas, the cut-off indices were relaxed and marked at 500.
- (iii) it also recommended that 'no industry districts', irrespective of their composite index, would be identified as a backward district.

The list of districts identified is at the attached statement-I.

(c) On the basis of reports of the study group and the review group, the Central Government decided that industrially backward districts should be classified into two categories i.e., Category-A and Category-B. All 'Districts' as identified by the Review Group have been classified as Category-A districts. The districts having indices over 250 and below 500 have been identified as Category-B district.

Provisions of the Income-tax Act and the Rules thereunder have been amended to provide a five year tax holiday to industrial units set up in Category-A districts and three year tax holiday to those set up in Category-B districts. Units in both categories enjoy a further deduction of 25% of their profits (30% in case of companies) from their taxable income for another five years.

(d) There are eleven districts, in the list of Category-A industrially backward districts and twenty-four districts in the list of Category-B districts, in Uttar Pradesh. The list of industrially backward districts under both categories in Uttar Pradesh is at the attached Statement II.

**Statement I**

**1. Districts Having Aggregate Index Below 250**

Districts		State
1	2	
1. Godda		Bihar
2. Gumla		Bihar
3. Araria		Bihar
4. Gadchiroli		Maharashtra
5. Madhepura		Bihar
6. Sidharthanagar		Uttar Pradesh
7. Dumka		Bihar
8. Mandla		Madhya Pradesh
9. Khagaria		Bihar
10. Kishanganj		Bihar
11. Malda		West Bengal
12. Palamau		Bihar
13. Phulbani		Orissa
14. Madhubani		Bihar
15. Kalahandi		Orissa
16. Jehanabad		Bihar
17. Saharsa		Bihar
18. West Dinajpur		West Bengal
19. Nawadah		Bihar
20. Bahraich		Uttar Pradesh

1	2
21. Sitamarhi	Bihar
22. Sahebganj	Bihar
23. Murshidabad	West Bengal
24. Cooch Behar	West Bengal
25. Bankura	West Bengal
26. Panna	Madhya Pradesh
27. Pratapgarh	Uttar Pradesh
28. Maharajganj	Uttar Pradesh
29. Jalore	Rajasthan
30. Aurangabad	Bihar
31. East Champaran	Bihar
32. Banda	Uttar Pradesh
33. Barmer	Rajasthan
34. Purnia	Bihar
35. Bastar	Madhya Pradesh
36. Siwan	Bihar
37. Vaishali	Bihar
38. Basti	Uttar Pradesh

**2. 'No Industry' Districts not Falling Under Category (1):**

Districts	State
1. Sarguja	Madhya Pradesh
2. Chamoli	Uttar Pradesh
3. Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
4. Lohardagga	Bihar
5. Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh
6. Uttar Kashi	Uttar Pradesh
7. Churu	Rajasthan
8. Wayanad	Kerala
9. Idukki	Kerala
10. Jalpaiguri	West Bengal

**3 Districts Located in Inaccessible Hill Areas which are Backward and not Falling Under Categories (1) and (2)**

Districts	State
1. Almora	Uttar Pradesh
2. Pithoragarh	Uttar Pradesh
3. Tehri Garhwal	Uttar Pradesh

**4. Districts having no Rail Connections which are Backward and Not Falling Under Categories (1), (2) and (3)**

Districts	State
1. The Dangs	Gujarat
2. Banswara	Rajasthan

**Statement II**

**Category "A" Industrially Backward Districts in Uttar Pradesh**

1. Sidharthanagar
2. Bhairach
3. Pratapgarh
4. Maharajganj
5. Banda
6. Basti
7. Chamoli
8. Uttar Kashi
9. Almora
10. Pithoragarh
11. Tehri Garhwal

**Category "B" Industrially Backward Districts in Uttar Pradesh**

1. Hardoi
2. Lalitpur
3. Hamirpur
4. Badaun
5. Fatehpur
6. Azamgarh
7. Etah
8. Barabanki
9. Etawah
10. Deoria
11. Ghazipur
12. Ballia

13. Jaunpur
14. Sitapur
15. Jalaun
16. Unnao
17. Faizabad
18. Kanpur Dehat
19. Mainpuri
20. Gonda
21. Farukhabad
22. Sultanpur
23. Mirzapur
24. Mau

(a) whether the demand of coal has been continuously decreasing for the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantum of coal lifted in the country during 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 till date;

(d) whether power, steel, cement, fertilizer, chemical and paper sectors are the major consumers of coal in the country; and

(e) if so, the quantum of coal demanded and supplied to each of these sectors during the said years alongwith the balance of coal stock at the end of each of the said years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The overall projected demand of coal has not been materialising in the last few years, leading to less offtake from coal companies. The reasons for less offtake of coal include general slackness in market conditions, non-materialisation of coal based power generation capacity and increased import of non-coking coal by cement sector.

(c) to (e) Power, Steel and Cement sectors are the major consumers of coal. Sector-wise demand and offtake of coal during the years 1996-97 to 1999-2000 are given below:

#### Consumption of Coal

\*125. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:  
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(Figures in million tonnes)

Sector	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
	Demand	Offtake*	Demand	Offtake*	Demand	Offtake*	Demand (Full Year)	Offtake* (April- Dec. '99)
Power	210.00 (5.00)	199.00 (2.58)	205.90 (4.10)	212.92 (3.62)	220.70 (3.70)	204.68 (3.02)	214.00 (3.00)	160.70 (1.62)
Cement	17.50	11.34	18.20	10.13	15.00	8.61	10.00	7.13
Steel	40.50	25.55	41.40	23.61	36.83	24.98	36.83	15.13
Fertilisers	4.40	4.38	4.40	4.64	4.50	4.11	4.30	2.39
Others (includes chemical & paper)	52.60 (2.70)	46.19	53.48 (2.70)	42.45 (2.10)	48.35 (3.80)	46.20	46.70 (2.70)	33.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>325.00 (7.70)</b>	<b>286.46 (2.58)</b>	<b>323.38 (6.80)</b>	<b>296.96 (5.72)</b>	<b>325.38 (7.50)</b>	<b>288.58 (3.02)</b>	<b>311.83 (5.70)</b>	<b>219.15 (1.62)</b>

Figures in bracket indicate middlings.

Offtake - excluding imported coal.



Details regarding balance of vendible coal stocks with coal companies are as follows:

(Figures in million tonnes)

Company	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 (upto Dec. '99)
Coal India Limited	26.86	26.41	29.96	20.11
Singareni Coal Companies Limited	1.83	1.37	1.67	0.59
Others	0.25	0.28	0.27	0.17
Total	28.94	28.06	31.90	20.87

[English]

#### Import of Rubber

\*126. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of natural rubber has been banned;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any move to allow such imports again;

(d) whether there is demand from farmers to stop import of substances used in place of Natural rubber and used tyres; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c) Import of Natural Rubber is in the Restricted List and is permitted only against Advance Licence for exports or under Special Import Licence (SIL). Import against Advance Licence has also been banned w.e.f. 20.2.1999 which is still continuing.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Import of polyurethane, which is a versatile material, takes place in small quantities and it does not pose a threat to Natural Rubber.

A minimum c.i.f. value ceiling ranging from US\$ 25 to US \$ 175 per tyre has been prescribed for import of used/re-treaded tyres.

[Translation]

#### Law to check Black Money

\*127. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to enact a law to check black money;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this law is likely to be enacted; and

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to check the generation of black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government have been taking necessary legislative, fiscal and administrative measures from time to time to prevent generation of black money. Rates of taxation have been progressively rationalised. Besides, the Income-tax Act, 1961 contains a number of provisions aimed at preventing generation of black money. These include, *inter alia*, provisions regarding compulsory maintenance and audit of accounts in appropriate cases under section 44AA and 44AB, restrictions on cash transactions under section 40A(3), 269SS and 269T, pre-emptive purchase of properties under Chapter XXC and provisions regarding penalties and prosecutions for punishing tax defaulters.

[English]

#### Production of Artificial Fibres

\*128. SHRI THIRUNAVUKARASU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are giving more encouragement to the production of artificial fibres than cotton yarns;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to take up a campaign to intensify cotton production in the interest of public health as cotton cloth is best suited for this tropical country;

(d) whether any scientific study has been made to find out the best suited clothing fibre material for the people of our country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) Government has set up the Technology Mission on Cotton in order to improve the productivity & quality of cotton and thereby facilitating its availability for the user industry for production of desired quality of textiles for the domestic consumers as well as for exports, from the current year, 1999-2000.

(d) and (e) Suitability of fabric/cloth has been established for various climatic conditions. In our country having varied climatic conditions, type of cloth requirement also varies from region to region. However, most of the area of the country being tropical in nature, Cotton, viscose and cotton/viscose blended cloth/fibre are best suited clothing material for the people of our country. Polyester and other synthetic fibres/yarns with low moisture (Sweat) absorbing capability, unlike cotton and viscose/cellulosic fibres/yarns, are also consumed when blended with cotton or viscose in suitable proportion to provide the reasonable moisture absorption capability. In the northern hills and other hilly areas having temperate climate, even fully man-made fibre textiles are also consumed.

#### **Legislation for NBFCs**

\*129. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report captioned "RBI moots legislation for NBFCs" appearing in 'The Business Standard' dated January 14, 2000;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the details regarding findings of the study of NBFCs by RBI and the action proposed to be taken for healthy growth of NBFCs and safeguarding the interests of investors;

(d) the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken to strengthen the supervisory mechanism on the activities of NBFCs; and

(e) the names of NBFCs in Maharashtra which have been found violating the guidelines and prudential norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news report refers to the need for new legislation to regulate Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs). It also contains comments attributed to RBI officials on some aspects of the functioning of NBFCs. NBFCs are presently regulated under Chapter III-B of the Reserve Bank of India Act. There is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to introduce new legislation to deal with NBFCs.

(c) There has recently been no formal study of NBFCs undertaken by RBI. The reference is presumably to a report submitted by a Task Force constituted by the Government to address the twin objectives of ensuring the healthy growth of the NBFC sector and the safeguarding of the interest of the depositors in NBFCs.

The recommendations of the Task Force relating to (i) higher entry level Net Owned Fund (NOF); (ii) higher Capital to Risk Asset Ratio (CRAR) for NBFCs seeking public deposit; (iii) ceiling on exposure to real estate and unquoted investment; (iv) disclosure in application form and advertisement for public deposits; (v) tightening of norms for exposure to connected companies; (vi) review of particulars to be disclosed in advertisements and (vii) unincorporated bodies to have access to loans from corporates have been implemented by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) by way of issue of appropriate directions. The implementation of recommendations relating to (i) unsecured depositors to be given first charge on liquid assets; (ii) setting up of a Depositors' Grievance Redressal Authority; (iii) Speedy winding up of errant NBFCs on the lines of commercial banks; (iv) empowering RBI to direct a particular NBFC or a class of NBFC to seek prior approval for appointment of statutory auditors; (v) attachment of assets of fraudulent NBFCs by notification by RBI and the management of such assets to be vested with a custodian to be appointed by RBI; (vi) unauthorized deposit taking by unregistered NBFCs to be made a cognizable offence; (vii) unauthorized deposit taking by unincorporated bodies to be made a cognizable offence; (viii) ban on issue of advertisement soliciting public deposits, - requires changes in legislation. Action has been initiated for enactment of a new Act for NBFCs to give effect to recommendations requiring statutory amendments.

In addition, as per the recommendations of Task Force, State Governments have been provided with the list of NBFCs who have been granted registration and those whose applications for registration have been rejected. To ease flow of credit from banks to NBFCs, the ceiling on bank lending to NBFCs registered with RBI has been removed in May, 1999. To have a better coordination between regional offices of RBI and the regional office of the Company Law Board, Regional Level Coordination Committees have been set up in four metro centres. RBI has also started a publicity campaign for educating the depositors. RBI has started annual inspection of NBFCs accepting public deposits. A separate Executive Director has been appointed for NBFCs with effect from September 1, 1999.

(d) RBI has been taking various regulatory and supervisory measures to ensure healthy growth of NBFC sector as also to provide reasonable safety to the depositors' money. RBI has developed a comprehensive four pronged mechanism to effectively supervise the NBFCs accepting/holding public deposits. This involves—

- On site inspection of NBFCs.
- Offsite monitoring of NBFCs through periodic control returns from NBFCs using state-of-art information technology;
- An effective market intelligence network; and
- A system of submission of exception reports by auditors of NBFCs.

RBI has initiated corrective action against errant NBFCs for various defaults and contravention of provisions of RBI Act and Directions issued thereunder.

Under the RBI Act, Company Law Board (CLB) has been authorized to adjudicate the claims of depositors with specific powers to direct the defaulting companies to make repayments. RBI has appointed Nodal Officers at its Regional Offices for instituting prosecution proceedings against defaulting NBFCs. RBI has also constituted Co-ordination Committees at four metro centres to oversee the implementation of CLB order by NBFCs.

Some additional penal provisions have been proposed for incorporation in the proposed new legislation for NBFCs making some offences cognizable.

(e) The names of NBFCs in Maharashtra having net owned fund of Rs. 25 lakh and above which have accepted deposits and have violated prudential norms and RBI directions are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

*Statement showing the names of NBFCs in Maharashtra having net owned fund of Rs. 25.00 lakhs and above which have accepted deposits and have violated prudential norms*

Sl. No.	Name of the Company
1.	Appu Leasing Company Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Avon Capital Services Ltd.
3.	Bajaj Hirers & Lessors Ltd.
4.	Bhojwani Leasing & Finance Ltd.
5.	Chambers Equity & Finance Co. Ltd.
6.	Dani Capital and Investment Co. Pvt. Ltd.
7.	Dani Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Dani Finance & Investment Co. Pvt. Ltd.
9.	Dani Holdings & Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.
10.	Dani Trading & Investments Ltd.
11.	Empire Securities & Capital Ltd.
12.	Forbes Campbell Holding Ltd.
13.	IIT Capital Services Ltd.
14.	Indocount Finance Ltd.
15.	KFIC Financial Services Ltd.
16.	Mafatal Finance Ltd.
17.	Modern Home Credit & Capital Ltd.
18.	Nucleus Securities Ltd.
19.	Rangudyan Trading & Investment Co. Ltd.
20.	Sentinal Capital Ltd.
21.	Shriyam Securities & Finance Ltd.
22.	SICOM Ltd.
23.	Times Guarantee Financials Ltd.
24.	Transcorp Finance Ltd.
25.	Warrior (Investment) Ltd.
26.	Whitefield Leasing & Capital Ltd.
27.	Zuari Leasing & Finance Corporation Ltd.

**Steps to Increase Production of Coal**

\*130. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is not self-sufficient in the production of coal;

(b) if so, the details regarding the annual growth of coal alongwith the consumption and demand in the country;

(c) whether the gap between the demand and availability is likely to increase during the current financial year;

(d) if so, to what extent; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RTIA VERMA): (a) The indigenous production of coal is adequate to meet the demand for non-coking coal in the country. There is however a gap between the demand and supply of coking coal.

(b) Details regarding annual demand, production and offtake since the year 1996-97 are as follows:

	(In million tonnes)			
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Demand	325.00 (7.70)	323.38 (6.80)	325.38 (7.50)	311.83 (5.70)
Production	285.63	295.80	292.27	208.18 (Upto Dec '99)
Offtake	286.46	296.96	288.58	219.15
By various consumers (excluding imported coal)	(2.58)	(5.72)	(3.02)	(1.62) (upto Dec '99)

(Figures in brackets indicate middlings)

(c) and (d) No shortage of non-coking coal is likely during the current year. However, as production of coking coal of required quality is less than the demand, steel plants are importing coking coal to meet their requirements.

(e) Steps taken to increase production of coal include *inter-alia*, starting new projects and opening new mines, modernisation of existing mines and upgradation of technology.

(b) If so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to fix any time limit for releasing the full amount; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total grant recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission (TFC) to the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Maharashtra is Rs. 347.01 crores. The amount released so far is Rs. 216.88 crores. The balance has not been released because the State Government of Maharashtra have not given details of utilisation of the grants released earlier and have not fulfilled the guidelines prescribed for the purpose.

(c) and (d) The TFC period is upto 31st March, 2000 only.

[Translation]

**Funds for Panchayati Raj**

\*131. SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the full amount of grant provided to Panchayati Raj institutions of various States, particularly to Maharashtra has not been released;

**Income Tax Evasion by Multinational Companies**

\*132. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case regarding evasion of Income Tax by multinational companies supplying defence aircraft-equipment has been noticed while conducting survey in January, 2000;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the news-item captioned "do videshi kompaniyan aykar chori ke mamle mein fansi" appearing in "Hindustan", dated February 1, 2000;

(c) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(d) whether such cases of income tax evasion by small and big companies of the country and foreign companies have also been noticed during the last three years;

(e) if so, the details of such companies alongwith the foreign companies;

(f) whether any inquiry has been conducted in each of the cases; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the course of survey operations in respect of two multinational companies, viz. M/s. Snecma & M/s. Sofema, it was found that the expatriate employees of these companies were being paid salary and perquisites abroad, apart from salary being paid in India, for services rendered in India and no tax was being deducted on salary and perquisites paid outside India. The post survey investigations are in progress to ascertain the exact amount of evasion of tax.

(d) and (e) During the financial year 1998-99, it was noticed that a number of multinational companies did not deduct tax at source in respect of part of the salaries paid to their employees abroad for services rendered in India. The entire amount of tax, including statutory interest thereon, amounting to more than Rs. 640 crores has already been recovered by the Income Tax Department. The names of such companies are as per attached Statement.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Surveys u/s 133A of the Income Tax Act, 1961, have been conducted on a number of multinational companies. Statutory interest has also been charged in all the cases. Further, penalty u/s 271C of the Act for failure to deduct tax at source has since been levied in a number of such cases, wherever applicable.

**Statement**

S.No.	Name of the Company
1	2
1.	All Nippon Airways Co. Ltd.
2.	M/s. Anritsu Corporation
3.	M/s. I.H.I.
4.	M/s. Denso India
5.	M/s. Fuji Bank Ltd.
6.	M/s. EPDC
7.	M/s. Japan Broadcasting Cor.
8.	M/s. Ericsson Communications Pvt. Ltd.
9.	M/s. Alcatel Modi Networks Systems
10.	M/s. Alcatel South Asia Pacific Ltd.
11.	M/s. Cegelec India Ltd.
12.	M/s. Cegelec India Ltd. (Noida Office)
13.	M/s. Hyundai Engg. & Constn. Co.
14.	M/s. Daewoo Motors India Ltd.
15.	M/s. Banque Pariba
16.	M/s. Aeroflot
17.	M/s. Japan Radio Co. Ltd.
18.	M/s. Asahi Glass Co. Ltd.
19.	M/s. Casio Bharti Mobile Communication Ltd.
20.	M/s. Fujitsu Limited
21.	M/s. Itochu Corporation
22.	M/s. Chori Co. Ltd.
23.	M/s. Escorts Yamaha Motors Ltd.
24.	M/s. Fuji Photo Film (Singapore)
25.	M/s. Hitachi Cables Ltd.

1	2
26.	M/s. Exedy Ceekay Ltd.
27.	M/s. Honda Motors Co.
28.	M/s. Kenwood
29.	M/s. Juky Singapore
30.	M/s. Hitachi India Trading Pvt. Ltd.
31.	The Bank of Tokyo
32.	The Sakura Bank Ltd.
33.	Japan Airlines
34.	M/s. Sanwa Bank Ltd., New Delhi
35.	M/s. National Panasonic
36.	M/s. Nissho Iwai Corpn.
37.	M/s. Mitsubishi Corpn.
38.	LG Electronics
39.	M/s. Samsung Electronics
40.	The Commercial Bank of Korea Ltd.
41.	The Bank of Nova Scotia
42.	M/s. Nokia Pvt. Ltd.
43.	M/s. Lufthansa Airlines
44.	M/s. Tokyo Motors Corpn.
45.	M/s. Sony India Pvt. Ltd.
46.	M/s. Sony Gulf
47.	M/s. Sony Corpn. Ltd.
48.	M/s. SWS India Holding Ltd.
49.	M/s. Sumi Motherson Innovative Engg. Ltd.
50.	M/s. Sumi Motherson Integrated Technologies Ltd.
51.	M/s. Motherson Sumi Systems Ltd.
52.	M/s. NEC Corpn.
53.	M/s. Marubeni Corpn., New Delhi
54.	M/s. YKK India Pvt. Ltd.
55.	M/s. Mitsui Construction Co. Ltd.

1	2
56.	M/s. Mitsui Kensetsu India Pvt. Ltd.
57.	M/s. TS Tech. Co. Ltd.
58.	M/s. Sumitomo Corpn.
59.	M/s. Sandan Vikas India Ltd.
60.	M/s. Toshiba Corpn.
61.	M/s. Marubeni Corpn. Project Office
62.	M/s. Marubeni India Pvt. Ltd.
63.	Ms. Mitsui Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.
64.	M/s. Terumo Corpn.
65.	M/s. Mitsubishi Electronic Corpn. India, Liaison Office
66.	M/s. Showa Corpn. (Munjai)
67.	M/s. Morirako Co. Ltd.
68.	M/s. Mitsui & Co.
69.	M/s. KEIHN Corpn.
70.	M/s. Subros Ltd.
71.	M/s. Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd.
72.	M/s. Riso Kagako Corpn.
73.	M/s. Kenwood Corpn.
74.	M/s. Lumax Industries Ltd.
75.	M/s. Yasuda Fire & Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.
76.	M/s. Matsushita Television & Audio India Ltd.
77.	M/s. Satake Corpn.
78.	M/s. Matsushita Electric Works Ltd. (National Panasonic)
79.	M/s. Nissho Iwai Corpn. (Bombay Office)
80.	M/s. Toyota Tsusho Corpn.
81.	M/s. Pioneer Electric Corpn.
82.	M/s. Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd.
83.	M/s. ICI India Ltd.
84.	Nomura Trading Co. Ltd.
85.	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.

1	2
86.	Kinsho Matal-Chi Corporation
87.	Sumikin Bussan Corp.
88.	The Asahi Bank Ltd.
89.	The Sumitomo Marine & Fire Insurance Corpn.
90.	The Sumitomo Bank Ltd.
91.	Nichimen Corpn.
92.	Tomen Corpn.
93.	Hitachi G. Motor Eng. Ltd.
94.	Sakura Capital Market
95.	M/s. Kawasho Corpn.
96.	M/s. Nagase & Co. Ltd.
97.	M/s. Murate Machinery Ltd.
98.	BPL Sanyo Ltd.
99.	BPL Sanyo Finance
100.	Yokagawa Bluestar
101.	Indo Nissin Foods Ltd.
102.	Juki Singapore Ltd.
103.	Hitachi Koki

[English]

**Decline In Revenue from Commercial  
Advertisements on AIR/DD**

\*133. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN:  
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revenue collection through commercial advertisements on AIR/Doordarshan in the country has been declining or has remained far below the target set during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise in terms of target set and achieved and the reasons for shortfall;

(c) whether the Government have set up any Committee/Working Group to suggest appropriate measures for boosting commercial revenue; and

(d) the details of action plan formulated for 2000-2001 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The target and Achievement of commercial Revenue of AIR and Doordarshan during last three years is as detailed below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Doordarshan		All India Radio	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
1997-98	520.50	490.35	97.00	84.04
1998-99	400.00	399.32	93.39	74.20
1999-2000	500.00	363.58 (As on January, 2000)	86.45	51.77 (As on December, 1999)

State-wise details of targets and earnings by AIR and Doordarshan are given in the enclosed statement I and II.

(c) The Government had earlier appointed an Expert Committee headed by Shri Siddhartha Sen to study the marketing of commercial time on the various channels of AIR and Doordarshan and make recommendations for adopting suitable marketing strategies. The Expert Committee submitted its report on 25th July 1997. Further, Prasar Bharati, in July 1999, has engaged a marketing consultancy firm namely Quadra Advisory to update the report submitted by the Expert Committee and elaborate on measures for operationalising its main recommendations. The firm has submitted its report and action on its recommendations are being taken by Prasar Bharati.

(d) Steps taken by Doordarshan to increase revenue include telecast of high quality programmes, rationalisation of rate card, digitalization of satellite channels, increasing the duration of major channels to 24 hours and marketing of cricket events in the next five years. All India Radio plans to start some more Commercial Centres in the country and start commercial service for Gulf countries on short wave.

**Statement I***All India Radio*

State	No. of Commercial Stations/Kendras	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
		Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	(as on Dec. 1999) Target	Achieved
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	4,45,00,000	3,75,16,234	4,35,00,000	2,16,70,426	4,35,00,000	1,85,64,909
Karnataka	Bangalore	6,75,00,000	5,41,89,223	6,36,00,000	3,98,47,236	5,00,00,000	1,93,86,711
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	5,43,00,000	5,94,23,067	5,65,00,000	3,49,26,521	3,93,00,000	2,00,30,653
West Bengal & North-east	Calcutta	6,30,00,000	5,18,35,776	6,65,00,000	3,42,10,358	6,40,00,000	3,69,89,163
Punjab & Himachal Pradesh	Chandigarh	2,52,00,000	2,01,17,696	2,14,00,000	1,11,97,311	2,27,00,000	75,30,088
Orissa	Cuttack	1,72,00,000	1,68,15,476	1,87,00,000	1,09,78,300	1,47,00,000	56,32,688
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	13,55,00,000	10,37,63,380	13,25,00,000	5,91,39,290	10,35,00,000	6,01,52,979
Delhi/Haryana	Delhi	7,94,00,000	6,37,74,551	7,88,00,000	7,08,37,928	10,54,00,000	6,03,74,956
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	10,00,00,000	7,31,58,072	9,66,00,000	5,44,56,408	9,05,00,000	5,17,55,990
Rajasthan	Jaipur	3,60,00,000	3,13,54,588	3,39,00,000	1,78,83,917	3,05,00,000	1,24,25,846
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	8,90,00,000	8,23,78,095	9,16,00,000	5,23,10,105	7,20,00,000	4,06,29,616
Maharashtra	Mumbai	14,07,00,000	10,92,60,550	11,94,00,000	8,32,79,398	12,62,00,000	5,97,03,404
Bihar	Patna	3,55,00,000	3,90,62,127	4,20,00,000	2,45,67,065	3,85,00,000	1,26,44,204
J&K	Srinagar	52,00,000	71,00,280	85,00,000	36,80,918	57,00,000	26,73,356
Kerala	Trivandram	7,70,00,000	5,33,55,494	6,64,00,000	5,00,08,472	5,80,00,000	4,01,45,935
National Network Booking (Central Window)			3,72,53,096		17,29,97,373		6,90,21,902
Grand Total		97,00,00,000	84,03,67,044	93,39,00,000	74,19,91,526	86,45,00,000	51,76,63,400

**Statement II***Doordarshan**Gross Revenue for 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000*

(in Crore Rupees)

State	Name of Kendra	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
		Target Fixed	Target Achieved	Target Fixed	Target Achieved	Target Fixed	Target Achieved (as on 31st Jan., 2000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	National Network	275.00	263.88	225.00	211.55	287.00	223.70
	DD2/Metro	100.00	93.79	55.00	73.51	50.00	31.65
	DD-International	1.00	0.54	0.55	0.47	1.50	0.72



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi	1. Delhi LPT	5.00	4.93	6.00	5.81	8.00	6.34
Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad	2.00	1.90	2.80	2.78	3.00	1.88
Karnataka	1. Bangalore	22.00	21.97	15.25	13.73	15.00	11.04
Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal	1.00	0.97	1.50	1.81	2.00	1.08
	2. Raipur**						
Orissa	1. Bhubaneswar	2.50	2.05	2.25	2.01	2.00	1.37
West Bengal	1. Calcutta	20.00	15.58	18.00	16.80	25.00	19.43
Assam	1. Guwahati	1.00	0.96	1.00	0.98	1.50	0.62
Andhra Pradesh	1. Hyderabad	20.00	18.10	16.00	14.62	22.00	15.48
Rajasthan	1. Jaipur	1.00	0.92	1.25	1.21	2.00	1.38
Punjab	1. Jalandhar	3.00	2.50	5.25	5.02	5.50	3.69
Uttar Pradesh	1. Lucknow	3.00	2.80	3.25	3.10	4.00	3.19
	2. Gorakhpur						0.13
	3. Bareilly **						
Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	15.00	14.49	14.75	14.25	25.00	12.29
	2. Nagpur						
Bihar	1. Patna	1.00	0.64	1.25	1.20	1.00	0.67
	2. Mazaffarpur**						
Tamil Nadu	1. Chennai	30.00	27.64	14.90	14.70	25.00	14.24
Kerala	1. Trivandrum	18.00	16.60	15.50	15.31	20.00	14.44
Jammu &	1. Srinagar		0.09	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.22
Kashmir	2. Jammu						0.02
Goa	1. Panaji						0.002
Meghalaya	1. Shillong**						
Tripura	1. Agartala						0.001
Pondicherry	1. Pondicherry**						
Total		520.50	490.35	400.00	399.32	500.00	363.583

\* Targets are for revenue earning Kendras only.

\*\* Non Revenue Earning.

#### Untraceable Listed Companies and SEBI

\*134. DR. SANJAY PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether SEBI has decided to refer the cases of untraceable listed companies to State Governments for initiating appropriate action under IPC or other State laws;

(b) whether the Government have empowered SEBI to deal with such cases;

(c) if so, the reasons for SEBI not dealing with such cases;

(d) whether the Government are aware that SEBI has not given any attention to redress the grievances of general investors;

(e) if so, the details of complaints received/redressed by SEBI, till date; and

(f) the steps taken to revamp the SEBI?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. In addition to the action taken by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and the other regulatory agencies, namely, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Department of Company Affairs (DCA), a Central Coordination and Monitoring Committee consisting of representatives from SEBI and DCA, decided to refer cases where cheating or fraud is observed, to the respective State Governments, for action under the Indian Penal Code.

(b) and (c) SEBI is empowered to initiate action against entities for the protection of investor interest under the SEBI Act, 1992. Companies which mobilise resources through public issues in the capital market come under the regulatory purview of SEBI. SEBI has so far debarred 57 companies and 214 directors from associating with the capital market in any manner for a period of five years.

(d) and (e) SEBI has set up an Investor Grievances Redressal and Guidance Division which assists investors who make complaints to SEBI against companies. Each complaint is acknowledged. Further, a standardised complaint format is available at all SEBI offices and also on the SEBI website. Each complaint is taken up with the company immediately and followed up every quarter.

SEBI has so far received 25,10,368 complaints/grievances from investors against companies. These were taken up by SEBI with concerned companies for redressal. Of these, a total of 23,98,765 grievances, that is about 96%, have been addressed.

(f) SEBI is an independent statutory authority. It is the endeavour of the Government to strengthen the role of SEBI with a view to enable this authority to discharge its functions effectively and efficiently. The functioning of SEBI is constantly reviewed with a view to improving its efficiency and effectiveness.

### **Withdrawal of Rs. 500/- Currency Notes**

\*135. SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL:  
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that many business establishments/shops are refusing to accept Rs. 500/- currency notes;

(b) whether the Government are also aware of the hardship being faced by the people as a result of this refusal;

(c) if so, the measures proposed by the Government to mitigate the grievances of the people;

(d) whether the Government are seriously considering to replace Rs. 500/- currency notes with a view to stopping the circulation of fake currency notes in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(g) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): (a) to (c) A few instances of some business establishments/shops refusing to accept Rs. 500 denomination notes have been brought to the notice of Reserve Bank of India. RBI has already clarified through the print and electronic media that all the Rs. 500 notes issued by it continue to be legal tender and should, therefore, be accepted for all transactions. Public sector banks have been asked to instruct all their branches to continue to freely accept Rs. 500 notes for all transactions. RBI has been asked to issue similar instructions to all the banks in the country.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

(g) The number of fake currency notes of Rs. 500 denomination detected so far is miniscule as compared to the notes in circulation and the Government has already initiated adequate steps to check the menace.

**Export of Onion**

\*136. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:  
SHRI R.S. PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increased production of onion this year, the Government propose to permit its export; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Government has permitted export of 100,000 MTs of all varieties of onions during the period 9.2.2000 till 31.3.2000. For the year 1999-2000, the Government has permitted a total of 3.15 lakh MTs of onion for export.

(b) The export of 100,000 MTs of onion of all varieties will be through NAFED, Karnataka State Agricultural Produce Processing and Export Corporation Ltd. (KAPPEC), Bangalore, Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. (KSCMF), Bangalore, Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board (MSAMB), Pune, Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. (GAIC), Ahmedabad and the A.P. State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. (AP MARKFED), Hyderabad. A total foreign exchange of US\$ 15 Million (Rs. 64.5 crore) is likely to be earned from these exports by the end of March, 2000.

[Translation]

**Foreign Equity in Satellite Channel Sector**

\*137. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Govt. propose to allow 49 per cent foreign equity participation in satellite channel sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any request to limit the foreign participation up to 2.5 per cent only in the total equity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government, at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

**Export of Leather Products**

\*138. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed for the export of leather products during 2000-2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to boost the export of leather products?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) The export targets are generally fixed based on the previous year's export performance, by analyzing the trend, export pattern etc. after the completion of financial year. Hence, the targets for the year 2000-2001 are yet to be fixed.

(c) A Statement is enclosed.

**Statement**

The steps taken to boost the export of leather and leather products are as under:—

(i) Ministry of Commerce is providing financial assistance under Market Development

Assistance for undertaking market promotion efforts including sales-cum-study tour(s) abroad, participation in fairs/exhibitions abroad and publicity/advertisement abroad. Consistently focussed publicity and marketing in 5-6 major markets abroad has been stressed.

- (ii) To promote marketing, consortium approach is being supported and guidelines on the subject has been appropriately amended.
- (iii) Annual Advance Licensing Scheme has been introduced to facilitate the exporters in availing the duty exemption benefit to import the required inputs for their production.
- (iv) Although the import of second hand capital goods has been restricted in the revised policy announced in April, 1999, the Government has issued guidelines for expeditious issue of specific licenses to import second hand capital goods by industry including leather & leather products Industry.
- (v) Tannery Modernization Fund has been created to help upgradation of technology alongwith product development.
- (vi) Machinery and equipment have been allowed to be imported at minimal duty of 5% with nil countervailing duty.
- (vii) Zero duty facility has been extended under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme for import of capital goods for leather & leather products industry.
- (viii) To provide competitive edge to Indian exports, the import duty on most of the essential inputs have been brought down to a uniform level of 20%.
- (ix) To make available embellishment at internationally competitive prices, the leather garments manufacturer-exporters have been extended the facility of duty free import to the extent of 2% of the previous year's export performance.
- (x) To augment raw material availability for making various leather products, and to enhance capacities by attracting fresh investments, the setting up of Integrated tanning units has been permitted.

- (xi) CLRI has been asked to undertake study on upgradation of Testing facilities at various leather producing centres in India.

#### **HPT & FM Band Facility in International Border Area**

\*139. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that on the sensitive border districts of Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan, the Low Power transmission of Doordarshan is not at all effective;

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

(c) whether the Government have given priority to install High Power Transmission for relay of T.V. Programmes and to provide F.M. band facility in the adjoining areas of the International borders, particularly in the districts adjoining Nepal;

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

(e) the time by which HPT and FM band facility is likely to be provided in the districts adjoining all International Borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The network of TV transmitters as per details given below are providing DD programmes to the people living in border areas:

Area	No. of HPTs	No. of LPTs	No. of VLPTs	No. of Transposers
Indo-Bangladesh Border	8	21	5	1
Indo-Nepal Border	1	26	7	—
Indo-Pakistan Border	10	25	21	1

On an average, effective range of a typical HPT, LPT and VLPTs is 75 Kms, 15 Kms and 5 Kms respectively. However, due to geographical locations and terrain conditions, there may be some pockets where the signal may not be strong enough.

Government is according very high priority for improvement of AIR and DD services in border areas. Accordingly, following TV transmitter projects are under various stages of implementation in these areas:

Area	No. of HPTs	No. of LPTs	No. of VLPTs	No. of Transposers
Indo-Bangladesh Border	6	5	—	2
Indo-Nepal Border	1	3	—	—
Indo-Pakistan Border	15+1 (upgradation of existing transmitter)	13	66+11 (upgradation of existing transmitter)	—

As far as Radio is concerned, Medium-Wave transmitters are normally preferred for coverage in border areas due to their longer range. FM transmitters have comparatively shorter range. Following Radio transmitters are presently providing effective services in the border areas.

Area	Medium-Wave	FM
Indo-Bangladesh Border	12	4
Indo-Nepal Border	4	—
Indo-Pakistan Border	8	—

With a view to improve these Radio services further, following transmitter projects are under various stages of implementation:

Area	Medium-Wave	Short-Wave	FM
Indo-Bangladesh Border	1+1 (replacement of old one)	—	5
Indo-Nepal Border	—	—	2
Indo-Pakistan Border	10+5 (replacement of old ones)	1 (replacement of 1 KW with 50 KW)	2+2 (replacement of old one)

(e) The AIR and Doordarshan projects presently under implementation in the border districts of the country are expected to be completed in phases by the end of IX Plan period.

#### **Import of Second Hand Cars**

\*140. SHRI SURESH KURUP:  
SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the FICCI has requested for import of second-hand cars for the maximum benefits to consumers;

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

(c) whether the consumers are likely to be benefited by this import;

(d) if so, the details thereof and its impact on domestic automobile industry;

(e) whether domestic Automobile Industry has urged the Government not to import second hand cars;

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(g) the steps taken to protect the interests of domestic automobile industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (g) Second hand cars are classified under Exim Code Sub-heading 87.03 of ITC (HS) Classifications of Export and Import Items, 1997-2002 and import of these items is presently restricted.

FICCI has not made any formal request to the Government for allowing import of second hand cars.

However, the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers has represented to the Government that free import of second hand cars should not be allowed.

In view of India's International commitments, all quantitative restrictions on imports maintained by India for balance of payments reasons are required to be removed by 1.4.2001. However, even after removal of quantitative restrictions, the imports will still be subject to applicable tariffs, technical standards and environmental and safety norms. These measures or their combination will be appropriately used to protect our domestic automobile industry. A decision on this issue will be taken in due course after examining all relevant aspects.

[Translation]

#### Cases of Excise Evasion

1295. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of evasion of Central Excise Duty found by the Government during the last three years;

(b) the methods being adopted by tax-evaders, and the steps taken by the Government to remove shortcomings in tax system; and

(c) the amount realised by the Government during the drive launched to find out the cases of evasion of Central Excise Duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) The number of cases of evasion of Central Excise Duty found by the Government during the last three years is as under:

Year	Number of Cases
1996-97	7053
1997-98	6312
1998-99	7345

(b) The methods being adopted by tax-evaders are (1) Clandestine Removals, (2) Under-valuation (3) Mis-use of MODVAT credit and (4) Wrong classification

and/or misuse of exemption notifications. The steps taken by the Government to remove shortcomings in tax system are:

- (1) Introduction of *modern system of audit*
- (2) *Anti-evasion measures* by way of effective gathering of intelligence, surprise checks of production and clearance, and transit checks to prevent clandestine manufacture and removal of excisable goods; and
- (3) *Legislative measures* such as rationalisation of tariff structure, simplification of procedures, provisions for imposition of mandatory penalty, penal interest on duty evaded, introduction of valuation based on maximum retail sale price; and levy based on capacity of production on processed textile fabrics.

(c) The amounts are realised only after notices are issued, cases are adjudicated and right to appeal is exhausted. Therefore, during drives, final realisations are not effected. In the cases mentioned in part (a), alleged evasion of duty quantified is approximately Rs. 1421.42, Rs. 1558.23 and Rs. 2365.87 (Rupees in crores) for the three years respectively, and the proceedings under the law have already been initiated.

[English]

#### Disinvestment in Public Sector Undertakings

1296. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main objective of disinvestment in Public Sector Undertakings is to mobilise resources; and

(b) if not, the extent to which the objectives of privatisation and professionalisation of Public Sector Undertakings have so far been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) One of the objectives of disinvestment in PSUs is to mobilise resources and to put Government money to optimum use.

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

**Export of Spices**

1297. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the export of spices has declined during the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) There is no decline in the value of spices exported during last financial year, though there is slight fall of 4% in quantity exported. The exports of spices for the year 1997-98 and 1998-99 is given below:

Year	Qty (MT)	Value	
		Rs.	US\$
1997-98	242071	1466.81	394.45
1998-99	231389	1758.02	419.68

(b) Government encourages export of value added products. Slight fall in the quantity of spices exported is on account of the focus on export of value added spices. The value addition offsets the slight fall in quantity of spices exported.

(c) Apart from the general trade policy reforms, some of the steps taken to enhance exports of spices include rationalisation of cess on export of spices @ 0.5% to make them price competitive in the overseas market, implementation of brand promotion schemes like "Logo Promotion", grant of "Spices House Certificate" as a recognition of processor/exporter of quality products, setting up of laboratories for testing of products to ensure quality, technology transfer, process upgradation and product development.

[Translation]

**Production of Cement**

1298. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and supply of cement in the country;

(b) whether the Government have explored the vast possibility of the development of cement industry in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of cement factories functioning in Rajasthan, location-wise and the factory-wise production of cement;

(e) the quantity of cement exported during the last two years; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to further promote the export of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN): (a) Against the demand of 86 million tonnes for 1998-99 projected by the Task Force on Cement Industry, the industry achieved production of 87.91 million tonnes. In the year 1999-2000, as against estimated demand of 93 million tonnes, the industry has achieved a production of 81.55 million tonnes (upto January, 2000).

(b) and (c) The cement industry has been delicensed. Entrepreneurs are free to set up more cement plants in Rajasthan taking advantage of the availability of raw material in the State.

(d) There are at present 14 large cement plants functioning in Rajasthan with a capacity of 14.37 million tonnes. The location-wise and factory-wise production of these plants is attached.

(e) The quantity of cement and clinker exported during the last two years is as under:—

Year	(In million tonnes)	
	Cement	Clinker
1997-98	2.68	1.72
1998-99	2.06	1.45

(f) Exporters of cement are given incentives like duty drawback on excise duty paid; duty entitlement for export of cement and clinker @8% under Duty Entitlement Pass Book scheme; and duty free import of coal, furnace oil, packing material etc. needed for the production of cement.

**Statement****Number of Cement factories functioning in Rajasthan**(In lakh tonnes)  
Cement Production

Sl. No.	Name of Plant	Location	1998-99	1999-2000 (Apr-Jan)
1.	Lakheri	Lakheri	3.96	4.50
2.	DLF Cement Ltd.	Pali	12.18	10.64
3.	Binani Cement	Sirohi Road	14.00	13.48
4.	Birla Cement	Chittorgarh	4.54	5.06
5.	Chittor Cement	Chittorgarh	9.77	8.71
6.	Mangalam Cement	Morak	3.65	3.29
7.	Neershree Cement	Morak	7.36	7.49
8.	Aditya Cement	Shambhupura	10.67	11.42
9.	Nimbahera-J.K. Cement	Nimbahera	16.41	15.43
10.	J.K. Mangol Cement (G)	Mangrol	0.66	1.28
11.	Lakshmi Cmt. Unit 1 & 2	Sirohi Road	15.71	14.87
12.	J.K. Udaipur Udyog Ltd.	Udaipur	5.57	4.75
13.	Shree Cement & Raj Cement	Beawar	19.78	18.32
14.	Shriram Cements	Kota	2.41	2.26
Total of Rajasthan			126.67	121.50

*[English]***Import of Natural Rubber**

1299. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Planters Association of Southern India (UPASI) has requested the Government to continue the suspension of import of natural rubber under the Advance Licensing Scheme till the prices improved in the country to a reasonable level;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The ban imposed in February 1999 is continuing.

**Making Textile Industry Competitive**

1300. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to make the textile industry competitive before the phasing out of the Multi-Fibre Agreement in 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the kind of assistance/incentives provided by the Government to the handloom/handicraft sectors in this regard?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has already initiated schemes like Technological Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) to facilitate the industry to modernise and upgrade itself so as to be more competitive. Export Entitlement (Quota) Policy Notifications also have Manufacturer's Exporters Entitlement and New Investors' Entitlement Systems to encourage new investment in textile sector.

(c) The Handloom/Handicraft sectors are mainly not affected by Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA). The Government has initiated a number of schemes in Handloom sector which include Project Package, Workshop-cum-Housing, Thrift Fund, Health Package, Group Insurance, Development of Exportable products and their Marketing, organisation of National Handloom Expos, Participation in Fairs, Melas and Haats etc.

As far as Handicraft sector is concerned, incentive in the form of TA/DA is provided to master craft persons for their participation in various National Level Melas/Expos. Master craft persons unable to work due to old age and infirmity are provided pension. As a token of recognition of their craft skill, outstanding craftsmen and weavers are conferred National Awards. The award includes cash prize of Rs. 25,000/-, a Tamarapatra and an Angavastram. Moreover, the craftpersons from North-East Region are provided 100% reimbursement and free transportation for mounting exhibitions outside North-East Region.

#### **Fraud in Oriental Bank of Commerce**

1301. SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Oriental Bank mein phir karodon ka ghotala - Mukhya Prabandhak samet 11 logon ke khilaf aarop patra dakhil" appearing in the 'Dainik Jagaran' dated January 9, 2000;

(b) if so, the details of facts reported in the news item;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the number of employees against whom criminal complaints have been lodged alongwith reasons for not doing that in remaining cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Oriental Bank of Commerce has reported that during the course of inspection of New Friends Colony Branch, New Delhi in the year 1995 it was observed that the Chief Manager in-charge of the branch had transgressed the lending powers vested with him, accommodated some parties in their cash credit and overdraft account much over and above the sanctioned limits unauthorisedly, allowed clean Over Draft/Document Discounting facilities, and has thus exposed the bank to a liability of Rs. 1120.95 lakhs. He was placed under suspension with effect from 21.12.1995 and was awarded major penalty of removal from bank's service for certain irregularities committed by him while functioning as Manager in-charge at Gurgaon Branch of the bank. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered three cases against him and some private persons and after completion of investigation, charge sheets have been filed in the Court in December 1999. No other staff member of the bank was found by CBI to be criminally involved.

[Translation]

#### **Gold Mines in Madhya Pradesh**

1302. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Madhya Pradesh where gold mines have been found and the time by which the survey work of these gold mines is proposed to be completed;

(b) the amount being spent on their survey and the expected income therefrom;

(c) whether they would be owned by the States or the Centre and if owned by both, the percentage of each proportion, separately; and

(d) the expected royalty received thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Gold mines have not been located so far in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise.

[English]

#### **Financial Reforms**

1303. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring about financial reforms in the country;

(b) if so, whether the reform measures are also proposed to be introduced at the State level;

(c) if so, the guidelines sent to the State Governments; and

(d) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (d) Financial reforms consist of measures designed to improve the efficiency and safety of institutions and markets, which constitute the financial system. Since the financial system is not confined to individual States, financial reforms apply to the whole country. The measures taken as part of the financial reforms initiated on the basis of the Report of the First Narasimham Committee on the Financial System (1991) included phased reduction in Statutory Liquidity Ratio and Cash Reserve Ratio, deregulation of interest rates, capital adequacy norms and norms relating to income recognition, asset classification and provisioning for bad debts. The measures based on the report of the Second Narasimham Committee on Banking Sector Reforms (1998) include phased introduction of risk weight for Government/approved securities, provisioning requirement for standard assets, and increase in the minimum Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) from 8 per cent to 9 per cent. Recent measures include the promulgation of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions (Amendment) Ordinance, 2000, aimed at facilitating speedier recovery of debt, and proposals made in the Union Budget for 2000-2001 like reduction in the shareholding by Government in nationalised banks to 33 per cent (without changing the public sector character of banks) so as to enable them to raise capital from the public and necessary changes in legislative provisions to accord necessary flexibility and autonomy to the Boards of banks on the lines recommended by the second Narasimham Committee and constitution of a modified version of a Financial Restructuring Authority suggested by the Working Group on Restructuring Weak Public Sector Banks. Other measures having a bearing on the financial sector include the passing by Parliament of (i) Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1999, incorporating derivative instruments in the definition of securities in the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and (ii) the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) Bill, which, *inter alia*, opens up the insurance sector to private providers and allows foreign equity in domestic insurance companies, subject to a maximum of 26 per cent of the total paid-up capital.

### **Subsidies to Meat Exporters**

1304. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:  
MOHAMMAD ANWARUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Animal Rights International made a demand to set up a committee to evaluate socio-economic problems arising due to export of Meat and Meat products;

(b) the details of subsidies paid for export of Meat/ Meat products by APEDA or any other organisation with amounts paid to each exporter;

(c) whether the subsidies is being paid violating WTO obligations;

(d) if so, the reasons for giving subsidy to the meat exporters; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to set up the expert committee in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) APEDA has formulated various schemes under which financial assistance is provided to the exporters of scheduled products of APEDA including meat and meat products for various developmental and promotional activities. The financial assistance extended by APEDA to various exporters of meat and meat products during 1997-98 and 1998-99 is as follows:

#### *Payments made during 1997-98*

#### **1. Scheme for Development of infrastructure:**

Al-Shadab Exports — Rs. 1,50,000

#### **2 Scheme for assistance to promote quality and quality control**

(i) Fair Exports (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Rs. 2,04,767
(ii) Office of the Dy. Director (Quality Control) Deptt. of Animal Husbandry Govt. of Maharashtra.	Rs. 5,00,000
(iii) Allana Investment & Trading Co. Ltd.	Rs. 1,04,557

(iv) Allana Cold Storage Ltd.	Rs. 23,535
(v) Frigorifico Allana Ltd.	Rs. 75,880
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 9,08,739</b>

### 3. Upgradation of meat plants

(i) AIMLEA (for upgradation of Deonar Abattoir, Mumbai)	Rs. 11,88,327
(ii) MAFCO Ltd.	Rs. 19,58,176
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 31,46,503</b>

### *Payments made during the period 1998-99*

#### Development of Infrastructure

1. Premraj Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd.	Spl. Transport Unit	2,50,000/-
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#### Export Promotion and Market Development

1. Hind Agro Industries Ltd.	Literature	80,000/-
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#### Upgradation of Meat Plant

1. Al-Kabeer Exports Ltd.	Upgradation of Meat Plant	10,28,066/-
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(c) India does not maintain any prohibited subsidies and the assistance which is being provided by APEDA is compatible with India's obligations in WTO.

(d) The question does not arise.

(e) Exports of meat and meat products constitute only about 4% of the national production. A separate assessment of socio-economic problems arising due to export of meat and meat products by a committee proposed by the Animal Rights International would, therefore, serve no useful purpose.

*[Translation]*

### **Mining Work Beyond the Lease Period**

1305. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the mining work at a number of bauxite, chalk, limestone, cement stone and haematite mines is going on in Madhya

Pradesh, particularly in Satna and Panna districts even after expiry of the lease period;

(b) if so, the respective period for which the lease was granted for the above minerals in these two districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check this illegal mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) Under the provisions of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 (MCR), application for renewal of mining lease if made twelve months prior to the expiry of the lease period, the existing mining lease continues till the concerned State Government disposes of the application for renewal of the mining lease.

Responsibility for checking illegal mining, if any, rests with the State Governments. Several provisions exist in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to curb illicit mining. Moreover, to further strengthen the provisions in this regard, under recently introduced Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, State Governments have been empowered to make rules for preventing illegal mining.

*[English]*

### **Bank Loans to SCs/STs**

1306. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued any directives to the nationalised banks with regard to providing loans to the SCs/STs in the country; and

(b) if so, the State-wise names of nationalised bank which have set up their branches in the tribal areas in the country, state-wise and providing loans to the SCs/STs in the various districts of the states?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have prescribed targets for banks lending to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under various Government sponsored schemes for Poverty alleviation and employment generation.

(b) The Nationalised Banks have branch Network in different parts of country and are providing loans to all Sections of the Society including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State-wise network of their branches is given in the enclosed statement.



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25. Uttar Pradesh	1382	21	5	8	—	54	3	3	624	9
26. West Bengal	737	15	6	3	5	2	3	3	474	16
27. Andaman & Nicobar	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
28. Chandigarh	26	1	1	—	—	23	—	—	3	2
29. Dadra & N.H.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Daman & Diu	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
31. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Pondicherry	12	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1

	Bank of Baroda	Bank of India	Bank of Maharashtra	Canara Bank	Central Bank of India	Corporation Bank	Dena Bank	Indian Bank
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Andhra Pradesh	69	73	28	175	103	66	18	207
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
3. Assam	13	8	—	15	103	—	2	20
4. Bihar	110	405	1	117	385	4	10	28
5. Goa	28	30	9	23	23	31	16	6
6. Gujarat	693	226	34	41	223	35	530	39
7. Haryana	25	20	5	53	78	11	9	18
8. Himachal Pradesh	5	7	—	11	27	1	—	2
9. Jammu & Kashmir	3	4	—	7	11	—	2	1
10. Karnataka	37	59	41	540	57	210	27	65
11. Kerala	43	70	3	244	73	53	11	89
12. Madhya Pradesh	91	260	121	48	442	6	105	14
13. Maharashtra	295	618	901	203	488	66	268	77
14. Manipur	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
15. Meghalaya	2	2	—	2	4	—	—	2
16. Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Nagaland	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	1

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18. NCT of Delhi	66	53	16	83	70	36	26	29
19. Orissa	35	117	1	40	50	5	2	47
20. Punjab	45	70	5	102	93	8	8	32
21. Rajasthan	323	42	6	24	97	6	15	10
22. Sikkim	1	1	—	1	10	—	—	—
23. Tamil Nadu	104	113	13	470	163	73	25	744
24. Tripura	2	1	—	1	3	—	—	1
25. Uttar Pradesh	511	222	9	209	427	18	38	32
26. West Bengal	100	202	13	71	246	14	28	56
27. Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
28. Chandigarh	5	7	1	14	7	2	1	6
29. Dadra & NH	1	—	—	1	—	—	6	—
30. Daman & Diu	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
31. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Pondicherry	1	1	1	3	1	1	—	22

	Indian Overseas Bank	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Punjab National Bank	Punjab & Sind Bank	Syndicate Bank	Union Bank of India	United Bank of India	Uco Bank	Vijaya Bank
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1. Andhra Pradesh	116	15	53	4	305	129	12	43	80
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
3. Assam	15	2	45	5	5	46	188	114	8
4. Bihar	18	8	453	10	26	86	113	114	9
5. Goa	12	1	5	1	18	14	2	5	5
6. Gujarat	55	25	89	8	50	180	14	81	30
7. Haryana	14	107	321	37	50	43	4	26	10
8. Himachal Pradesh	4	10	216	11	1	10	1	121	1

	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
9. Jammu & Kashmir	2	7	66	10	2	5	1	13	2
10. Karnataka	63	4	42	5	491	98	7	28	418
11. Kerala	113	6	18	3	119	132	2	20	70
12. Madhya Pradesh	9	42	220	29	23	191	6	127	6
13. Maharashtra	70	50	147	25	146	338	29	120	70
14. Manipur	1	—	2	2	—	—	22	3	2
15. Meghalaya	1	—	6	—	1	3	12	4	2
16. Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
17. Nagaland	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	3
18. NCT of Delhi	29	65	152	61	82	55	25	40	26
19. Orissa	73	7	51	2	—	48	98	164	7
20. Punjab	38	202	493	356	12	69	4	87	7
21. Rajasthan	11	86	288	21	12	52	6	141	11
22. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
23. Tamil Nadu	664	17	85	8	104	135	12	68	49
24. Tripura	1	—	—	1	—	2	42	5	1
25. Uttar Pradesh	74	221	902	126	218	472	42	124	35
26. West Bengal	65	42	219	18	47	87	719	297	23
27. Andaman & Nicobar	1	—	1	—	5	—	1	1	1
28. Chandigarh	3	9	27	18	2	7	1	7	3
29. Dadra & NH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Daman & Diu	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
31. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
32. Pondicherry	8	1	1	—	2	1	1	6	1

#### Registration of Private Insurance Companies

1307. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed registration of private insurance firms under the Companies Act, 1956; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the guidelines issued by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) The Government of India in its guidelines dated 13.5.1999 has allowed Registrar of Companies to register the companies with the word "Insurance" or "Risk Corporation" as part of their name in consultation with Reserve Bank of India or Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority (IRDA). However, since IRDA has not yet been constituted, no clearance has been given by the authority for registration of companies with these words.

*[Translation]***LPT in M.P.**

1308. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether low power relay transmission have been set up in Kailaras-Vijaypur of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether there is sufficient staff at above relay centres;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the above centre is functioning round the clock;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the measures taken so far for its fully functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (f) The relay centres are providing part time transmission as only skeleton staff was sanctioned for operation and maintenance pending revision of staffing norms for various Doordarshan/AIR facilities. The staffing norms have since been revised and these centres would start full time transmission as soon as staffs through redeployment assume duty.

*[English]***Community Listening Scheme**

1309. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the supply of receiving sets by the Government under the community listening scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise/UT-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to preserve and maintain the relevance and importance of radio in the present T.V. era?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Community listening scheme is operating only in the State of J&K at present. Details of supply of receiving sets during the last three years is as under:

Year	No. of receiving sets supplied
1996-97	15
1997-98	39
1998-99	30

(b) AIR has taken a number of steps and introduced a number of new services to preserve and maintain its relevance. Some of the recent initiatives taken by AIR are Radio on internet, News on Phone, Radio on demand, Sky Radio, Phone in Radio, Digital Audio Broadcasting, etc.

*[Translation]***Fake Newspapers**

1310. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of fake newspapers in the country;

(b) whether the system of registration of those fake newspapers is going on uncontrolled; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) maintains a record of only those newspapers, which are published in accordance with the provisions of the Press & Registration of Books Act, 1867, which stipulates that a newspaper can be published only after authentication of declaration by the concerned magistrate. Registration is done after verifying that the first issue has been brought out.

(c) Does not arise.



*[English]***Strategy for Public Sector Undertakings**

1311. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Conference on Public Enterprises has proposed for setting up of a restructuring commission to plan a long term strategy for Public Sector Undertakings to bridge the fiscal deficit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a restructuring fund from the sale of equity of PSUs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and time by which the proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) The Standing Conference on Public Enterprises (SCOPE), while suggesting creation of a Public Sector Restructuring Fund, to meet the financial needs of all types of PSEs, have also outlined that this fund can be administered by a statutory body. Government have, in principle, decided to constitute a Disinvestment Fund for strengthening the Central PSUs.

*[Translation]***Doordarshan Kendras in J&K**

1312. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Low Power Doordarshan Kendras in Jammu and Kashmir not functioning satisfactorily at present;

(b) the details of the existing range and capacity of these Doordarshan Kendras;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the coverage of these Doordarshan Kendras;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) All the existing Low Power Transmitters in Jammu and Kashmir are reported to be functioning satisfactorily.

(b) These Low Power Transmitters have a capacity of 100 W and primary range of about 15 Kms.

(c) and (d) With a view to further augment TV coverage in Jammu and Kashmir, Government has already approved a special plan for setting up of the following TV transmitter projects:

(i) 2 HPTs (DD1 & DD2) each at Naushera, Kupwara, Gurez, Tithwal and Samba.

(ii) One HPT (DD2) at Poonch.

(iii) One HPT (Kashmr Channel) at Srinagar.

(iv) Mobile LPTs at 12 locations and VLPTs at 60 locations.

(v) Augmentation of existing 11 VLPTs from 2x10 W to 2x50 W each.

(e) Does not arise.

*[English]***Pending Projects**

1313. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:  
SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the projects taken up for execution and development of Doordarshan network and other infrastructure in the country during the Eighth Plan;

(b) the present status of the projects;

(c) whether there is any delay in completion of these projects;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for their earlier completion; and

(f) the details of projects proposed/approved for Ninth Plan period along with their estimated cost, project-wise, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) 39 Studio projects and 658 (HPTs-39, LPT/VLPTs-619) transmitter projects had been taken up/were under implementation in the country during the VIII Plan period. Out of these, 16 Studio projects (including 2 interim set ups) and 415 transmitter projects (HPTs-25 including 4 interim set ups), CLPTs/VLPTs-390) were commissioned during the VIII Plan period. Out of the remaining projects, 10 Studio and 148 transmitter projects (HPTs-7, LPTs/VLPTs-141) have since been commissioned. The remaining projects are at different stages of implementation and are expected to be completed in phases by the end of IX Plan period subject to, availability of requisite resources.

(c) to (e) There has been delay in completion of certain projects due to constraint of resources, delay in site acquisition, problems of power supply, law and order problems, contractual problems etc. It has been Doordarshan's endeavour to monitor the implementation of the on-going projects continuously and complete them at the earliest.

(f) In the IX Plan 27 Studio projects and 411 transmitter (HPTs-69, LPT/VLPT/Transposers-342) projects including 23 Studio and 95 transmitter projects which spilled over from previous plans are proposed for implementation. Out of these, 11 Studio projects (including one interim set up), 11 HPT projects (including one interim set up) and 177 LPT/VLPT projects have since been commissioned. Projects presently under implementation in various States/UTs as part of IX Plan are given in the enclosed Statement. Approximate capital cost of establishment of studio and transmitter projects is as under:

(a) Studios	Rs. 3 to 10 Cr.
(b) DD Bhawan (Studio complex)	Rs. 81.6 Cr.
(c) HPTs	Rs. 3 to 10 Cr.
(d) LPT/VLPTs	Rs. 0.8 to 1 Cr.

#### **Statement**

##### *Projects Under Implementation*

State/UT	Location
1	2
** Andhra Pradesh	St. Warangal
	HPT Rajahmundry (Pmt.)
	HPT Vijayawada (DD II)

1	2
	HPT Warangal
	LPT Bobbili
	LPT Devarkonda
	LPT Kanoukuri
	LPT Machilipatnam
	LPT Nadugula
	LPT Mihyalaguda
	LPT Pasha
	LPT Pedapalli
	LPT Pulahaner
	LPT Punganur
	LPT Sirisilla
	LPT Sirpur
	LPT Tekkali
	LPT Vuaigiri
	LPT Veloahua
	LPT Vinvikohua
	LPT Zahirabad
	VLPT Duttalur
	VLPT Kanigiri
	VLPT Madiparu
** Arunachal Pradesh	VLPT Deomali
	VLPT Itan
	VLPT Sangrah
	VLPT Tuting
** Assam	
	HPT Guwahati (DD II)
	HPT Silchar (DD II)
	LPT Bokakhat
	Xser Guwahati
** Bihar	St. Ranchi (Avg.)
	HPT Jamshedpur

1	2
	HPT Muzaffahpur (DD II)
	HPT Patna (DD II)
	HPT Ranchi (DD II)
	LPT Barharwa
	LPT Chapra
	LPT Ramnagar
	LPT Rosera
	VLPT Ramgarh Hill
**Delhi	St. Delhi (DD Bhawan)
** Goa	HPT Panaji (DD II)
** Gujarat	
	HPT Surat
	HPT Vadodara
	LPT Vyara
** Haryana	St. Hissar
	LPT Bhiwani (DD II)
	LPT Firozpur Jhirka
	LPT Karnal
	LPT Mahendragarh
	LPT Tohana
	LPT Yamunanagar
** Himachal Pradesh	
	HPT Shimla (DD II)
	LPT Mandi (DD II)
	VLPT Ashapuri
	VLPT Awam Devi
	VLPT Bijli Mahadev
	VLPT Dalhausi
	VLPT Jhatingri
	VLPT Kaja
	VLPT Nehri
	VLPT Tissa

1	2
** Jammu & Kashmir	
	LPT Poonch
	LPT Udhampur
	VLPT Bafflaz
	VLPT Batalik
	VLPT Darhal
	VLPT Ringdom Gompa
	VLPT Tral
	VLPT Turtok
** Karnataka	
	HPT Hassan
	HPT Mangalore
	HPT Mysore
	HPT Raichur
	LPT Belthangadi
	LPT Dandeli
	LPT Hiriyyur
	LPT Hosdurg
	LPT Indi
	LPT Jamkhandi
	LPT Koppa
	LPT Mudhol
	LPT Mundargi
	LPT Shinonnur
	LPT Talikota
	VLPT Badani
	VLPT Huviu Hippgrgi
	VLPT Kudligi
** Keraka	St. Calicut, Trichur
	HPT Calicut (Pmt.)
	HPT Cannanore
	HPT Cochin (DD II)
	HPT Trivandrum (DD II)

1	2	1	2
	LPT Kottarakkara	HPT Guna	
	LPT Manjeri	HPT Indore (DD II)	
	LPT Pala	HPT Guna	
	VLPT Erattupetta	HPT Jabalpur (DD II)	
	VLPT Mundakayam	HPT Shahdol	
** Maharashtra		LPT Agar	
	HPT Chandrapur	LPT Badwani	
	HPT Jalgaon	LPT Bareli	
	HPT Nagpur (DD II)	LPT Champa	
	HPT Ratnagiri	LPT Karaira	
	LPT Akalkot	LPT Kharod	
	LPT Bhamragad	LPT Konta	
	LPT Daryapur	LPT Kukshi	
	LPT Dhadgaon	LPT Lakshuadon	
	LPT Khanapur	LPT Multai	
	LPT Mangal Wedha	LPT Pandaria	
	LPT Phaltan	LPT Sindhwa	
	LPT Pulgaon	VLPT Alot	
	LPT Raver	VLPT Pathal Gaon	
	VLPT Ambet		
	VLPT Sakoli	** Nagaland	
** Manipur	HPT Churachandpur	LPT Mokok Chung (DD II)	
** Meghalaya		Xser Bara Basti	
	HPT Tura (DD II)	** Orissa	St. Bhawanipatna
	Xser Shillong	HPT Berhampur	
** Mizoram		HPT Sambalpur	
	LPT Lawngtlai	HPT Sambalpur (DD II)	
	Xser Aizwal	LPT Chikiti	
** Madhya Pradesh		LPT Tushara	
	St. Guwalior, Jagdalpur, Indore	VLPT Jayapatna	
	HPT Ambikapur	VLPT Kashipur	
	HPT Bhopal (DD II)	VLPT Lanjigarh	

1	2
	VLPT Machhkund
	VLPT Paikanal
	VLPT Sukinda
** Pondicherry	
	HPT Pondicherry
** Punjab	St. Patiala
	HPT Fazilka (Pmt.)
** Rajasthan	St. Udaipur
	HPT Ajmer
	HPT Barmer (Pmt.)
	HPT Jaipur (DD II)
	HPT Jodhpur (DD II)
	LPT Bali
	LPT Bhinmal
	LPT Kishangarh
	LPT Kushal Garh
	LPT Makrana
	LPT Nagar
	LPT Nasirabad
	LPT Navalgarh
	LPT Pirawa
	LPT Sagwara
	LPT Sanchor
	LPT Sojat
	LPT Taranagar
	LPT Vijaynagar
	VLPT Laxmangarh
	VLPT Tibi
** Sikkim	St. Gangtok
	VLPT Zore Thang
** Tamil Nadu	St. Coimbatore, Madurai
	HPT Kumbakonam
	LPT Ambasamudram

1	2
	LPT Ambur
	LPT Chidambaram
	LPT Denkanikotta
	LPT Erode
	LPT Kallakuruchi
	LPT Nattam
	LPT Palani
	LPT Peranampet
	LPT Pollachi
	LPT Vandavasi
	VLPT Dindee
	VLPT Mettupalayam
** Tripura	
	HPT Agartala (DD II)
	LPT Amarpur
	LPT Ambassa
	LPT Jolaibari
** U.P.	St. Mathura
	HPT Agra (DD II)
	HPT Allahabad (DD II)
	HPT Banda
	HPT Gorakhpur (DD II)
	HPT Lakhimpur
	HPT Lucknow (DD II)
	HPT Mussoorie (DD II)
	HPT Varanasi (DD II)
	LPT Bidhuna
	LPT Dak Pathar
	LPT Dhunaghat
	LPT Budhinagar
	LPT Gopeshwar
	LPT Kalagarh
	LPT Khetikhan

1	2
	LPT Kosi
	LPT Narora
	LPT Talbehat
	VLPT Aroli
	VLPT Badrinath
	VLPT Chamoli
	VLPT Dugadda
	VLPT Kedarnath
	VLPT Manila
	VLPT Naugaonkhal
	Xser Mussoorie (DD II)
** West Bengal	
	HPT Asansol (DD II)
	HPT Balurghat
	HPT Kharagpur
	HPT Krishnanagar
	HPT Murshidabad (DD II)
	HPT Shantiniketan
	LPT Balrampur
	LPT Garhbeta
	LPT Jhalda
	LPT Koch Bihar
** Chandigarh	St. Chandigarh

#### Amount Seized by Customs

1314. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange seized by customs department from the travellers at International Airports during the last two years;

(b) the names of countries to which these passengers belong; and

(c) the extent of amount seized from each of the passenger at various International Airports, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) The amount of Foreign Exchange seized by Customs Department from the travellers at International Airports during the last two financial years i.e. 1998-99 & 1999-2000 (Till February, 2000) are Rs. 13,85,86,098.25 and Rs. 12,93,04,441.10 respectively.

(b) and (c) The amount seized in each case alongwith the nationality of the passenger is shown in the enclosed statement.

#### Statement

Year	Nationality of the Passenger from whom Foreign Exchange seized	Value of Foreign Exchange seized (in Rs.)
1	2	3
<i>Ahmedabad Airport</i>		
1998-99	Indian	896485.00
1999-2000	British	63045.00
(Till Feb. 2000)	Iranian	30000.00
		93045.00
<i>Bangalore Airport</i>		
1998-99	Indian	356000.00
	Indian	318000.00
	Indian	367000.00
		1041000.00
1999-2000	Nil	
(Till Feb. 2000)		
<i>Calcutta Airport</i>		
1998-99	Indian	22325.00
	Indian	38850.00
	Indian	106340.00
	Indian	36810.00
	Indian	67040.00
	Indian	54015.00
	Indian	167200.00

1	2	3
	Indian	8320.00
	Indian	42200.00
	Indian	333200.00
	Indian	254980.00
	Indian	124206.00
	Indian	62700.00
	Indian	30955.00
	Indian	75240.00
	Indian	18810.00
	Indian	69530.00
	Indian	103600.00
	Indian	102316.00
	Indian	708050.00
	Indian	1125256.00
	Indian	290784.00
	Indian	212530.00
	Indian	183610.00
	Indian	203668.00
	Bangladeshi	146125.00
	Bangladeshi	437850.00
	Australian	513520.00
	British	163090.00
	Mali	384560.00
	Mali	376200.00
	Japanese	250932.00
	Japanese	1373667.00
	German	73120.00
	German	83000.00
	Dutch	250992.00
		8767677.00
1999-2000	Indian	311000.00
(Till Feb. 2000)	Indian	63750.00

1	2	3
	Indian	93000.00
	Indian	97240.00
	Indian	22100.00
	Indian	80845.00
	Indian	80845.00
	Indian	80845.00
	Indian	42650.00
	Indian	43600.00
	Indian	43600.00
	Indian	84240.00
	Indian	21600.00
	Indian	21600.00
	Indian	21250.00
	Indian	34560.00
	Indian	247861.00
	Bangladeshi	420339.00
	Belgian	419000.00
		2229925.00
	<i>Calicut Airport</i>	
1998-99	Indian	404470.00
	Indian	33447.00
	Indian	93231.00
	Indian	142465.00
		673613.00
1999-2000 (Till Feb. 2000)	Nil	
	<i>Chennai Airport</i>	
1998-99	Indian	205180.00
	Indian	91150.00
	Indian	29211.00
	Indian	48602.00
	Indian	47739.00
	Srilankan	157500.00
	Indian	271531.00
	Indian	101660.00
	Indian	37680.00

1	2	3
	Indian	40035.00
	Indian	79935.00
	Indian	24795.00
	Indian	195578.00
	Indian	41750.00
	Indian	21205.00
	Indian	52162.00
	Indian	46246.00
	Indian	30510.00
	Indian	53775.00
	Indian	235200.00
	German	204820.00
		2016264.00
1999-2000	Indian	64945.00
(Till Feb. 2000)	Indian	46200.00
	Indian	35400.00
	Indian	106700.00
	Indian	42500.00
	Indian	42500.00
	Indian	42500.00
	Indian	85000.00
	Indian	91460.00
	Indian	106250.00
	Sri Lanka	237855.00
	Indian	5621141.00
	Indian	163100.00
	Indian	459887.00
	Sri Lanka	284288.00
	Indian	482807.00
	Indian	44800.00
	Indian	46200.00
	Indian	185535.00
	Indian	76100.00

1	2	3
	Indian	167875.00
	Indian	48187.00
	Courier to Singapore	412500.00
	Indian	60116.00
	Indian	63169.00
	Sri Lanka	4871735.00
	Indian	264700.00
	Indian	37125.00
	Indian	61875.00
	Indian	107000.00
	Indian	2295000.00
	Indian	7262000.00
	Indian	1643000.00
	Indian	626000.00
		26285450.00
	<i>Cochin Airport</i>	
	1998-99	Nil
	1999-2000	Saudi Arabian 318600.00
	(Till Feb. 2000)	Indian 591351.00
		Saudi Arabian 495423.60
		Russian 724500.00
		2129874.60
	<i>Delhi Airport</i>	
	1998-99	Pakistani 1352451.00
		Indian 1097220.00
		Pakistani 3228585.00
		Chinese 1336845.00
		Indian 480000.00
		Indian 870382.00
		Indian 3276025.00
		Indian 498000.00
		Indian 131000.00



1	2	3
	Indian	415675.00
	Indian	223581.00
	Indian	376000.00
	Indian	162000.00
	Nepalese	536280.00
	Indian	349797.00
	Indian	181610.00
	Canadian	357262.00
	Indian	1756080.00
	Iranian	432112.00
	Indian	459800.00
	Spaniard	203480.00
	Indian	62897.00
	Indian	198090.00
	Indian	195175.00
	Indian	263340.00
	Italian	464090.75
	Italian	1373100.00
	Kyrgyzstanese	601300.00
	Thailand	753495.00
	Pakistani	552440.00
	Indian	500663.00
	Indian	432151.75
	Indian	1085500.00
	Indian	220123.00
	Indian	345409.75
	French	1005500.00
	Indian	1504375.00
	Indian	680315.00
	Swiss	566021.00
	German	732774.00

1	2	3
	Polish	1164500.00
	Indian	4402591.00
	Indian	1914030.00
	Indian	9949375.00
		48149441.25
1999-2000 (Till Feb. 2000)	Indian	2777263.00
	Burkina Faso	372800.00
	Indian	681600.00
	Indian	247800.00
	Indian	921462.00
	Indian	404350.00
	Indian	311815.00
	Indian	437275.00
	Indian	329700.00
	Indian	142800.00
	Indian	321926.00
	Indian	44100.00
	Indian	71050.00
	American	3528000.00
	Nigerian	1530952.50
	Indian	653050.00
	Indian	531250.00
	Indian	620500.00
	Indian	421245.00
	Indian	464400.00
	Indian	1252675.00
	Indian	491050.00
	American	6517755.00
	Indian	207975.00
	Indian	405543.00
	Danish	565425.00
	Indian	456890.00

1	2	3
	Thailand	268076.00
	Indian	223251.00
	Indian	531900.00
	Indian	226155.00
	Nepalese	492200.00
	Finnish	272050.00
	Indian	365500.00
	Indian	177000.00
	Nigerian	1466300.00
	Indian	340775.00
	Indian	287019.00
	Indian	3070450.00
	Indian	5000000.00
	S. Arabian	19225000.00
		56656327.50
<i>Goa Airport</i>		
1998-99	Nil	
1999-2000 (Till Feb. 2000)	Netherlands	13,83,010.00
<i>Hyderabad Airport</i>		
1998-99	Indian	141240.00
	Indian	117929.00
	Indian	322500.00
	Indian	279600.00
	Indian	486030.00
	Indian	534000.00
		1881299.00
1999-2000 (till Feb. 2000)	Indian	5420000.00
<i>Lucknow Airport</i>		
1998-99	Nil	
1999-2000 (till Feb. 2000)	Indian	5700003.00

1	2	3
<i>Mumbai Airport</i>		
1998-99	Indian	221292.00
	Iranian	2163945.00
	Indian	1006615.00
	Japanese	415435.00
	Indian	343922.00
	Indian	408500.00
	Indian	330800.00
	Indian	620000.00
	Indian	2139710.00
	Indian	555275.00
	Indian	152730.00
	Tanzanian	453440.00
	Tanzanian	515220.00
	Indian	551850.00
	Indian	335807.00
	Indian	2754627.00
	Indian	311004.00
	Kenyan/British	1248075.00
	Indian	219675.00
	Indian	754979.00
	Indian	496972.00
	Indian	651015.00
	Indian	249022.00
	Indian	66470.00
	Indian	730107.00
	Indian	331466.00
	Indian	52215.00
	Indian	864073.00
	Indian	593738.00
	Kenyan	917911.00
	Indian	368368.00
	Indian	249600.00

1	2	3
	Srilankan	1454250.00
	Indian	1821925.00
	Kenyan	475747.00
	Indian	875650.00
	Indian	181940.00
	Indian	2537850.00
	Indian	503360.00
	Indian	426490.00
	Mauritius	167820.00
	Mauritius	246700.00
	Indian	977600.00
	Kenyan	289120.00
	Madagaskar	1429982.00
	UAE	270725.00
	Yemeni	1294545.00
	Indian	1575364.00
	Indonesian	3766125.00
	Indian	7400142.00
	Indian	415000.00
	Indian	314752.00
	Indian	95923.00
	Indian	46500.00
	Indian	83200.00
	Indian	84942.00
	Indian	109202.00
	Indian	119835.00
	Indian	107082.00
	Indian	85000.00
	Indian	45150.00
	Indian	51301.00
	Indian	42193.00

1	2	3
	Indian	91505.00
	Indian	59000.00
	Indian	23250.00
	Indian	12829.00
	Indian	6960.00
	Indian	6980.00
	Indian	9744.00
	Indian	40900.00
	Indian	9720.00
	Indian	278600.00
	Indian	2090.00
	Indian	36050.00
	Indian	2303540.00
	Indian	2581317.00
	Mauritius	598500.00
	Indian	172000.00
	Indian	6094000.00
	Qatari	9068000.00
		69764238.00
1999-2000 (till Feb. 2000)	Indian	5147150.00
	Indian	183000.00
	Indian	1011360.00
	UAE	1104450.00
	Indian	779907.00
	UAE	1109707.00
	Indian	4573106.00
	Indian	396245.00
	Indian	344994.00
	Yemeni	2071560.00
	Indian	101700.00
	Indian	101700.00
	Indian	41550.00

1	2	3
	Indian	47541.00
	Indian	45980.00
	Yemeni	1195600.00
	Indian	3422000.00
	Iranian	2802000.00
		24479550.00
<i>Trivandrum Airport</i>		
1998-99	Indian	249440.00
	Indian	248000.00
	Indian	295625.00
	Indian	208750.00
	Indian	138000.00
	Indian	208250.00
	Indian	222175.00
	Indian	1606278.00
	Indian	48600.00
	American	328640.00
	Indian	375700.00
	Indian	352554.00
	Indian	139360.00
	Indian	375571.00
	Indian	450115.00
	Indian	149023.00
		5396081.00
1999-2000	Indian	20000.00
(till Feb. 2000)	Baharinian	183000.00
	Indian	1676000.00
	Indian	416000.00
	Indian	19000.00
	Indonesian	2613256.00
		4927256.00

*[Translation]***Revival of Textile Mills**

1315. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of textile mills functioning in the Public and Private sectors in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of mills out of them lying closed at present, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have formulated any scheme for revival of these mills;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government are aware that cases relating to wages and other allowances of workers of these mills are lying pending; and

(f) if so, the action being taken by the Government to dispose of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There are 192 and 1498 mills in public and private sector besides 156 mills in the cooperative sector. A statement of textile mills, State-wise is in the attached Statement-I.

(b) None of the 199 NTC mills in the Public Sector has been closed except Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi which has been closed in 1996 in compliance of Supreme Court's order.

A statement is inclosed in the attached Statement-II indicating State-wise cotton/man made fibre textile (non SSI) mills closed as on 31.12.99.

(c) and (d) So far NTC is concerned, on the basis of a unit-wise viability study made by NTC, Government is considering a revised turn around plan for the viable subsidiaries of NTC alongwith the viable mills under them keeping in view the BIFR norms of net worth turning positive within the stipulated period. The interest of the workers will be kept in view in the revival plan.

As far as Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. and Cawnpore Textiles Ltd. are concerned the BIFR/AAIFR have passed orders for winding up and liquidation proceedings are pending before the High Court, Allahabad.

The Government of India has established the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) with a view to arranging the timely detection of sick and potentially sick companies and for the speedy determination of preventive, ameliorative and remedial measures which need to be taken in respect of such companies.

A Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) to protect the interest of the workers of the closed mills has also been set up.

(e) and (f) The trade union leaders and others of NTC had filed writ petition in High Court and Supreme Court of India claiming parity of pay scales between the clerical staff and sub staff working in the textile mills with those working in corporate offices of subsidiary corporations. The matter is pending with Supreme Court. As regard wages and salaries in NTC/BIC, funds have been released for payment till Dec. 99, January 2000 respectively.

**Statement I**

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Spinning mills	Composite mills	Total Mills
1	2	3	4	5
<i>State</i>				
1.	Andha Pradesh	96	2	98
2.	Assam	6	2	8
3.	Bihar	8	1	9
4.	Delhi	0	1	1
5.	Goa	1	0	1
6.	Gujarat	59	90	149
7.	Haryana	75	2	77
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15	1	16
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	0	2
10.	Karnataka	49	10	59
11.	Kerala	32	4	36
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40	20	60
13.	Maharashtra	127	77	204
14.	Manipur	1	0	1
15.	Orissa	15	1	16
16.	Punjab	68	2	70
17.	Rajasthan	44	8	52
18.	Tamil Nadu	832	26	858
19.	Uttar Pradesh	57	16	73
20.	West Bengal	24	15	39

1.	2	3	4	5
<i>Union Territory</i>				
21.	Daman & Diu	1	2	3
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	0	3
23.	Pondicherry	9.	2	11
Grand Total		1564	282	1846

**Statement II***State-wise/Reason-wise Cotton/Man-made fibre Textile (Non-SSI) Mills Closed as on 31.12.99*

Sl. No.	Sate/Union Territory	Strike	Lock-out	Financial difficulties	Other	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	2	20	4	31
2.	Assam	0	0	4	0	04
3.	Bihar	0	0	3	0	3
4.	Delhi	0	0	.0	1	1
5.	Gujarat	3	1	73	1	77
6.	Haryana	2	1	4	3	10
7.	Karnataka	3	0	10	4	17
8.	Kerala	2	0	1	0	3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	9	1	10
10.	Maharashtra	4	2	25	2	33
11.	Orissa	0	0	3	1	4
12.	Punjab	3	0	2	0	5
13.	Rajasthan	0	1	6	3	10
14.	Tamil Nadu	30	7	26	20	83
15.	Uttar Pradesh	8	2	11	5	26
16.	West Bengal	4	1	8	1	14
Total		63	17	205	46	331

*[English]***NABARD Loan**

1316. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for Irrigation, water Supply, Roads and Soil Conservation during the last three years for Rajasthan, especially the most backward drought prone desert districts of Samer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Jalore;

(b) the terms and conditions of the loan sanctioned;

(c) the total amount released out of sanctioned amount;

(d) whether proper monitoring for utilization of the loan is being made; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) The amount of loan sanctioned to Rajasthan State by National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF to V for irrigation and roads is given as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Schemes	Amount Sanctioned
RIDF-I (1995-96)	123.51
RIDF-II (1996-97)	148.22
RIDF-III (1997-98)	162.88
RIDF-IV (1998-99)	152.95
RIDF-V (1999-2000)	181.47
Total	769.03

NABARD has reported that no amount was sanctioned for water supply and soil conservation projects in the State.

The amount of loan sanctioned to most backward drought prone desert districts in Rajasthan viz. Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalore during the last three years for roads and irrigation purposes is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

District	RIDF-III	RIDF-IV	RIDF-V
Barmer	317.50	70.88	484.79
Jaisalmer	180.97	—	173.93
Jodhpur	—	76.23	467.26
Jalore	—	—	722.73

(b) The terms and conditions of the loans sanctioned for the State under RIDF are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The total amount released out of the sanctioned amount for the State, as reported by NABARD, is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Schemes	Amount Disbursed
RIDF-III	95.66
RIDF-IV	14.24
RIDF-V	15.18

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. NABARD actively monitors the progress of the implementation of RIDF projects sanctioned in the State through its Regional Offices. It has been reported that 283 monitoring studies have so far been undertaken in respect of projects sanctioned under different branches of RIDF to the State. The progress, prospects and problems of implementation are assessed and communicated to a High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State which reviews the progress of implementation periodically and sorts out the problems.

#### *Statement*

#### *Terms of conditions of Loans Sanctioned under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund*

1. The Finance Department of the State Government shall be designated by the State Governments as the nodal department.
2. Loans shall not exceed the borrowing power of the State Government under 293(1) of the Constitution of India.
3. NABARD shall disburse the loan amount normally on a quarterly basis on submission of a statement of expenditure incurred by the State Government in execution of the works.
4. No part of the administrative expenditure would be included by the State Government for reimbursement from NABARD.
5. The nodal department shall ensure that the funds drawn from NABARD are passed on immediately to the concerned authorities for execution of the projects.
6. The State Government shall utilize the loan amount solely and exclusively for the purpose for which it is sanctioned by NABARD.

7. All loans sanctioned under RIDF would be secured by an irrevocable letter of authority addressed to RBI.
8. The rate of interest to be paid by the State Government on the borrowings under RIDF-III & IV shall be at the rate of 12% per annum. The interest shall be paid on quarterly rests at the end of each quarter every year.
9. Each drawal of funds will be deemed as a separate loan for the purpose of repayment schedule.
10. Loans shall be repaid by the State Government to NABARD in accordance with the repayment schedule prescribed by NABARD. It shall be repaid in equal annual instalments within seven years from the date of drawal, including a grace period of two years.
11. NABARD would accept advance repayment of loan or advance before due date subject to the condition that there is no default of the State Government to NABARD under any other loan.
12. The State Government shall make adequate provision in the budget as may be required for the smooth implementation of the sanctioned projects.
13. Administrative approval shall be accorded wherever required by the State Government for the revised cost in respect of the projects sanctioned so that funds can flow uninterruptedly.
14. In any instalment of repayment of the principal or payment of interest remains unpaid on the due date, NABARD may issue notice to the State Governments.

#### Accidents in Coal Mines

1317. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents took place in the different coal mines during January 1999 to till date;

(b) the number of persons killed/injured, separately, in these accidents;

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the affected persons/families;

(d) whether modern technology is being adopted in the coal mines to check accidents in coal mines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The details of accidents and persons killed/injured in the mines of Coal India Limited are as under:

		Fatal Accidents	Serious Accidents	Killed	Injured
Coal	1999	89	351	98	377
India	2000 (Up to	07	11	09	13
Limited	Jan. 2000)				

(c) The amount of compensation paid to the affected families in cases of fatal accidents in the coal mines of Coal India Limited is given below:

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	1999	January, 2000
Compensation Paid	147.46	6.68

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Modern Technologies used in mines for reducing accidents are as under:

- (i) Progressive changes over to Steel/Metallic support.
- (ii) Preparing support plan on basis of rock mass rating of the strata.
- (iii) Minimising exposure of work persons in the green roof area by introduction of intermediate technology like deployment of SDL/LDHs.
- (iv) Continuous monitoring of mining environment through computer aided sensors.
- (v) Fitting of audio visual alarm on HEMM.
- (vi) Programmes are afoot to introduce continuous mines and fully computerised mechanised faces.

Apart from above following measures are also being taken by the management to reduce accidents in open cast mines:—

- Stress on maintenance of machines with regard to safety features of equipment.



- Operation of HEMM by HMV license holders only.
- Model rules to be followed by HEMM operators.
- Stoppage of unauthorised riding on dumpers.
- Checking of road worthiness of trucks used in the mine premises.
- Checking of driving licenses and keeping it in the custody of manager of the mine.
- Compulsory training of tipper operator of contractual trucks.
- Separate lane/roads of movement for workers on foot other than Haul Roads used by HEMM.

Following steps are also being taken regularly to arouse the safety awareness among the workers.

- Implementation of new modules of training to workers.
- Strengthening of vocational training and use of audio visual aids.
- Training and re-training of workers.

- Posting of safety slogan and postures in and around working place.
- Safety talk through public address system.
- Observance of safety week and trade test.
- Safety awards.

#### Export of Groundnut

1318. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of groundnut exported annually to different countries, country-wise;

(b) whether European Union imports a major chunk of country's total groundnut earmarked for export;

(c) whether the European Commission has been rejecting some of the consignments every year; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to protect the interest of Indian exporters by proper negotiation with EU?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) The total quantity and value of groundnuts exported during the last three years to all countries and to the European Union (EU) is as follows:—

Year	All Countries		European Union	
	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. crores)	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. crores)
1996-97	1,48,626	325.84	24954	56.37
1997-98	2,45,129	566.30	78031	185.79
1998-99 (Prov.)	55,574	138.48	10048	23.96
1999-2000 (Prov.) (Apr.-June, 99)	30,348	72.17	2654	7.74

(Source : DGCI&S, Calcutta)

Country-wise details of exports are given in the monthly bulletin/annual numbers of Foreign Trade Statistics of India published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d) Due to unacceptable level of aflatoxin in a few consignments of groundnuts originating from India, the European Union requested for an assurance

that measures will be taken to prevent such contamination in future, and to outline the nature of these measures. With effect from 1.4.99, the export of groundnuts to European Union has been made subject to compulsory registration of contracts with Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) alongwith controlled Aflatoxin level certificate given by agencies/laboratories nominated by APEDA.

**Import of Fine Quality of Cotton**

1319. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to import long staple fine quality cotton;

(b) if so, the quantity likely to be imported during the current financial year; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Import of cotton is under Open General Licence (OGL) since 19th April, 1994. From the current year's budget an import duty of 5% (with 10% surcharge) has been imposed. The user mills and others relating to cotton and textile industry can import cotton within the framework of the Government policy. During the current cotton year 1999-2000 (Oct.-Sept.) import contracts of 10,95,360 bales (of 170 kg. each) have been registered with the Textile Commissioner during the period 1.1.2000 to 15.2.2000, however, the details of the actual import are yet to be reported. Import of cotton takes place depending upon the price and quality parameters.

**Export of Natural Rubber**

1320. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps for exporting of natural rubber;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount of surplus natural rubber available in the open market; and

(d) the details of the domestic consumption of natural rubber in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) Export of Natural Rubber is free in the EXIM Policy (1997-2002). Besides, the Rubber Board has been encouraging export of Natural Rubber through various promotional measures.

(c) A surplus stock around 1,35,000 tonnes of Natural Rubber was estimated to be available in the market at the end of January 2000.

(d) The consumption of Natural Rubber during 1999-2000 is estimated at 6.28 lakh tonnes.

**Industrial Production**

1321. SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial production, showing indication of revival, the production in capital goods item has not grown during 1999-2000; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN): (a) and (b) According to the use based classification of the Index of Industrial Production, the growth rates of different sectors of industry for the period between 1995-96 (April-December) to 1999-2000 (April-December) are given in the table below:

*Sector-wise Growth Rate (%)*

Period	Basic Goods	Capital Goods	Intermediate Goods	Consumer Goods	Overall
1995-96	10.5	6.9	18.8	12.0	12.8
1996-97	3.8	10.9	9.5	6.9	6.9
1997-98	6.7	6.7	9.0	4.6	6.8
1998-99	1.9	11.3	5.2	2.0	3.7
1999-2000	5.1	6.6	8.7	4.9	6.2

The growth rate of the capital goods sector does not necessarily follow one to one correspondence with the aggregate growth rate in the industrial sector. The possible reasons for this are that demand for capital goods is lumpy in nature and triggered by improvements in the expectations of businessmen.

[Translation]

#### Production of Silk

1322. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project has been launched in Uttar Pradesh to promote production of silk;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of districts in Uttar Pradesh where mulberry is cultivated alongwith the details of the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) In order to supplement efforts of the State Sericulture Departments, the Central Silk Board (CSB) is implementing schemes/projects/programmes in association/ collaboration with the States. In Uttar Pradesh, the main projects being taken up are:

(i) The Poorvanchal Sericulture Development Project, being implemented jointly with Department of Sericulture, Government of Uttar Pradesh in the 3 districts of Uttar Pradesh viz. Varanasi, Ghazipur and Bhadohi at a total cost of Rs. 5.64 crores over a period of six years between 1993-94 and June, 1999. The project envisages raising of 3000 acres of mulberry plantation in the above 3 districts and an incremental raw silk production of 77.1 MT per annum by the end of the project period. Now this project has been extended upto June, 2000.

(ii) Under the catalytic development scheme sanctioned for the IX Plan period, which covers Uttar Pradesh alongwith other States, 14 micro Projects have been approved for implementation at a total cost of Rs. 4.04 crores, of which CSB's share is Rs. 2.35 crores. Of these, funds have been released for 7 projects.

(c) A statement is attached indicating the districts and the areas covered under mulberry.

#### Statement

(In acres)

Sl.No.	Name of District	Area under mulberry
1	2	3
1.	Lakhimpur	802.00
2.	Sitapur	629.29
3.	Hardoi	618.00
4.	Unnao	411.48
5.	Etawah/Auraiya	325.46
6.	Kanpur (Nagar & Dehat)	56.74
7.	Fathepur	346.65
8.	Sonbhadra	0.00
9.	Varanasi	898.15
10.	Sant R.D. Nagar	164.24
11.	Mirzapur	59.50
12.	Gazipur	592.50
13.	Jaunpur	377.00
14.	Gorakhpur	371.30
15.	Maharajganj	444.00
16.	Basti/Siddharthanagar	425.44
17.	Kushinagar	683.44
18.	Behraich/Sravasti	1242.29
19.	Gonda/Balrampur	858.86
20.	Mathura	60.47
21.	Mainpuri	24.30
22.	Firozabad	20.77
23.	Meerut	139.18
24.	Saharanpur	108.02
25.	Haridwar	210.57
26.	Muzaffarnagar	103.00
27.	Dehradun	1660.41
28.	Chamoli/Rudraprayag	200.20
29.	Tehri	125.90

1	2	3
30.	Pauri	230.96
31.	Uttarkashi	127.67
32.	Nainital	324.70
33.	U.S. Nagar	20.00
34.	Almora	102.00
35.	Pithoragarh	26.50
36.	Bareilly	70.96
37.	Pilibhit	314.77
38.	Shajahanpur	385.87
39.	Moradabad	17.50
40.	Rampur	18.36
41.	Raibareilly	121.00
42.	Sultanpur	89.80
43.	Pratapgarh	118.00
44.	Allahabad	121.00
Grand Total		14048.25

Of the above, 3050 acres is estimated as stable and productive.

[English]

#### STD Facility to Government Employees

1323. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the level of officers of Central Government who are authorised to have STD facilities on official telephones provided to them at offices and residences;

(b) whether they are required to maintain register for STD calls only or for the local calls also;

(c) whether the local or STD calls certified by him as Personal/Private can be paid by office from Government funds, if so, to what extent; and

(d) the detailed rules in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (d)

According to the existing instructions, only officers of and above the level of Joint Secretary are entitled to have S.T.D. facility on their official telephones at offices as well as residences. Excess calls over and above the prescribed limit (excluding STD calls made for official purpose and so certified by the officer) and charges for private/personal STD calls are required to be paid by the officer concerned himself. As the STD calls for official purpose are required to be certified by the officers, they are not required to maintain any register.

#### Audit of Accounts

1324. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accounts of all the ministries are being audited at present;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which auditing of accounts of all the Ministries of the Government of India will commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Not applicable, in view of reply to (a) above.

#### Development of HMT, Kalamassay

1325. SHRI GEORGE EDEN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for the development of the Hindustan Machine Tools, Kalamassay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) and (b) A request has been received from HMT Limited for providing financial assistance of Rs. 98 lakhs for the Kalamassery Unit. This assistance is required for reconditioning and upgradation of plant machines.

**Role of Electronic Media**

1326. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

SHRI M.V.V. MURTHI:

SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have examined the role of electronic media including foreign T.V. channels during the hijacking crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are satisfied with the role of electronic media in such crisis; and

(d) if not, the further steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has not carried out a formal analysis of the role of electronic media during the hijacking crisis. However, there have been press reports criticizing conduct of some of the channels.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati played a responsible and constructive role during the hijacking crisis. The Government expects the electronic media to behave responsibly and in a fair manner on their own.

**Export of Coal to Bangladesh**

1327. SHRI A.F. GOLAM OSMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal exported to Bangladesh from Assam and Meghalaya during each of the last three years; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) Sir, the Central Government maintains export data for the country as a whole and not State-wise. However, following is the quantity and the amount of foreign exchange earned from coal exports to Bangladesh during the last three years:—

Value in Rs. Crores (US\$ Million)  
Quantity in lakh tonnes

1996-97		1997-98		1998-99 (Prov.)	
Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
3.05	52.77 (14.86)	4.45	70.3 (18.92)	5.78	98.5 (23.41)

(Source: DGCI & S)

**Export of Textiles**

1328. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantity and value of textiles exported during 1998-99 and 1999-2000;

(b) the reasons for decrease, if any; and

(c) the steps being taken to boost textiles export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The details of quantity and value of textiles (Provisional) exported during 1998-99 and the period April-December 1999 are given as under:—

Sl. No.	Item	Value of Exports (Million US\$)		Quantity of Exports		Unit
		1998-99	1999-2000 (Apr-Dec)	1998-99	1999-2000 (Apr-Dec)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Readymade Garment	5268.4	3734.3	9533	9655	Lakh pcs.
2.	Cotton Textiles (a+b+c)	3910.3	3013.8			
	(a) Cotton Fabrics	2012.9	1546.0	1945.21	1680.16	M.Sq. Mtrs.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(b) Cotton Yarn	1419.1	1145.3	487.19	409.57	M. Kg.
	(c) Cotton Made ups	478.3	322.5	NA	NA	
3.	Man-made Textiles	946.4	794.9	254244.42	217959.39	Tonnes
4.	Wool & Woollens (A+B+C+D)	272.0	214.4			
	(a) Woollen/Worsted Fabrics	27.5	13.6	0.41	0.11	Crores Sq. Mtrs
	(b) Woollen Knitwear	110.7	106.9	1.72	1.32	Crores Pcs.
	(c) Made-ups	110.8	89.2	NA	NA	
	(d) Yarn	23.0	4.7	0.27	0.08	Crores Kgs
5.	Silk (a+b)	238.6	216.7			
	(a) Silk Goods	NA	210.6	285.58	295.86	Lakh Sq. M.
	(b) Silk Yarn/Waste	NA	6.1	8.65	14.50	Lakh Kg.
6.	Handicrafts (a+b)	1681.0	1457.5			
	(a) Carpet & other Floor Coverings	478.7	377.1	NA	NA	
	(b) Other Handicrafts	1202.3	1080.4	NA	NA	
7.	Coir	66.9	49.6	53872	42506	MT
8.	Jute	149.5	100.9	171200	129800	MT
Grand Total		12533.0	9582.0			

(b) The exports of textiles and clothing during the period April-December, 1999 are 3.8% higher than the exports during the corresponding period of 1998.

(c) Government have been taking several steps from time to time to boost textile exports. Some of the important initiatives taken specifically in respect of the textile sector are as under:—

- (1) The technology Upgradation Fund Scheme has been made operational with effect from 1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and Upgradation of this sector.
- (2) The New Export Entitlement (Quota) Policy for the period 2000-2004 has been announced recently to provide stability and continuity and encourage competitiveness in textile exports.
- (3) Non-Quota Entitlement (NQE) System for encouraging non-quota exports to quota and

non-quota countries has been retained to boost exports in apparel sector-value added segment of Indian textiles.

- (4) Threshold limit under the Zero Duty Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme has been reduced to Re. 1 crore in respect of certain prescribed textile machinery.
- (5) Exports of cotton yarn by Export Oriented Unit (EOU)/Export Promotion Zone (EPZ)/EPCG units has been liberalised.

#### **Economic Growth of States**

1329. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of bank branches of public and private sectors in terms of percentage in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and North Eastern States and how much money

have these banks invested in the economy of those States;

(b) the reasons for not showing growth in economy in those States;

(c) the amount of NPA in each of the banks there and how does that compare in other parts of the country; and

(d) the steps taken to bring improvement in the economic growth of Bihar in particular and other States mentioned above in general?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) The Percentage share of bank branches and bank credit of scheduled commercial banks in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and North Eastern States is given below:

*Percentage share of bank branches and bank credit of scheduled commercial banks (March 1999)*

Name of States	%age share of branches to All India total	Gross Bank Credit (Rs. lakh)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	0.10	6814
2. Assam	1.90	221405
3. Bihar	7.59	777394
4. Manipur	0.13	16923
5. Meghalaya	0.27	19131
6. Mizoram	0.12	6278
7. Nagaland	0.11	11607
8. Orissa	3.36	435259
9. Tripura	0.28	30910
10. West Bengal	6.74	2294225
All India	100	38946002

(b) and (d) The credit flow in a State/Region depends upon various factors like availability of adequate infrastructural facilities, credit absorption capacity of the region, development of medium and large industries, properly developed marketing facilities, conducive atmosphere for investment, entrepreneurial initiatives, law and order situation in the region,

satisfactory recovery position of the bank dues etc. Banks have been taking every possible step for improving the flow of credit in the States where Credit Deposit (CD) ratio is low and the position in this regard is monitored in the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) meetings of the respective States from time to time.

(c) The present data reporting system of Reserve Bank of India does not generate information in the manner asked for.

#### **Non-Performing Assets**

1330. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:  
SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total NPA figures in respect of public and private sector banks, as on date, bank-wise;

(b) the details of amount recovered during the current year and how does that compares with the last three years;

(c) whether the Government propose to enquire into the conduct of authorities responsible for the sanction of bank loans in violation of the RBI guidelines and individual bank guidelines on the subject;

(d) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise for both public and private sectors; and

(e) the details of the reasons that in spite of taking so many measures, NPA figures are going up steadily rather than coming down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) The gross NPAs of Public Sector Banks and Private Sector Banks as on 31.03.99 (latest available) was Rs. 51,711 crore and Rs. 4725.28 crore respectively. The Bank-wise data given in enclosed Statement I and II respectively.

(b) Reduction of NPAs of Public Sector Banks on account of cash recovery upgradation & compromise/write off during the year ended 31st March, 1999

(latest available) and for the preceding 3 years is given below:

(Rupees in crore)	
Year	Reduction of NPAs
1998-99	8720
1997-98	10406
1996-97	9207
1995-96	7752

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that no such information is available in respect of Private Sector Banks.

(c) and (d) The violation of RBI guidelines by the authorities while sanctioning the loans is looked into by the RBI through various regulatory mechanism. RBI has on several occasions drawn the attention of bank management to the importance of ensuring that various functionaries exercise the discretionary powers vested in them with due diligence. Banks have time and again been advised to issue strict instructions to the officials at various level to desist from unhealthy practice to the grant of advances beyond sanctioned limits/discretionary powers vested in them. The reasons for an account turning into

NPA are looked into at various stages and staff accountability is looked into by the bank management, at the time of review of account or at the time of slippage in asset classification. Staff accountability is also looked into and commented upon at the time of RBI inspection wherever the loans have been sanctioned in violation of the RBI guidelines and individual guidelines of banks and corrective measures are taken by the bank as per the laid down policies.

(e) Gross and net Non-Performing Assets of Public Sector Banks are going up in absolute terms, however, in percentage terms these have been coming down from 23.18% and 14.46% as on 31.03.1993 to 15.89% and 8.13% respectively as on 31st March, 1999. Also all NPAs are not bad debts and are not beyond recovery. There are number of reasons for an account becoming an NPA. Some are internal factors like deficient credit appraisal, non compliance with the terms of sanction while disbursing the loan, slackness in post credit supervision, diversion of funds, inefficient management of the unit financed etc. There are external factors also which lead to accounts becoming NPAs viz. Non-viability or sickness of the unit due to change in technology, demand pattern, Government policy, cyclical downturns in the the industry, non-completion of project due to cost, time over-runs and other factors such as non-availability of raw materials, labour problems etc. The NPA levels of public sector banks are under constant watch under the off-site monitoring system as also under On-Site Assessment visits and Annual Financial Inspections.

#### *Statement I*

##### *Public Sector Banks—Gross Non-performing Assets (NPAs)*

Name of the Bank	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Gross NPA	% of NPAs to total advances	Gross NPA	% of NPAs to total advances	Gross NPA	% of NPAs to total advances
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Bank of India	11171.38	20.25	11604.80	24.36	10926.15	19.98
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	372.21	19.14	365.92	18.19	400.25	17.21
State Bank of Hyderabad	457.00	19.03	565.00	21.90	554.23	15.75
State Bank of Indore	206.19	21.43	232.65	21.41	199.01	15.28
State Bank of Mysore	257.87	17.73	332.47	21.48	284.48	14.44
State Bank of Patiala	283.38	13.08	305.38	13.09	330.98	11.42



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Bank of Saurashtra	184.79	16.61	231.44	18.92	197.70	12.22
State Bank of Travancore	282.00	13.63	339.29	13.57	377.88	11.10
Total for State Bank group	13214.82	19.64	13976.95	22.94	13270.68	18.50
Allahabad Bank	1207.00	28.78	1025.03	24.74	1235.11	26.88
Andhra Bank	398.00	19.22	520.78	23.35	377.65	14.30
Bank of Baroda	2409.27	18.97	2630.16	18.77	2689.68	16.58
Bank of India	4262.00	34.66	3772.00	29.96	2961.00	20.66
Bank of Maharashtra	753.99	34.20	847.67	36.23	734.59	25.71
Canara Bank	1947.09	22.10	1653.00	18.22	1523.00	12.93
Central Bank of India	2173.00	29.88	2443.00	35.29	2154.78	24.98
Corporation Bank	176.00	14.26	259.01	16.41	260.01	11.69
Dena Bank	620.00	27.85	564.00	22.51	557.00	17.34
Indian Bank	1881.00	23.03	2040.51	26.79	2102.41	24.09
Indian Overseas Bank	2272.00	40.43	2175.18	37.75	2001.41	26.85
Oriental Bank of Commerce	293.00	12.65	210.95	8.00	221.94	6.14
Punjab & Sind Bank	648.50	37.13	637.28	31.63	619.32	22.53
Punjab National Bank	1634.47	15.71	2179.03	21.41	2033.00	17.01
Syndicate Bank	1558.00	32.67	1409.60	29.40	1452.97	27.48
UCO Bank	1625.00	24.94	1961.81	34.61	1745.60	29.40
Union Bank of India	780.00	16.82	693.49	12.87	695.95	9.41
United Bank of India	949.00	30.83	1509.00	45.95	1309.68	36.90
Vijaya Bank	451.00	25.37	532.88	26.96	439.40	17.47
Total for NATL Banks	26038.32	25.52	27064.38	25.84	25114.50	19.98
Total for PSBs:	39253.14	23.18	41041.33	24.78	38385.18	19.45

Source: Bank returns

(Rs. crore)

Name of the Bank	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99	
	Gross NPA	% of NPAs to total advances	Gross NPA	% of NPAs to total advances	Gross NPA	% of NPAs to total advances	Gross NPA	% of NPAs to total advances
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
State Bank of India	10553.53	15.98	10961.54	16.02	11465.36	14.14	14064.75	15.56
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	337.95	12.45	454.99	13.83	463.04	11.73	675.48	16.11
State Bank of Hyderabad	759.74	17.89	849.42	19.19	964.67	18.96	922.56	15.94
State Bank of Indore	218.84	14.20	266.76	15.81	299.83	15.03	327.20	14.68
State Bank of Mysore	328.93	14.54	467.06	16.92	538.83	17.47	589.44	16.96
State Bank of Patiala	399.71	11.49	454.80	11.32	514.75	11.88	717.75	13.98
State Bank of Saurashtra	265.98	13.50	326.40	14.79	364.78	14.83	458.27	15.43
State Bank of Travancore	430.22	11.74	586.85	14.49	911.00	20.06	885.62	18.46
Total for State Bank group	13294.90	15.46	14367.82	15.81	15522.26	14.57	18641.07	15.67
Allahabad Bank	1255.00	23.98	1302.89	23.93	1458.93	23.18	1520.11	20.09
Andhra Bank	332.20	11.61	365.68	11.81	341.30	9.86	450.21	9.42
Bank of Baroda	2840.09	16.16	3116.00	17.15	3129.28	14.63	3685.56	16.03
Bank of India	2434.00	14.49	2275.00	11.78	2669.00	11.55	3033.56	11.87
Bank of Maharashtra	694.26	21.87	749.43	20.67	709.09	17.39	715.76	15.97
Canara Bank	2647.32	17.93	3323.72	20.26	3580.81	18.69	4072.86	18.32
Central Bank of India	2420.00	23.91	2520.00	25.00	2414.53	20.47	2436.23	17.41
Corporation Bank	251.83	9.67	316.78	9.92	341.86	7.60	367.99	5.66
Dena Bank	541.00	14.70	674.21	15.10	774.79	13.73	857.90	12.37
Indian Bank	3140.00	34.15	3303.00	39.12	3428.39	38.96	3708.84	38.70
Indian Overseas Bank	2020.00	22.59	1317.00	15.80	1255.00	13.38	1441.00	13.32
Oriental Bank of Commerce	271.30	5.68	367.56	7.36	397.23	6.16	498.03	6.30
Punjab & Sind Bank	957.53	27.70	1089.70	30.71	1038.90	26.79	1098.35	23.01
Punjab National Bank	2518.00	18.74	2426.14	16.31	2447.00	14.50	2832.20	14.12
Syndicate Bank	1311.75	20.97	1291.78	19.32	1185.29	15.31	1074.28	10.72
UCO Bank	1839.52	24.54	1872.62	28.35	1780.30	24.04	1716.16	22.55

1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Union Bank of India	945.86	10.38	987.80	10.38	1194.73	11.18	1462.42	12.41
United Bank of India	1401.00	38.00	1398.00	36.20	1451.00	33.50	1548.58	32.38
Vijaya Bank	545.38	20.36	511.96	18.73	532.95	15.21	549.37	13.65
Total for NATL Banks	28366.04	19.52	29209.27	19.05	30130.38	16.88	33069.43	16.02
Total for PSBs	41660.94	18.01	43577.09	17.84	45652.64	16.02	51710.50	15.89

**Statement II**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Gross NPAs			Net NPAs		
		31.03.97	31.03.98	31.03.99	31.03.97	31.03.98	31.03.99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. Old banks (26)</b>							
1.	Bank of Madura	127.80	146.49	162.31	70.70	72.84	86.86
2.	Bank of Rajasthan	194.91	297.94	359.94	132.12	140.29	146.02
3.	Bareilly Corporation Bank	18.01	18.16	19.17	5.92	5.07	11.73
4.	Banaras State Bank	43.07	57.95	88.31	22.04	41.58	61.15
5.	Bharat Overseas Bank	37.22	45.47	72.63	16.72	22.95	26.39
6.	Catholic Syrian Bank	103.96	186.20	189.45	56.04	109.68	141.12
7.	City Union Bank	41.86	65.93	83.76	25.27	43.39	53.05
8.	Develop Credit Bank	49.50	52.38	64.75	36.30	39.10	48.82
9.	Dhanalakshmi Bank	41.58	92.72	96.35	27.15	60.48	75.31
10.	Federal Bank	267.71	293.92	479.22	214.38	207.03	318.12
11.	Ganesh Bank of Kuru	4.94	5.08	8.10	3.07	3.48	4.67
12.	Jammu & Kashmir Bank	220.37	215.31	243.59	102.09	98.56	111.86
13.	Karnataka Bank	65.70	92.09	169.04	45.16	55.63	101.83
14.	Karur Vysya Bank	29.58	47.40	98.46	11.35	21.59	62.39
15.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	48.65	76.38	88.28	28.37	46.00	61.13
16.	Lord Krishna Bank	46.00	80.50	88.98	33.52	55.14	75.73
17.	Nainital Bank	14.16	12.66	10.57	7.04	4.40	2.46
18.	Nedungadi Bank	32.89	60.62	93.25	25.19	46.38	78.79
19.	Ratnakar Bank	15.18	21.56	18.86	8.45	10.25	12.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Sangli Bank	130.48	90.03	81.05	44.20	36.09	35.96
21.	SBI Comm. Int. Bank	47.15	56.24	85.23	9.04	18.88	56.14
22.	Sikkim Bank	0.31	11.14	57.50	0.08	9.63	55.98
23.	South Indian Bank	110.12	156.05	296.51	67.18	90.13	183.16
24.	Tamil Nadu Mer. Bank	76.14	90.39	111.38	25.60	44.33	54.80
25.	United Western Bank	123.77	108.31	186.66	92.86	78.24	138.33
26.	Vysya Bank	215.07	416.54	589.59	135.52	216.39	398.32
Sub-Total		2106.13	2797.46	3842.94	1245.36	1577.53	2402.88
II. New Banks (9)							
1.	Bank of Punjab	5.82	8.83	41.61	4.98	5.90	30.86
2.	Centurian Bank	NII	1.81	102.98	NII	1.71	63.11
3.	Global Trust Bank	96.89	77.71	88.83	66.85	52.41	68.44
4.	HDFC Bank	2.84	25.30	35.52	1.01	12.55	15.26
5.	ICICI Bank	18.02	21.96	101.45	15.33	12.84	60.82
6.	IDBI Bank	6.30	3.00	16.54	4.90	2.70	12.83
7.	Indusind Bank	48.77	132.57	276.98	40.02	97.01	191.69
8.	Times Bank	5.44	17.22	46.32	4.90	15.12	39.48
9.	UTI Bank	28.02	116.33	172.11	23.42	90.07	136.15
Sub-Total		210.10	404.73	882.34	161.41	290.31	618.64
Grand Total		2316.23	3202.19	4725.28	1406.77	1867.84	3021.52

**Uniform Sales Tax Policy**

1331. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI RAMCHANDER BAINDA:

SHRI SANJAY PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the uniform sales tax policy is being implemented since January 1, 2000;

(b) if so, the States which have implemented this policy so far;

(c) whether the Confederation of All India Traders and some States have opposed the implementation of this policy and major markets in Delhi went on strike against Uniform Sales Tax;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Sir, the decision to adopt uniform floor rates in sales tax has been implemented by the States of Andhra Pradesh,

Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) and (d) No such representation has been received. The decision to implement the policy was taken by all the States by consensus. Some markets in Sadar Bazar, Chandni Chowk and Chawri Bazar area were partly on strike on 29.12.1999.

(e) The decision to have uniform floor rates in sales tax stands.

#### **Uniformity in Sales Tax**

1332. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of LPG (Cooking gas), diesel, Kerosene oil, petrol and several other items including electrical, electronic and photographic goods have gone up with increase in sales tax in the process of bringing about uniformity in Sales Tax regime; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and its overall impact on the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Sir, in a Conference of the Chief Ministers/Finance Ministers of States & Union Territories held on 16th November, 1999, it was decided by consensus that uniform floor rates of sales tax will be adopted by all the States/Union Territories with effect from 1.1.2000.

Since sales-tax is a State subject, the actual rates of sales tax vary from State to State. Accordingly, due to implementation of the decision regarding uniform floor rates, prices of some of the commodities have either increased or decreased.

#### **LPTs in Nagaland**

1333. SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalized its plans for filling up vacancies for various Low Powered Transmitters (LPTs) in the North-East region, particularly in the State of Nagaland;

(b) if so, the modalities worked out therefor; and

(c) the reasons for delay and the time by which such vacancies are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) At present 8 posts in various grades are vacant in all the three LPTs installed in the State of Nagaland. However, this minor shortage of staff is not affecting the transmission and all the transmitters are fully operational. It is the endeavour of Prasar Bharati to fill up all the vacant posts at the earliest.

*[Translation]*

#### **Shifting of Headquarter of CIL**

1334. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar is a main producer of coal and is mainly processing centre of Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons for establishing the headquarter of Coal India Limited in Calcutta instead of Bihar;

(c) whether any proposal to shift the headquarter of Coal India Limited from Calcutta to Ranchi is pending with the Government for consideration;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Bihar is one of the main producers of coal in India. Coal India Limited (CIL) is the holding company with eight subsidiary companies. The holding company is located at Calcutta whereas coal producing subsidiaries of the CIL are located near the coal mines.

(c) There is no proposal to shift the headquarters of CIL from Calcutta to Ranchi.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of the answer to part (c) of the question.

*[English]***Imported Technology in Industry**

1335. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the initiatives taken to strengthen the technological capabilities of Indian industries both for meeting the national needs and providing global competitiveness;

(b) the specific bodies established to facilitate development of new technologies by providing support to industries and institutions carrying out Research and Development; and

(c) the achievements made during the last three years in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN): (a) and (b) The Programme Aimed at Technological Self Reliance (PATSER) Scheme is operated by Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) in the Ministry of Science & Technology. Under this scheme, partial financial support in the form of grant-in-aid is provided to industry, alone or jointly with national laboratories and universities, for indigenous technology development & demonstration, and absorption & upgradation of imported technologies. The grant-in-aid under the PATSER scheme covers prototype development, pilot plant demonstration, research, consultancy, user trials, etc.

(c) The achievements made under the PATSER scheme during the last three years include: completion of over 20 projects, involving a total project outlay of more than Rs. 13 crores and DSIR grant of about Rs. 4.5 crores; and approval for 36 new projects involving a total project outlay of more than Rs. 70 crores and DSIR grant of nearly Rs. 17 crores. The completed technology development projects supported under PATSER scheme have resulted in significant technological achievements by the industries concerned besides building up their Research & Development capabilities.

**Implementation Review Panel**

1336. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a bid to boost reforms through greater convergence and consensus, the Government have constituted the Implementation Review Committee and set up a special group on eight new economic themes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the new panel will submit its recommendations; and

(d) the other concrete steps being taken to boost the economic reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (d) With a view to consider and recommend implementable action plans in different areas, Special Subject Groups from amongst the Members of the Prime Minister's Council on Trade and Industry were set up in the following areas:

1. Good Governance in the Private Sector.
2. Policy Framework for Private Investment in Education, Health and Rural Development.
3. Strategy for a reconvened WTO Ministerial Meeting.
4. How to get Disinvestment going?
5. Review of Regulations and Procedures to unshackle Indian Industry/Recommendation of measures of reviving traditional Industries.
6. How can India avoid the pitfalls of Globalisation?
7. Power Sector Reforms.
8. Harnessing the Wealth and Talent of Indians Resident abroad for Development.

Further, to give a high priority to the implementation of the recommendations of the aforesaid subject groups, on the directions of the Prime Minister, the Implementation Review Committee was constituted in December, 1999. The Members of the Committee are the Finance Minister, Minister of Commerce and Industry and Deputy-Chairman of Planning Commission. The Committee will submit its first report to the Prime Minister before 31st March, 2000.

*[Translation]***Vacancies in Various Ministries**

1337. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts of various categories in various ministries are lying vacant for a long time;

(b) if so, the ministry-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to fill these vacant posts during the current year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (d) The information in respect of posts falling vacant from time to time in Ministries/Departments is not compiled centrally in this Ministry.

[English]

#### **Advance Licence Scheme**

1338. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to advance licence scheme, the Government is losing tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that in mid-sea description of the shipment is changed from scrap to finished steel for getting benefit of 'Zero' duty in the name of export; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) Advance Licence Scheme in its present form provides duty free import of inputs for export production subject to quantity and value restrictions and with the attendant condition of fulfilment of export obligation within a stipulated period failing which customs duty foregone alongwith interest @ 24% is recoverable. This facility which entails certain amount of revenue being foregone, enables the Indian exporters to have easy access to high quality inputs at international prices and compete in the global market.

(b) Details of duty foregone under Advance Licence Scheme during the last three financial years are as follows.

Financial Year	Amount of duty foregone in - Rs. (crores)
1997-98	3547.00
1998-99	3615.00
1999-2000 (upto Jan. 2000)	3084.00

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Government has not noticed any case where exports of scrap were shown as finished steel with a view to avail Zero duty benefit under Advance Licence Scheme.

#### **Part-Time TV Relay Station/Radio Station in Tamil Nadu**

1339. SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made to convert part time TV Relay Station at Marthandam in Kanyakumari District to full time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Nagarcoil Radio Station is functioning as full time;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which it is likely to be converted into full time station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Partial relay is resorted to due to shortage of adequate staff to operate the station on full time basis. The Government has recently finalised ad-hoc staffing norms and a staff redeployment plan for Doordarshan which will enable Prasar Bharati to start full transmission from LPT Marthandam.

(c) and (d) The Local Radio Station at Nagarcoil broadcasts its programmes from 3.00 PM to 9.15 PM.

(e) The staff provided for the Station is enough only for single transmission. As in the case of Doordarshan revised staffing norms (ad-hoc) have been framed for AIR and accordingly a plan for redeployment of staff is in the offing. This station will be made functional full time (three transmissions daily) as and when redeployed staff members assume their duties at the station.

#### **Taxes on Foreign Channels**

1340. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to review taxes on profit and remittance made abroad by foreign TV channels; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) CBDT, through a Circular No. 742 dated 2nd May 1996 had issued Guidelines for computation of income-tax on a presumptive basis in the case of foreign telecasting companies for all pending cases until 31.3.1998. These guidelines were extended by issue of another Circular No. 765 dated 15.4.98 for all pending cases. The aforesaid guidelines are being examined with a view to decide as to whether the rate of profit be revised or the Assessing Officer be allowed to determine the profits of foreign telecasting companies.

[Translation]

#### **Purchase of Dollars by RBI**

1341. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India purchases dollars from time to time from the open market; and

(b) if so, the quantum of American dollars purchased and the price paid thereon by RBI in the first nine months of the current financial year, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) makes purchases and sales of foreign currency (US dollars) in the market from time

to time as a part of exchange rate policy to even out lumpy demand and supply in the relatively thin foreign exchange market.

(b) The quantum of US dollar purchased by the RBI during the first nine months of the current financial year (April to December 1999) amounted to US\$ 17230 million while the amount sold by the RBI during the same period stood at US\$ 16542 million. The month-wise purchases and sales of US dollar from April to December 1999 are given in the table below:

Foreign Currency (US \$ Million)		
Month	Purchase	Sale
April 1999	2437.00	2399.00
May 1999	2542.50	1568.00
June 1999	2348.00	2504.75
July 1999	1796.00	2159.00
August 1999	1770.00	2011.70
September 1999	1345.00	1870.55
October 1999	1338.50	1348.49
November 1999	1748.80	1128.00
December 1999	1904.25	1553.00

[English]

#### **Export of Tobacco**

1342. SHRI B.V.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tobacco manufacturers are not purchasing stocks at competitive price from certain districts like Prakasam and Guntur in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to intervene in the matter and facilitate export of the stocks to Russia to help tobacco dealers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Purchase of tobacco stocks from growers at auction platforms of Andhra Pradesh has just commenced on 22nd Feb, 2000 and is yet to gain its momentum in the ensuing auction season.

(b) As the bulk of tobacco exports are against rupee payment by Russia, the Government of India have asked



the Russian Authorities to allocate sufficient rupee funds to the Russian cigarette factories on credit terms to enable them to purchase Indian tobacco. An Indian delegation would visit Russia shortly to pursue the matter and to explore opportunities for greater cooperation between the tobacco industries of the two countries.

[Translation]

#### **New Industrial Policy**

1343. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes launched in rural and tribal areas under new industrial policy;

(b) the names of the States where these programmes have been implemented;

(c) whether rural and tribal areas are getting benefits of these programmes; and

(d) if so, the State-wise number of beneficiaries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN): (a) and (b) The statement on Industrial Policy laid before the Parliament on 24th July, 1991 *inter-alia* provides for industrialisation of the backward areas of the country through appropriate incentives, institutions and infrastructure investments. With this objective in view, the Government have formulated a New Industrial Policy and other concessions for North Eastern Region. The salient features of this policy are:—

- (i) Expenditure on growth centres subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 crore would be met through central assistance.
- (ii) Funding pattern for Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDCs) between Government of India and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) changed to 4:1 from 2:3 upto a project cost of Rs. 5 crore. The share of the Central Government would be in the nature of grant.
- (iii) Transport subsidy scheme introduced to promote industries in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas has been extended by seven years upto 31.3.2007; the amount is to be disbursed through North-Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd.

(iv) Industries located in the growth centres would be given capital investment subsidy at the rate of 15% of the investment in plant and machinery, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30 lakh.

(v) Growth centres and IIDCs to become tax free zones for income tax and excise duty for a period of ten years.

(vi) An interest subsidy of 3% on the working capital loans would be made available for a period of ten years to the new units.

(vii) All industrial units set up in the North Eastern region after 24.12.97 and included in Fire Policy "C" (as per All India Fire Tariff) are eligible for subsidy in the shape of reimbursement of the insurance premium paid by the units, under the scheme.

(c) and (d) The Government have not made any estimates regarding the State-wise number of beneficiaries in this regard.

[English]

#### **Export of Fish Products**

1344. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a separate Inland Fish Products Export Authority;

(b) whether the MPEDA is not geared to properly regulate and assist the fish and shrimp farmers who are exporting their catch from their farms;

(c) the steps proposed to give separate and closer attention and assistance for exports of shrimp reared in farms in Andhra Pradesh and other coastal areas; and

(d) the steps proposed to boost such exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972, MPEDA is responsible for the development of the marine products industry with special reference to exports. The measures MPEDA has taken include, *inter-alia*, developing and regulating off-shore and deep-sea fishing, fixing standards and specifications for marine products for exports, regulating the export of marine products and registering exporters of marine

products. In order to tap the potential, of commercial aquaculture of shrimp for exports, MPEDA initiated techno-financial activities/schemes for assisting the shrimp farmers in promoting the prawn farming activities in various maritime States in India. MPEDA has also been assisting the seafood industry of India in modernising its facilities and upgradation of quality etc.

(c) and (d) The technical assistance and the financial assistance including training organised by MPEDA for promoting the prawn farming aimed at boosting their exports are available for implementation in various maritime States including the State of Andhra Pradesh. Some of the steps initiated by MPEDA for promoting the export of shrimp from India include advising shrimp farmers to adopt preventive measures against occurrence of disease, setting up PCR/Dot Blot testing facilities in Regional Centres of MPEDA, monitoring ponds for providing assistance to undertake proper farming management, initiating a project through NACA (Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia Pacific), Thailand for extending technical assistance for shrimp disease management, extending subsidy assistance for setting up Effluent Treatment System in shrimp farms and keeping farmers aware of the latest market trends etc.

[Translation]

#### **Smuggling of Ivory**

1345. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBAI CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ivory are being smuggled on a large scale in the country;

(b) if so, whether some people have been arrested recently in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government are considering to take concrete steps to check it; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) to (c) According to available information, no such smuggling on a large scale from the country has come to notice. Only two cases of attempted smuggling of ivory valued about Rs. 3.05 lakhs have been detected by the officers of Customs during the years 1999 & 2000 (till date). In the

case detected in February, 2000, two persons involved in attempt to smuggle ivory valued at Rs. 1.55 lakhs to Myanmar were reportedly apprehended on the Ri-Bhoi District (Meghalaya) and handed over to police who subsequently arrested them under Explosives Act as from their possession 150 kgs. of explosives were also recovered.

(d) and (e) All the field formations and intelligence units of Customs (including DRI) are alert to guard against attempts of such smuggling. Effective steps are being taken to collect intelligence & constant surveillance is being maintained at airports, sensitive land borders and other vulnerable points to detect smuggling of ivory or other prohibited items.

[English]

#### **Economic Offences**

1346. SHRI R.L. BHATIA:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:  
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recognised some economic offences as criminal offences recently;

(b) if so, the names of the offences which have been recognised and the dates from which that have been done;

(c) whether there is any proposal to include some more economic offences in the list; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Central Excise Act, contravention of the provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder in relation to any duty allowed to be utilised towards payment of central excise duty on final products, has been made liable for punishment under the said Act. This provision is effective from 1.8.1998.

(c) and (d) The Prevention of Money Laundering Bill, 1999 which has been passed by the Lok Sabha and has been referred to the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha for examination, proposes to treat the offence of laundering of proceeds of crime as a criminal offence.

**Priority Sector Lending by Banks**

1347. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private sector banks that have failed in achieving the priority sector lending target during the last three years along with details thereof;

(b) the reasons for not achieving the targets; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) The number of private sector banks which have failed to achieve the target of 40 per cent of Net Bank Credit for lending to priority sector during the last three years and also the details thereof is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As at March 1999, the private sector banks as a group had achieved the target for lending to priority sector. However in the case of some new banks in private sector, lack of adequate branch network is one of the reasons for not achieving the target for lending to priority sector.

(c) Reserve Bank of India have advised all scheduled commercial banks to make every effort to achieve the stipulated target for lending to priority sector. Banks were advised in 1994 that failure to achieve the target could invite banks specific policy measures.

**Statement**

*Private Sector Banks which have not Achieved Target for Lending to Priority Sector during the last three years*

Sl.No.	Name of Bank	Percentage of lending to priority sector to Net Bank Credit
1	2	3

**March 1997**

1.	Bank of Rajasthan	36.30
2.	Ratnakar Bank	37.00
3.	Sangli Bank	39.71
4.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	39.87
5.	Benaras State Bank	34.00
6.	Sikkim Bank	1.42

1	2	3
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7.	UTI Bank	20.00
8.	Centurion Bank	24.67
9.	Development Credit Bank	37.73
10.	IDBI Bank	21.46
11.	Lord Krishna Bank	39.04

**March 1998**

1.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	37.41
2.	Ratnakar Bank	33.80
3.	Benaras Bank	34.91
4.	UTI Bank	16.49
5.	Centurion Bank	26.30
6.	IDBI Bank	35.90
7.	ICICI Bank	37.79
8.	Bank of Punjab	37.29
9.	SBICI Bank	24.60

**March 1999**

1.	Ratnakar Bank	34.77
2.	Sangli Bank	35.54
3.	UTI Bank	17.70
4.	Centurion Bank	23.75
5.	ICICI Bank	33.61
6.	Bank of Punjab	32.46
7.	SBICI Bank	29.06
8.	Times Bank	39.43
9.	Indusind Bank	34.92

**AIR Station in Karnataka**

1348. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is full-fledged All India Radio Station at Hassan in Karnataka;

(b) if not, whether the Government are aware that people of Hassan and nearby villages are not able to listen the AIR programmes due to disturbances; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to sanction a full-fledged All India Radio Station at Hassan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Tax Deduction at Source**

1349. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:  
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes had favoured the MNCs, which have violated the TDS law in 1998 and issued orders to drop the panel proceedings against them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the officials found involved in issuing such instructions; and

(e) the action being taken against those officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

#### **Independent Cable Operators**

1350. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that independent cable operators are facing closure because of few satellite broadcasters and lack of Government action to check their activities; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No Specific instances of closure of independent cable operators because of satellite broadcasters has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **HPTs/LPTs/VLPTs in Maharashtra**

1351. SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE:  
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:  
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:  
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding HPTs/LPTs/VLPTs installed and operating in Maharashtra as on December 31, 1999, district-wise;

(b) the number of villages of the State covered under the programmes relayed by the local relay centres and national network and the number of villages proposed to be covered;

(c) the number of proposals for setting up of Doordarshan Kendras received, location-wise and the action taken thereon;

(d) the number of TV Towers are likely to be set up in the State during the Ninth Plan period; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to modernise the existing Doordarshan Kendras in the State during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) 87 TV transmitters (HPTs-6, LPTs-71, VLPTs-9, Transposer-1) were operating in Maharashtra as on 31.12.1999. District-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Doordarshan programmes of all channels are available throughout the country via satellite. Terrestrially about 76.6% of area and 86.6% of population of Maharashtra is covered by National as well as regional network. The data on number of villages getting coverage in a district or State is not maintained by Doordarshan.

(c) Requests for setting up of TV transmitters at various locations are received from various quarters from time to time. Such requests are taken into account while planning expansion of network keeping in view various factors such as suitability of location, availability of site, resultant coverage, availability of resources and other infrastructural facilities etc.

(d) In addition to the details furnished at (a), 12 transmitters (LPTs-3, VLPTs-9) have been operationalised in the State since 1.1.2000. Another 16 transmitters (HPTs-5, LPTs-9, VLPTs-2) which are under implementation are likely to be operationalised in phases during the 9th Plan period.

(e) Modernisation of Doordarshan Kendras is a continuous process. During the current financial year, new studios at Mumbai and Nagpur, in replacement of old studios, equipped with state of art equipments have been operationalised.

#### **Statement**

*District-wise existing transmitters in Maharashtra  
(as on 31.12.99)*

Sl.No.	District	Transmitter
1	2	3
1.	Ahmadnagar	LPT, Ahmednagar LPT, Sangamner

1	2	3
2.	Akola	LPT, Acot LPT, Akola LPT, Karanja LPT, Rigsod LPT, Washim
3.	Amravati	LPT, Achalpur LPT, Amravati LPT, Chandur LPT, Morshi VLPT, Chikaldhara
4.	Aurangabad	HPT, Aurangabad Transposer, Aurangabad
5.	Bhandara	LPT, Bhandara LPT, Gondia LPT, Tumsar
6.	Bid	HPT, Ambajogai LPT, Ambajogai (DD II) LPT, Bid
7.	Buldana	LPT, Buldana LPT, Chikhli LPT, Khamgaon LPT, Mehekar
8.	Chandrapur	LPT, Brahmapuri LPT, Chandrapur
9.	Dhule	LPT, Dhule LPT, Nandurbar LPT, Navapur LPT, Shahad LPT, Shirpur
10.	Gadchiroli	LPT, Aheri LPT, Gadchiroli LPT, Sironoha

1	2	3
11.	Greater Bombay	HPT, Bombay HPT, Bombay (DD II)
12.	Jalgaon	LPT, Amalner LPT, Bhusawal LPT, Jalgaon
13.	Jalna	LPT, Jalna
14.	Kolhapur	LPT, Ichalkaranji LPT, Kolhapur VLPT, Malkapur
15.	Latur	—
16.	Nagpur	HPT, Nagpur LPT, Nagpur (DD II)
17.	Nanded	LPT, Diglur LPT, Kinwat LPT, Nanded VLPT, Bhokar
18.	Nashik	LPT, Malegaon LPT, Manmad LPT, Nashik LPT, Satana
19.	Osmanabad	LPT, Osmanabad LPT, Umerga
20.	Parbhani	LPT, Hingoli LPT, Parbhani
21.	Pune	HPT, Pune VLPT, Junnar
22.	Raigarh	LPT, Khopoli LPT, Mahad LPT, Mangaon LPT, Mhasale YLPT, Karjat

1	2	3
23.	Ratnagiri	LPT, Chiplun LPT, Devrukh LPT, Rajapur LPT, Ratnagiri VLPT, Khed
24.	Sangli	LPT, Sangli
25.	Satara	LPT, Karad LPT, Satara VLPT, Koragaon
26.	Sindhudurg	LPT, Kankauli VLPT, Malwan
27.	Solapur	LPT, Akdij LPT, Barshi LPT, Pandharpur LPT, Solapur
28.	Thane	VLPT, Badlapur
29.	Wardha	LPT, Arvi LPT, Hinganghat LPT, Wardha
30.	Yavatmal	LPT, Pusad LPT, Umarkhed LPT, Wani LPT, Yavatmal

[Translation]

#### Indian Handicraft and Gift Fair-2000

1352. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the organisation selected for "Interior and Exterior work for Indian Handicrafts and Gift Fair-2000" organised by the Department of India Handicrafts; and

(b) the norms for selection procedure thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per information furnished by Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, M/s. Trade Shows International, New Delhi was selected for Interior and Exterior work for Indian Handicrafts and Gift Fair - 'Spring' 2000 organised in the month of February, 2000. The fair was organised by Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH), New Delhi, a non-profit organisation registered under The Company Act, 1956, and not by the Government of India. The event was funded by the contribution made by the exhibitor.

(b) As per information furnished by Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, the Indian Handicraft & Gifts Fair Committee of the EPCH invited proposals for interior & exterior work through newspaper advertisement. The Committee was broadly guided by criteria related to the experience of the agencies for interior & exterior job for mounting exhibition of international scale and standard; capability to execute the job within limited time; thematic presentation of concept/idea/design; rate quoted and negotiated rate.

#### Supply of Sub-standard Coal

1353. DR. M.P. JAISWAL: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints about supply of sub-standard coal by the Coal India Limited during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have fixed responsibility in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited have, during the last one year, received 78 complaints regarding supply of sub-standard coal.

(c) and (d) These complaints have been enquired into and on the basis of enquiries and findings thereof, 21 persons were subjected to disciplinary proceedings.

(e) Steps taken to bring down the quality complaints, *inter-alia*, include:

- (i) Installation of feeder breakers/coal handling plants.
- (ii) Sizing and crushing of coal.
- (iii) Proper planning of coal faces both in underground and opencast mines.
- (iv) Advance of Over Burden (OB) Benches to eliminate mixing of coal.
- (v) Installation of electronic weigh-bridges at loading points, to minimize dispute on weight, and
- (vi) Sampling/analysis at all loading points and un-loading ends and engagement of third party agency for independent sampling/analysis.

#### Value of Rupee

1354. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:  
SHRI ARUN KUMAR:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the value of Indian currency has been continuously decreasing as against American dollar;

(b) if so, the maximum and minimum value of Indian currency as against the American dollar during 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99 and during the first 10 months of the year 1999-2000;

(c) the reasons for continuous increase in the value of rupee; and

(d) the additional financial loss estimated to be suffered by the country, particularly in import due to devaluation of rupee in the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) The exchange rate of the rupee has depreciated from the annual average of Rs. 35.50 per US dollar in 1996-97 to Rs. 43.28 in 1999-2000 (upto January 2000). Based on the daily average of buying and selling rates, the external value of the rupee *vis-a-vis*

the US dollar was maximum and minimum in each of the above periods as shown below:

(Rs. per US\$ 1)			
Year/period	Maximum Value	Minimum Value	Annual Average
1996-97	34.1400	35.9600	35.4999
1997-98	35.6975	40.3600	37.1648
1998-99	39.4800	43.4200	42.0706
1999-2000 (April to January)	42.4400	43.6400	43.2792

(c) The exchange rate of the rupee is largely determined by the market forces, and moves in both directions on a day to day basis depending upon the demand and supply conditions in the foreign exchange market. However, both Government and the Reserve Bank of India monitor the movements of exchange rate and take appropriate measures to reduce excessive volatility, prevent the emergence of destabilizing speculative activities, develop an orderly foreign exchange market condition and help maintain adequate level of foreign exchange reserves.

(d) The depreciation of the rupee *vis-a-vis* the US dollar increases the outgo in terms of Indian rupee in the case of payments on the current and capital accounts. At the same time, the depreciation also increases receipts in rupee terms. The extent of increase or decrease in rupee terms depends upon a number of factors, such as the elasticity of receipts/payments with respect to prices, trends of international prices of goods and services, and movements of cross-country exchange rates.

[English]

#### Panel for Film Festival

1355. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent International Films Festival held at New Delhi has depicted as a lack lustre festival and scribes wanted "torture allowance" for coverage of such festivals;

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

(c) the number of Indian films listed and exhibited therein in different categories and the number of Indian films found place amongst awardees;

(d) whether the Government have decided to set up an Advisory Panel on Film Festivals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith terms of reference thereof and its composition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) While one newspaper item did describe the 31st International Film Festival of India as a "lack-lustre" festival and stated that "torture allowance" for coverage of such festivals should be given, the festival was by and large appreciated for its selection of films by film critics all over the country. It shall always remain the endeavour of this Ministry and of the Directorate of Film Festivals to procure some of the most outstanding films of the year for exhibition during the International Film Festival and thereby achieve the objective of promoting good cinema.

(c) A total of 49 Indian films were exhibited under different sections of the festival. The Indian film titled "Karunam", directed by Jayaraaj shared the Golden Peacock Award for the Best Film by an Asian Director.

(d) and (e) This Ministry has constituted an Advisory Panel consisting of officials and non-officials under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for a term of one year with effect from 19.1.2000. The Panel has been set up in order to have a regular form for consultation with film-makers, and industry representatives on the policies and programmes of the Directorate of Film Festivals. It will also advise the Directorate in the formulation of its policies and programmes and their implementation. The non-official members of the Panel are S/Shri Yash Chopra, Mani Ratnam, Bobby Bedi, Jabnu Barua, Ms. Apama Sen, and Ms. Ratnotma Sengupta.

[Translation]

#### **Funds for Commissioned Programmes**

1356. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide funds under commissioned programmes for telecasting of serials on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the procedure and criteria adopted to provide funds under commissioned programmes; and

(c) the details of amount provided during the last three years in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Producers of the commissioned programmes are provided funds keeping in view the budget details submitted by them alongwith the proposals and after scrutiny/approval of the same by the Costing Committee of Doordarshan.

(c) The details are as under:

Period	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1996-97	3864.75
1997-98	4629.21
1998-99	4051.16

#### **Quality of Programmes on Doordarshan**

1357. SHRI RADHA MOHAH SINGH:

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA:

SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated/proposed a plan to release variety of entertainment, educational and other cultural programmes on National Channel, DD Metro and other channels in general and particularly for youths & kids during 2000-2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the quality of programmes presented on DD National and DD Metro and other channels is gradually deteriorating as compared to the other countries;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of steps proposed to improve the coverage, quality and popularity of Doordarshan programmes in the country?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) It has been intimated by Prasar Bharati that Doordarshan is already telecasting a wide variety of sponsored programmes on its channels which include entertainment, educational and cultural programmes. Various programmes for youth and kids have also been slotted to cater to their needs.

(b) Details in respect of DD National are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Following measures have been taken by Prasar Bharati to improve the coverage, quality and popularity of Doordarshan programmes in the country:

- (i) Over 300 transmitter projects are under implementation/approved for expansion of coverage.
- (ii) Modernisation and upgradation of facilities at Doordarshan Kendras.
- (iii) Slotting of wider variety and high quality programmes.
- (iv) Judicious selection of software and its processing.
- (v) Regular and close supervision by establishing a per-view setup in Doordarshan headquarters to check each programme for content and quality.

#### **Statement**

*The list of programmes being telecast on the National Channel of Doordarshan in the categories of Entertainment, Education, Cultural, Children and Youth*

#### **Entertainment Programme**

1. Picnic Antakshri
2. Meethi Meethi Baatein
3. Willayati Babu
4. Tuck Dhina Dhin

5. Raja Ka Baja
6. Sargam
7. Nehle Pe Dehla
8. Aap Ki Pasand
9. Sitaron Ke Sang

#### **Educational Programmes**

1. Kiran
2. Bol Basanto
3. In Search of Real Hero
4. Noorjahan
5. Business On Sunday
6. Swaraj
7. Drishtanth

#### **Cultural Programme**

1. Surabhi
2. Sanskritinama
3. Spirit of Unity Concert

#### **Children and Youth Programmes**

1. School Days
2. Shaktimaan
3. Betal Pachisi
4. Mayavi Nagri

*[English]*

#### **Dishonoured Cheques**

1358. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1938 to facilitate the creation of a special court for time-bound disposal of cases on dishonoured cheques;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Offences under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 take place in different parts of the country and it would not be feasible and in public interest if all cases, arising out of such offences are to be dealt with in one Special Court.

#### Kargil Martyrs Fund

1359. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:  
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries have donated funds for Kargil martyrs;

(b) if so, the total amount thus collected by the Coal India Limited from their employees, subsidiary-wise;

(c) whether the entire amount has since been deposited with any Government or army organisation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As reported by Coal India Limited, the subsidiary-wise details of total amount collected from the employees of CIL and its subsidiaries are as under:

Name of the Company	Amount
1	2
ECL	Rs. 82,24,634.00
BCCL	Rs. 60,00,000.00
CCL	Rs. 1,02,00,000.00
NCL	Rs. 56,16,076.00
WCL	Rs. 1,86,17,937.00

1	2
SECL	Rs. 1,96,81,49.00
MCL	Rs. 10,50,000.00
CMFDIL	Rs. 9,82,800.00
CIL/NEC	Rs. 5,17,504.00
Total	Rs. 7,08,90,000.00

(c) and (d) The total amount of Rs. 7,08,90,000.00 has since been deposited into the National Defence Fund.

(e) and (f) Does not arise in view of reply given to parts (c) and (d) above.

#### Foreign Exchange

1360. SHRI CHANDRA VIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Moradabad is the largest earner of Foreign Exchange in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the amount earned for India in foreign exchange by exporting Brassware and allied industries of the District; and

(c) the amount of Central aid given by the Union Government to Moradabad town for the development activities and impetus to increase foreign exchange earnings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) Information on foreign exchange earned through district-wise exports is not compiled by the Reserve Bank of India. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate the amount of foreign exchange earned through exports by Brassware and Allied industries of the district of Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Central assistance is made available by the Union Government to the States for various projects/programmes in general. No Central aid is directly provided to the district towns by the Central Government.

#### Boosting of Export

1361. SHRI AKBOR ALI KHANDOKER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

[illegible]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3. Assam		46.32	46.32	50.16	4.12	2.06	4.27	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Bihar		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Goa		2.34	2.28	2.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Gujarat		—	—	—	8.58	8.58	8.88	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Haryana		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Himachal Pradesh		—	—	—	—	—	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Jammu & Kashmir		—	—	—	20.68	10.34	31.38	—	—	—	663.00	850.00	850.00
10. Karnataka		10.27	10.41	13.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Kerala		9.39	9.84	11.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Madhya Pradesh		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Maharashtra		15.10	15.59	18.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Manipur		—	—	—	—	4.00	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Meghalaya		—	—	—	3.95	3.95	4.11	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Mizoram		—	—	—	2.73	6.73	6.82	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Nagaland		—	—	—	—	4.00	4.00	—	10.62	—	—	—	—
18. Orissa		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Punjab		—	—	—	8.54	8.54	7.72	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Rajasthan		—	—	—	85.63	85.63	56.52	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Sikkim		—	—	—	—	—	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Tamil Nadu		27.58	27.62	31.67	85.62	85.63	56.52	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Tripura		—	—	—	10.96	10.96	11.34	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Uttar Pradesh		225.00	217.07	337.41	—	—	4.00	4.45	12.38	—	—	—	—
25. West Bengal		33.35	22.23	22.23	30.81	15.00	29.38	2.60	—	—	—	—	—

**Bank Loans to Cyclone Affected  
People of Orissa**

1363. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have provided a special short-term loans through nationalised banks to cyclone affected people of Orissa for their rehabilitations, reconstruction and repair of houses;

(b) if so, the bank-wise amount provided so far; and

(c) the number of people benefited therefrom, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The UCO Bank, Convenor of State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) for the State of Orissa has reported that the banks (including Regional Rural Bank and Co-operative Banks) functioning in the State have provided special short-term loans to cyclone affected people of Orissa for their rehabilitation and reconstruction and repair of their houses damaged in the cyclone.

(b) and (c) The bank-wise details of amount provided by banks and the number of beneficiaries district-wise are given in the enclosed statement I and II respectively.

**Statement I***Bank-wise details of short-term loans and housing loan provided by Banks in the State of Orissa*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Bank	Short term loan		Housing Loan	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
Allahabad Bank	172	20.47	19	34.75
Andhra Bank	209	19.80	2	0.20
Bank of Baroda	120	14.58	10	8.81
Bank of India	823	80.69	55	27.20
Canara Bank	477	44.03	3	0.30
Central Bank of India	341	62.01	—	—
Indian Bank	141	9.38	—	—
Indian Overseas Bank	513	33.03	—	—
Punjab National Bank	82	8.63	33	19.75
State Bank of India	2866	280.27	—	—
Syndicate Bank	30	2.75	—	—
Union Bank of India	91	0.40	3	1.90
United Bank of India	131	12.24	2	0.35
UCO Bank	3586	354.21	—	—
Baitarani G.B.	354	23.50	6	0.62
Balasore G.B.	227	8.45	—	—
Cuttack G.B.	555	50.04	—	—
Dhenkanal G.B.	842	87.76	—	—
Puri G.B.	1350	202.55	37	58.72
Rushikalya G.B.	256	17.21	—	—
Co-operative Banks	17339	6180.00	—	—
Total	130505	7492.00	170	152.62

**Statement II**

*District-wise details of the number of people benefited from Short-term loan and Housing Loans provided by Banks in the State of Orissa*

Name of the District	Short term loan (No.)	Housing Loan (No.)
Cuttack	21200	3
Khurda	6200	53
Balasore	10600	6
Ganjam	13300	4
Gajapati	2400	1
Mayurbhanj	5700	10
Keyonjhar	2300	2
Jagatsinghpur	13500	43
Puri	6700	46
Bhadrak	5605	2
Dhenkanal	6500	—
Jajpur	22800	—
Kendrapara	12400	—
Nayagarh	1300	—
Total	130505	170

**FDI in Mining Sector**

1364. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the actual inflow of foreign direct investment in mining sector is very low in comparison to the proposal that has been cleared;

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

(c) whether the Government have recently allowed 100 percent equity in mining sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the impact on mining prospects as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) has so far approved 60 applications for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the mining sector amounting to about Rs. 3467 crores. The actual inflow in the mineral sector is around Rs. 80 crores.

Reasons for the low inflow is that mining involves a high risk, long gestation investment, and moreover, after obtaining FIPB approval, the parties are required to obtain Prospecting Licenses and Mining Leases from the respective State Governments before actual implementation of the Project, and this requires time.

(c) to (e) The Government has approved foreign equity holding upto 100% on the automatic route for all minerals (except diamonds and precious stones). This covers exploration, mining, mineral processing and metallurgy. In the case of diamonds and precious stones, foreign equity upto 74% will be allowed on the automatic route for both exploration and mining operations. For proposals seeking higher than 74% foreign equity, the cases will have to come to the FIPB for approval. The Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 has also been suitably amended and further powers have been delegated to the State Governments. These recent changes in the Act are expected to streamline the procedure for obtaining mineral concessions from the State Governments. They also provide adequate security of tenure to the investors. It is expected that these policy changes will lead to a faster growth and development of the Indian mineral sector, and also application of world class mining technology.

**Vacant Posts of Chairman in Banks**

1365. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector and private sector banks which are still without its Chairman;

(b) the reasons for keeping those posts vacant for such a long time; and

(c) by when, these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (c) At present the post of Chairman & Managing Director is

vacant in four public sector banks, viz. Canara Bank, Bank of Baroda, UCO Bank and Dena Bank. Action has already been initiated to fill up these vacancies.

RBI has reported that the post of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer is vacant in two private sector banks viz. Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad Ltd. and Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd. Chairmen of private sector banks are not appointed by the Central Government.

#### **Adilabad Unit of CCI**

1366. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employee's Unions of the Cement Corporation of India have demanded to reopen the Adilabad unit of the Cement Corporation of India;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to grant Rs. 287 crore package for the CCI which has been referred to BIFR; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Operations of Adilabad and a few other units of CCI remain suspended due to disconnection of power supply, as also liquidity and other problems of the Corporation. The Company has been under reference to BIFR. BIFR has been considering a fresh Draft Revival Scheme.

(c) and (d) Government's response can be decided only after examining the Draft Revival Scheme (DRS) when it is circulated by BIFR.

#### **Investment by Banks in Housing Scheme**

1367. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether private sector banks are required to participate in Government Sponsored Housing Schemes;

(b) if so, the number of banks which have participated in the scheme alongwith the amount invested by them;

(c) whether any target was given to those banks and have those targets been achieved;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against the defaulter banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (e) The private sector banks are not required to participate in the Golden Jubilee Rural Housing Finance Scheme (GJRHF) being implemented through National Housing Bank. The newly launched Credit-cum-subsidy scheme for rural housing by Ministry of Rural Development is being implemented through scheduled Commercial Banks Housing Finance Institutions or State Government directly. Any scheduled commercial banks can participate in this scheme, if it is identified by the concerned State Government as an implementing agency. No targets have been given to private sector banks under the scheme.

#### **Decline in Export**

1368. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Exports have started declining from the last one year particularly in textiles, leather goods, gems and jewellery;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide some relief to the exporters of such items so that the situation can be improved; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the provisional data received from the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, exports have increased by 12.9% in US \$ terms during April-Dec, 1999 over the same period of the previous year. Exports of textiles, and gems & jewellery grew by 12.04% and 22.08% respectively in US\$ terms during April-Oct, 1999 over the same period of the previous year. However, exports of leather and manufactures have shown a decline of 7.64% during the same period.

Mass closure of tanneries in Tamil Nadu and current depression in the international market on account of unfavourable economic conditions especially in European market have contributed to the downfall of leather exports.

(c) and (d) A number of steps have been taken to further enhance the export growth which include reduction in transaction cost through decentralisation, simplification of procedures and various other measures as enumerated in the Exim Policy. Steps have also been taken to promote exports through multilateral and bilateral initiatives, identification of thrust sectors and focus regions. Following commodity specific programme has been drawn for leather sector:—

- (i) De-reservation of footwear industry to invite sufficient investment including foreign direct investments and joint ventures in this sector.
- (ii) Development/upgradation of testing centres, eco-labelling and benchmarking.
- (iii) Creation of modernization fund for upgradation of technology alongwith product development.
- (iv) Upgrading/development of Testing Laboratories for leather and leather products.
- (v) Developing trade information wing in the leather sector to analyze the global trends and to provide market intelligence, electronic data interchange to the exporters as well as importers about the leather industry within the country and abroad.

#### **Committee for Guidelines for Disinvestment**

1369. SHRI P.D. ELANGOAN: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to set up a Committee to provide guidelines and instructions for the disinvestment of equity shares of companies the GAIL, SAIL, ONGC etc.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the major companies which are earmarked by the Government for disinvestment and liquidation of its shares; and

(d) the benefits which could be desired through the disinvestment of these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) The policy of the Government is that in the generality of cases, the government shareholding in public sector enterprises will be brought down to 26 per cent. In cases of public sector enterprises involving strategic considerations, government will continue to retain majority hold::g.

#### **New Film Policy**

1370. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new National Film Policy is being formulated to change the nomenclature of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to that of Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Cinema;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of National Film Development Corporation and Directorate of Film Festival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) National Film Development Corporation Ltd. is a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The main objective of the Corporation is to plan, promote and organize integrated and efficient development of the film industry and promotion of quality cinema.

Directorate of Film Festivals is an attached office under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting with the responsibility of promoting good cinema by organizing International film festivals in India and promoting Indian cinema both within the country and abroad.

#### **Poor Reception of Doordarshan in Sikkim**

1371. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Government have received complaints about the poor quality of reception of Doordarshan in the remote areas of Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Doordarshan has not received any complaint in the recent past about poor quality of reception in remote areas of Sikkim. However, requests for expansion of Doordarshan coverage have been received from time to time. In addition to 7 existing transmitters, one Very Low Power transmitter is being set up at Zorethang in Sikkim.

#### **Recovery of Debt**

1372. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:  
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Union Government to issue an Ordinance amending the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993;

(b) if so, the details of action taken by the Government on the basis of directives of the Supreme Court; and

(c) the details of more powers likely to be given to the Debt Recovery Tribunals for easy recovery of debts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (c) In the matter of Delhi High Court Bar Association Vs. Union of India the Delhi High Court vide its order dated 10.3.1995 had declared the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 (DRT Act) as unconstitutional and void *inter alia* on the grounds that the Act does not contain provision for set off, counter claim or transfer of cases from one tribunal to another. Government filed an SLP in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court stayed the operation of the order of Delhi High Court. During various hearings of the case before the Supreme Court one major observation made by the court pertained to carry out necessary amendments to

DRT Act. Reserve Bank of India also set up a Working Group to suggest changes in the Act to make it more effective. Based on observations of the Supreme Court, recommendations made by RBI Working Group, Rajya Sabha Committee on Subordinate Legislation the Act has been amended suitably through an Ordinance dated 17.1.2000. Some of these amendments are as under:—

- (1) set-off and counter-claims, appointment of Receivers and Commissioners by the Tribunal, transfer of cases from one Tribunal to another and appointment of more than one Recovery Officer in a Tribunal;
- (2) empowering the Tribunals to issue certificate for recovery of enhanced or reduced amount on the basis of the final order of the Appellate Tribunal;
- (3) empowering the Chairperson of the Appellate Tribunal to appraise the work of Presiding Officers of Tribunals and discharge functions of the Chairperson of another Appellate Tribunal;
- (4) the transfer of recovery certificate from one Tribunal to another Tribunal to facilitate recovery;
- (5) empowering the Tribunals to distribute sale proceeds among the secured creditors in accordance with the provisions of section 529A of the Companies Act.

[Translation]

#### **Bank Loan Defaulters**

1373. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the bank-wise number of defaulters of the amount exceeding rupees one crore in the country; and

(b) the action taken by the banks to recover the amount from the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the number of defaulters with outstanding of Rs. 1 crore and above classified as doubtful or loss asset and the amount outstanding as on 31st March, 1999 are as follows:

*As on 31.03.1999*

(Rs. in crore)

Bank group	No. of A/Cs	Amount
SBI group	785	5344.60
Nationalised Banks	2173	11137.77
Total PSBs	2958	16482.37
Private Banks	264	844.13
Foreign Banks	157	1221.18
Total All Banks	3379	18547.68

The above credit information is collected by RBI under Chapter IIIA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and disclosure of information is permissible only in a consolidated form as contemplated by Section 45E(2) (b) of the Act.

Banks are taking all possible steps by way of cash recovery, compromise and write off of amounts due from their borrowers. In doing so, they are to recover the maximum possible at the minimum cost.

*[English]*

### **Hindustan Paper Corporation**

1374. SHRI NEPAL CHANDRA DAS: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES & PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Cachar and Nagaon Paper Mills managed by the Hindustan Paper Corporation are suspending their production for short durations every year on the plea of inadequate selling orders;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to approach the State Government to obtain their required quantity of paper from Hindustan Paper Corporation;

(c) whether the Government propose to ban import of similar quality of paper produced by the Hindustan Paper Corporation or impose extra levy on imported paper in the market to save these two paper mills;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the other remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) and (b) Due to inadequate orders from various Government Institutions/Bodies and from market, the mills of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. had to suspend production for short periods. State Governments and Central Government Ministries/Departments have been requested to patronise Hindustan Paper Corporation for their requirements of paper.

(c) Their is no proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Marketing set up of HPC has been strengthened by reviving the post of Director Marketing.

### **Import of Newsprint**

1375. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new policy affects the small newspapers and they have represented to the Government to withdraw the new policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) The present import policy of newsprint was announced on 29.01.97 through Notification No. 22(RE-96)/92-97. As per the present policy import of news print is permitted without an import licence subject to actual user condition to those who hold a "Certificate for Entitlement to Import Newsprint" issued by the Registrar of Newspapers for India, Government of India, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi.

(c) and (d) Government has received a representation from the Small News Papers Editors and Sellers Association, Chennai regarding amendment to the present import policy for news print. The Association has demanded that: (i) Import of Newsprint should be canalised through State Trading Corporation (STC) as was prevalent up to 1991-92; (ii) A subsidy of Rs. 2,000 per M.T. to small newspapers may be sanctioned; and

(iii) 200 M.T. of imported newsprint be allocated from STC to Small Newspapers, as per policy prevalent up to 1991-92.

In view of India's International commitments, it would not be possible to reintroduce canalisation through STC for import of newsprint.

#### **Issue of Certificates for Genuineness of Currency Notes**

1376. SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dewas mint in Madhya Pradesh has refused to issue certificates regarding genuineness of Indian currency which has led to a peculiar situation as legal action cannot be initiated without such a certificate; and

(b) if so, the remedial action proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) As per Section 292(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, only officers of the mint or of India Security Press are notified as experts for examination of currencies. Therefore, a certificate on examination of fake currency notes, issued by officers of Bank Notes Press, Dewas in Madhya Pradesh is not legally valid. Hence such certificates are not issued by Bank Note Press, Dewas.

(b) Government has already initiated action for suitably amending the provision of Criminal Procedure Code so that the certificates issued by officers of BNP regarding genuineness of Indian currency are accepted by Courts of Law in the country.

#### **Easing of Sanctions**

1377. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Government have received indications that the multilateral financing agencies may be easing the sanctions which were imposed against lending to India after the Pokhran nuclear tests in May, 1998;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a high level team from Asian Development Bank comprising of Executive Directors likely to visit India to assess the projects for lending;

(d) if so, the names of States likely to be visited by the Asian Development Bank team; and

(e) the amount of loan likely to be received after the visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) After May 1998, the Executive Board of the World Bank has not been supporting projects not seen as basic human needs category. As a result of this four power and road projects, which were negotiated prior to May 1998, have not been approved by the Board.

However, due to the efforts of the Government of India, "AP Power Restructuring Project" was approved by the World Bank, International Finance Corporation (IFC) Board has also approved Integrated Coal Mining Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Carraro India Ltd., Moser Baer India Ltd. and M/s. Astha Power Corp. Pvt. Ltd.

(c) to (e) A group of Directors of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is on a visit to India from 19th February to 4th March 2000. As per the programme drawn for the ADB delegation, the team is to visit Agra in UP, Udaipur & Jaipur in Rajasthan, Ahmedabad & Anand in Gujarat and Bangalore & Mysore in Karnataka.

Such yearly visits of the Directors of ADB to member countries are made on a rotational basis. These visits enable them to gain greater understanding of the development experience of the country concerned and not for making any assessment of the projects for lending. Their visit is not linked to India's portfolio.

#### **Cardamom Growers**

1378. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that cardamom growers/exporters of our country have been adversely affected due to stiff competition by Guatemala produced cardamom, which is cheaply produced using advanced farm techniques; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to give competitive edge to native cardamom growers and exporters?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government does not have authentic confirmation on use of advance farm techniques by Guatemala.

(b) A number of measures have been taken to impart competitive edge to cardamom growers and exporters. At grower's level, Spices Board has implemented a number of programmes to increase the productivity of cardamom thereby reducing the cost of production. The steps taken by the Spices Board in this regard include production and supply of quality planting material, re-planting/rejuvenation of old, un-economic, senile and diseased plantations, irrigation and land development programme and extension and advisory services.

Spices Board has been implementing the following programmes for the benefit of exporters:

- (i) Popularising the use of cardamom through media campaigns, panel displays, brochures at fairs and exhibitions.
- (ii) Assistance for sales promotion tour abroad.
- (iii) Assistance for packaging development.
- (iv) Assistance for printing of brochures/folders.
- (v) Reimbursement of cost of export pack.
- (vi) Reimbursement of air freight/courier charges for sending samples abroad.
- (vii) Organising cardamom exporters delegation to importing countries.

#### **Open Cast Mines of NEC**

1379. SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) by when the existing Open Cast Mines of the North Eastern Coalfields are going to last;

(b) whether the Coal India Limited have any proposal for starting other O.C.P. at new sites in the event of saturation of existing O.C.P.s of N.E.C.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) At present North Eastern Coalfields have two opencast mines, Tirap and Tikak. Tirap will last for about two more years. But after reorganisation with the proposed diversion of national highway and railway lines, this mine will continue till the year 2009-10. Tikak opencast mine will continue till the year 2009-10.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. North Eastern Coalfields have proposals for starting the following new opencast mines:—

- (i) Mechanised Opencast Project between Ledo underground and K-Drift from the year 2004-05 onwards.
- (ii) Kekhapani Opencast Project from the year 2009-10 onwards.
- (iii) PQ block near Dilli Jeypore Colliery as soon as the lease for the same is granted by the Government of Assam.

#### **Central Investment in Tamil Nadu**

1380. SHRI M. CHINNASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the percentage of the Central investments in industries in the Tamil Nadu State from 1967, till now as compared to the other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN): The Central investment in the State of Tamil Nadu as compared to other States/UTs measured in terms of value of assets of Central Public Sector Undertakings built up since the first five-year plan to the ninth five year plan is as under:

Name of the State/UT	Value of assets in Rs. crore	State-wise distribution of value of assets in %age terms
1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	15121	4.81
Andhra Pradesh	20253	6.44
Arunachal Pradesh	1044	0.33
Assam	14987	4.76
Bihar	21000	6.67
Goa	163	0.05
Gujarat	23161	7.36
Haryana	5248	1.67
Himachal Pradesh	5982	1.90
Jammu & Kashmir	6905	2.19
Karnataka	7392	2.35

1	2	3
Kerala	4716	1.50
Madhya Pradesh	22070	7.01
Maharashtra	56677	18.01
Manipur	261	0.08
Meghalaya	71	0.02
Mizoram	100	0.03
Nagaland	572	0.18
Orissa	18510	5.88
Punjab	2436	0.77
Rajasthan	6635	2.11
Sikkim	344	0.11
Tripura	1022	0.32
Uttar Pradesh	22903	7.28
West Bengal	21038	6.69
A&N Islands	29	0.01
Chandigarh	350	0.11
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
Lakshadweep	0	0.00
Daman & Diu	0	0.00
Delhi	18153	5.77
Pondicherry	35	0.01
Others & Unallocated	17459	5.55
All India	314635	100.00

#### Export Processing Zones

1381. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed the State Governments either in Private Sector or in Joint Venture to set up Export Processing Zones in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of Export Processing Zones established in the country, as on date;

(d) whether the Government have undertaken any study to evaluate the performance of the existing Export Processing Zones; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Five Export Processing Zones (EPZs) have been approved for establishment in Private/Joint Sector, as under:

	Name of the Promoter	Location
1.	M/s. Diamond & Gem. Development Corporation Mumbai.	Surat (Gujarat).
2.	M/s. Kay Foam Ltd., Mumbai.	Kandiveli (E), Mumbai, (Maharashtra).
3.	M/s. Colanac International (P) Ltd., Madras.	Singidivakam Village, Kancheepuram Taluk (Tamil Nadu).
4.	M/s. TIDCO Ltd., Madras.	Nanguneri, Tirunelveli Distt. (Tamil Nadu).
5.	Government of U.P.	Greater Nodia (Distt. Gautambudh Nagar), U.P.

The private EPZ at Surat has become functional from 2.1.96. The other private/joint sector EPZs are yet to become operational.

(c) There are Seven Export Processing Zones (EPZs) in the country set up by the Government in Kandla (Gujarat), Santa Cruz, Bombay (Maharashtra), Noida (Uttar Pradesh), Madras (Tamil Nadu), Cochin (Kerala), Falta (West Bengal) and Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh).

(d) and (e) A study on Export Processing Zones was carried out through the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) in 1993 which reviewed the functioning of the EPZs and suggested a strategy to accelerate exports from the EPZs.

#### Production and Export of Tea

1382. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total production and export of tea during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have explored any possibility to increase the production of tea both from traditional and non-traditional States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken and proposed to be taken to increase the export of tea?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Production and export of tea during the last three years has been as follows:

Year	Production (mn. kgs)	Exports	
		Quantity (mn. kgs)	Value (Rs. crores)
1997	810.61	203.00	1774.78
1998	870.40	210.34	2309.44
1999	805.61	190.18	1848.63

(Source: Tea Board)

(b) and (c) Steps taken to increase production of tea both in traditional and non traditional areas include financial assistance by Tea Board to the tea industry through its various developmental schemes for encouraging extension planting, re-planting, rejuvenation, pruning, infilling, creation of irrigation facilities and drainage, extension of advisory services, research and development support etc.

(d) With a view to increase exports of tea, the Government/Tea Board have been analysing country-wise exports giving special attention to areas offering potential. Tea Board is in constant touch with the Russian importers to expeditiously lift tea from India under the Debt Repayment Route Protocol. Tea Board also acts to remove bottlenecks in exports to individual markets whenever these are noticed. Other steps taken to increase exports of Indian tea include:

- (i) participation in major trade fairs/exhibitions abroad;
- (ii) field sampling at speciality stores and in principal markets.
- (iii) media campaign to increase consumer awareness of the speciality of Indian teas and to popularise the Tea Board marketing symbol which stands for pure Indian tea.

(iv) exchange of tea delegations between India and tea importing countries.

#### **Export Growth**

1383. SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared a long and a medium term export strategy to boost the export;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the rate of growth of export during the last six months ending December, 1999 as compared to the same period of previous year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) The Department of Commerce has prepared a Medium Term strategy covering sectoral and directional aspects for achieving 1% share in world exports. The sectoral strategy discusses sector specific issues and suggests various measures to improve trade in these sectors. The directional strategy suggests a special focus on emerging markets in Africa, Latin America, and CIS countries apart from exports in the existing markets.

(c) The rate of growth for the period April - December, 1999 as compared to the same period of previous year in US dollar terms is provisionally at 12.93%.

#### **Direct Loans to Co-operative Banks**

1384. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to give direct loan to various Co-operative Banks and Co-operative Finance Sectors has been received from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development by the Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Export of Tea to Russia**

1385. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to decline in the Rouble's value, the export of Indian tea to Russia has considerably suffered;

(b) if so, the percentage of decline in the export of Indian tea to Russia during 1999 as a consequence thereof and the anticipated decline in exports during the current year; and

(c) the strategy formulated by the Government to step up the exports of Indian tea to Russia and to explore other markets?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) No, Sir. Export of tea to Russia during April-November 1999 was 55.95 mn. kgs. as compared to 48.66 mn. kgs during the corresponding period of previous year thereby registering an increase of 7.29 mn. kgs.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government/Tea Board have adopted a multi pronged strategy to promote export of tea to Russia which include the following:

- (i) Tea Board signed an agreement with the Russian Tea & Coffee Association in December, 1998 according to which Russia will import Indian tea at an approximate annual volume of 1 lakh tonne for a period of six years from 1999-2005.
- (ii) Tea Board is interacting with the Russian importers on a regular basis to expeditiously lift teas from India under the Debt Repayment Route under the above agreement.
- (iii) Consignment exports to Russia against the Debt Repayment Route have been allowed to give a push to exports.
- (iv) Steps are being taken to increase export of tea in value added form viz. packet tea, tea bags and instant tea in place of bulk tea.
- (v) A delegation led by Chairman, Tea Board, visited Russia and Ukraine in July '99 with the objective of promoting tea trade.
- (vi) An Indian Tea Conference was organised by the Tea Board at Sochi on 16th and 17th July, 1999.

In addition to the above, Government and the Tea Board have been analysing country-wise exports of tea giving special attention to areas offering potential. Tea Board also acts to remove bottlenecks in exports to individual markets whenever these are noticed.

Certain other steps taken to increase exports of tea include:—

- (i) participation in major trade fairs/exhibitions abroad;
- (ii) field sampling at speciality stores and in principal markets.
- (iii) media campaign to increase consumer awareness of the speciality of Indian teas and to popularise the Tea Board marketing symbol which stands for pure Indian tea.
- (iv) exchange of tea delegations between India and tea importing countries.

[Translation]

#### **Salaries of PSU Employees**

1386. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a high level Committee of Union Ministers for considering the issues relating to the salaries of Public Sector Undertaking employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its composition and terms of reference; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (c) A Group of Ministers comprising Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Ministers of Labour, Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises, Power, Parliamentary Affairs and Information Technology, Commerce and Industry, Textiles, Surface Transport & Finance has been constituted.

The Group of Ministers is to consider & make recommendations in respect of the issues relating to payment to wages, salaries and statutory dues of employees in Central Public Undertakings, etc., besides examining the proposals relating to (1) Amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and (2) New Legislation for Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service of Contract Labour in India. No time limit has been fixed by which the Group may submit its report.

*[English]***Shares of Public Sector Banks**

1387. DR. C. KRISHNAN:  
SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public sector banks whose shares are being listed in stock exchanges along with the names of stock exchanges;

(b) the names of the banks among them, whose shares are in demat form and physical form, separately;

(c) whether the Government propose to take policy decision to have shares of all nationalised banks in demat form and also direct them to list shares least in half of the total exchanges in the country in order to increase market capitalisation of these shares and accessibility to more share holders in sale and purchase of these shares; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) As reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the names of Public Sector Banks whose shares are being listed in Stock Exchanges along with the names of Stock Exchanges are given below:

Name of the Bank	Names of Stock Exchanges	Form in which traded
1. State Bank of India	National Stock Exchange (NSE), Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) Stock Exchanges at Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Chennai and New Delhi.	Both in dematerialised (demat) and physical forms
2. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	NSE, BSE and Jaipur S.E.	Only in physical form
3. State Bank of Mysore	BSE, Bangalore S.E. and Chennai S.E.	Only in physical form
4. State Bank of Travancore	NSE, BSE, Cochin S.E. and Chennai S.E.	Only in physical form
5. Bank of Baroda	NSE, BSE, Vadodara S.E.	In demat form
6. Bank of India	Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Delhi and Chennai.	In demat form
7. Corporation Bank	NSE, BSE and Mangalore S.E.	In demat form
8. Dena Bank	NSE, BSE, Delhi S.E. and Ahmedabad S.E.	Both in demat and physical form
9. Oriental Bank of Commerce	NSE, BSE and Delhi S.E.	In demat form
10. Syndicate Bank	NSE, BSE, Mangalore S.E. and Bangalore S.E.	Both in physical and demat form

(c) and (d) It is for the Board of Directors of each bank to decide on the Stock Exchanges in which the banks shares would be listed and the form in which they would be traded, subject to such general directions as may be issued by Security Exchange Board of India from time to time.

**Export of Coir Products**

1388. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the export of coir products made during each of the last three years;



(b) the details of decline or rise in the export during the above said period;

(c) whether the Government have any plan to modernise the coir industry in the country to increase the production and export of coir products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN): (a) The export of coir products made during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
1996-97	46468	212.58
1997-98	49850	238.93
1998-99	55490	292.19

(b) There has been continuous increase in exports during the said period.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Details are given in the statement enclosed.

#### **Statement**

##### *Export of Coir Products*

- (1) "Coi-ret" - a bacterial consortia to reduce the period of retting crushed coconut husk from 10 to 1 month and retting of fibre extracted from green husk within 72 hours has been developed.
- (2) Pithplus for composting coir pith - a problematic waste material into organic manure, has been developed.
- (3) A scheme has been introduced to extend financial assistance for construction of concrete tank for retting fibre extracted from green husk and treatment of ret liquor.
- (4) Motorised traditional ratt for spinning coir yarn with higher productivity and improved quality has been popularized.
- (5) Motorised ratt which reduces drudgery in spinning and produces improved quality of coir yarn with increased productivity, has been developed and popularized.

(6) Automatic Spinning machine to eliminate the drudgery in spinning and production of good quality yarn with higher productivity, has been developed and popularised.

(7) Semi automatic loom for weaving coir matting with higher productivity and improved quality, has been developed and popularised.

(8) Fully automatic loom for weaving coir matting to eliminate drudgery in weaving matting on handloom and producing good quality coir matting with higher productivity, has been developed.

(9) A scheme has been formulated to extend financial assistance to set up coir units with modern machinery for extraction of fibre, manufacture of coir yarn and products in brown fibre sector.

(10) A project titled "Technology Transfer, Modernization and Capacity building in the Indian coir sector" under a UNDP funded scheme has been formulated.

#### **ACC Factory at Kurkunta (Karnataka)**

1389. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ACC factory at Kurkunta in Gulbarga district of Karnataka has been closed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and since when it is lying closed;

(c) whether the salary is being paid to its employees;

(d) if not, since when; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to restart this factory at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN): (a) ACC has no cement factory at Kurkunta in Gulbarga District of Karnataka.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]**Supply of Bauxite to Aluminium Plant**

1390. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of Bauxite to Corba Aluminium plant of BALCO has been stopped from Raktidadar, Nanhudadar and Hazaridadar mines of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether problem of earning livelihood is being faced by the thousands of families due to the closure of these mines;

(d) whether the proposal to extend the lease period of Raktidadar and Nanhudadar mines for a period of five years is lying pending with the Government; and

(e) if so, the time by which the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken so that the problem of thousands of affected families can be solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Raktidadar and Nanhudadar mines were closed following the expiry of mining lease on 11.9.1999, the Bauxite reserves in these mines being almost exhausted. Hazaridadar mines were closed in 1988 following expiry of the mining lease and environment related problems.

(c) After closure, the BALCO employees working at these sites are being shifted to other projects.

(d) No proposal for extension of mining lease period of Raktidadar and Nanhudadar mines is pending with the Central Government.

(e) Does not arise.

[*English*]**Market Development Assistance Scheme**

1391. SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to continue the Market Development Assistance Scheme after April 1, 2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Government is considering to continue the Market Development Assistance in a different form. The details have not been finalised.

**Privatisation of Coal Mining**

1392. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total areas earmarked for coal mining by the private sector companies in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the private companies or individuals who have applied for the same and awarded the job in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The State-wise total area of identified coal mining blocks for captive mining in the country is as under:—

State	Area (Sq. K.M.)
West Bengal	182.00
Bihar	471.15
Orissa	94.11
Madhya Pradesh	222.30
Maharashtra	47.00
Andhra Pradesh	31.52
	1048.08

(b) The following companies have so far been allotted coal mining blocks in Orissa for captive purposes:—

1. M/s. Indian Aluminium Co.
2. M/s. Kalinga Power Corporation.
3. M/s. Videocon Power Ltd.
4. M/s. Indian Charge Chrome Ltd.
5. M/s. Monnet Ispat Ltd.

### **Discrepancies in Pay Scales in NTC Mills Staff**

1393. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NTC (South) Technical Supervisory Staff are getting lower pay scales than the staff of NTC in South India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any representation has been received from the Technical Supervisory Staff Association from NTC in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Technical supervisory Staff of NTC (SM&MN) are getting lower pay scales than the staff of NTC mills in the South i.e. NTC (TN&P) Ltd. and NTC (APKK&M) Ltd.

(b) In May 1990 it was decided that parity in respect of pay scales, DA other allowances could be implemented as 'package' amongst officers, technicians and supervisory staff employed in NTC mills of (i) NTC (Guj.) Ltd. (ii) NTC (SM) Ltd.; (iii) NTC (MN) Ltd.; (iv) NTC (TN&P) Ltd., vis-a-vis, the other five NTC Subsidiary Corporations. However, the management of NTC (SM) and NTC (MN) did not implement the package. NTC has reported that in the meantime, the Association of the Supervisory Staff have approached the Courts and the matter is sub-judice.

(c) and (d) Some representations have been received in the matter. Since the Association of the Supervisory Staff have approached the Courts, further action will be taken based on the outcome of the case.

### **Domestic Industries**

1394. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have failed to safeguard domestic industry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the existing export incentives schemes have come under sharp criticism in the recent days; and

(e) if so, efforts being made by the Government to make the scheme more targeted and effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government is committed to the development and utilisation of indigenous capabilities in technology and manufacturing and their upgradation to global standards. In pursuance of the policy to facilitate and foster the growth and development of Indian Industry, the Government have taken a number of initiatives, which include the following:

(i) The scope of delicensing has been widened. Barring six industries, the rest are exempt from industrial licensing.

(ii) Industries that do not require an industrial licence only have to submit an Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) to the Secretariat for Industrial Assistance (SIA) in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. Amendments to IEM proposals have also been allowed with effect from 1.7.1998.

(iii) The locational policy has been streamlined to bring it in conformity with the liberalised licensing policy.

(iv) The Government has established the Directorate of Anti-Dumping and the Directorate of Safeguards. While the former militates against attempts by foreign suppliers to undercut the indigenous industry by recourse to unfair pricing of their products, the latter protects the domestic industries from a sudden surge in imports.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The export incentive schemes are widely welcomed by the exporting community in the country and are being used by the exporters extensively for the purpose of promoting exports.

[Translation]

### **Economic Potentiality of Film Industry**

1395. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the economic potentialities have been increased after according the status of industry to the film industry;

(b) whether the persons belonging to this sector have submitted their demands to the Government; and

(c) if so, the details of the demands and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) After the status of Industry Sector was accorded to the film industry, in the Budget for 1999-2000, the benefit of a new section 80 HHF of the Income Tax Act has been made applicable to companies engaged in the export of entertainment software.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has taken up the following proposals received from the film industry with the Ministry of Finance in view of emerging convergence of Information Technology (I.T.), telecommunications and entertainment technologies and for optimizing growth of entertainment industry, thus making it possible to tap its full potential as a foreign exchange earner and to generate employment opportunities:

- (i) rates of customs duty on professional equipment for films, television and music industry may be similar to the duty structure laid down for I.T. Sector;
- (ii) customs duty and countervailing duty on color raw stock be waived as it is not manufactured in India;
- (iii) exemption from payment of excise duty on pre-recorded video cassettes may be given with retrospective effect;
- (iv) excise duty on compact discs be waived as in the case of pre-recorded cassettes in order to deprive manufacturers of pirated CDs of an unfair price advantage;
- (v) benefits of the new section 80HHF of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to be made applicable to proprietors, individuals etc. engaged in the export of entertainment software as well and with retrospective effect from 1.4.89.

[English]

#### **Direct Tax/GDP Ratio**

1396. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the direct tax/GDP ratio as on date;

(b) how it compares to that prevalent in 1990-91;

(c) the reasons for low direct tax/GDP ratio; and

(d) the steps taken to increase this ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) The Direct tax/GDP ratio for the year 1999-2000 is 3.01% taking into account the proposed Revised Estimates of Direct Tax Collection.

(b) It compares favourably since the tax/GDP ratio for 1999-2000 is 3.01% as against 2.06% for the year 1990-91.

(c) The relatively low direct tax/GDP ratio in India is largely due to the narrowness of the tax base and a greater reliance on indirect taxes for various reasons.

(d) Various significant steps have been taken to further increase this ratio like widening of tax base, enlarging the ambit of TDS provisions, computerisation of tax administration, strengthening of tax recovery measures etc.

#### **Regulations for NBFCs**

1397. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made it mandatory to all Non-Banking Financial Institutions to deposit a portion of amount collected from its depositors with the Government for the safety of the investors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (c) It has not been made mandatory for Non-Banking Financial Institutions to deposit a portion of the amount collected from the depositors with the Government. However, in terms of Section 45 IB of Reserve Bank of India Act, as amended in 1997, every Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) shall invest and continue to invest in India in unencumbered 'approved securities' valued at price not exceeding the current market price of such securities, an amount which at the close of business

on any day, shall not be less than 5% or such higher percentage not exceeding 25% as the Reserve Bank may, from time to time and by notification in the Official Gazette, specify, of the deposits outstanding at the close of business on the last working day of the second preceding quarter. The present requirement of maintenance of liquid assets is 15%. In terms of NBFC Acceptance of Public Deposits (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1998 the approved securities are required to be maintained in custody with a designated banker.

[Translation]

#### **Automobile Industry**

1398. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared any scheme to promote automobile industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the automobile industry in the country including the status of automobile companies which have entered the country alongwith the Maruti Udyog;

(d) whether automobile manufacturing in India is sufficient to meet the demand abroad;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to give sanction for the manufacture of higher number of cars; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN): (a) No, Sir. The automobile sector has been delicensed and the simplified procedures applicable to delicensed sectors are also applicable to the automobile sector.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The present status of the automobile sector is shown in the statement-I attached. The status of the automobile companies which have entered the country along with the Maruti Udyog Limited is shown in the statement-II attached.

(d) and (e) After liberalisation, there has been substantial capacity creation, in the automobile sector, both in four wheeler segment and two/three wheeler segment. In so far as meeting the demands abroad is concerned, no such study has been conducted.

(f) and (g) Since the Sector has been delicensed, no sanction of the Government for manufacture of cars is required. The entrepreneurs, however, are required to file an Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) with the Secretariat for Industrial Assistance (SIA) in the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion.

#### **Statement I**

##### *Presents Status of automobile sector*

Segment	Production		Sales (incl. of exports)		Exports	
	1998-99 (upto Jan 1999)	1999-2000 (upto Jan 2000)	1998-99 (upto Jan 1999)	1999-2000 (upto Jan, 2000)	1998-99 (upto Jan 1999)	1999-2000 (upto Jan, 2000)
Passenger Cars	313280	447755	325562	508934	18954	16232
Multi Utility Vehicles	91498	95709	88624	92978	1994	3632
Commercial Vehicles	104221	140183	103578	131330	7102	6358
Three Wheelers	174867	171773	170165	167720	17280	15527
Two Wheelers	2752804	3044499	2757900	3045199	77138	62189

**Statement II***Status of automobile companies which have entered the country along with the Maruti Udyog Limited*

Segment	Production		Sales (incl. of exports)		Exports	
	1998-99 (up to Jan 1999)	1999-2000 (upto Jan 2000)	1998-99 (upto Jan 1999)	1999-2000 (upto Jan, 2000)	1998-99 (upto Jan 1999)	1999-2000 (upto Jan, 2000)
Daewoo Motors (India) Ltd.	NA*	NA*	8,249	29,549	00	895
Fiat India Automobiles Ltd.	2,738	54	2,574	60	00	00
Ford India Limited	NA*	NA*	2,776	4,523	00	00
General Motors Ltd.	2,790	1,939	2,962	2,036	00	00
Hindustan Motors Ltd.	16,742	20,914	15,795	21,093	00	00
Honda Sael Card India Ltd.	NA*	NA*	7,668	7,383	00	14
Hyundai Motor India Ltd.	11,765	37,686	11,201	59,773	00	10
Ind. Auto Ltd.	7,311	16,039	7,030	17,649	6	157
Maruti Udyog Ltd.	268,566	326,693	263,681	323,058	17,155	14,618
Mercedes Benz India Limited	1,132	359	1,012	748	494	292
PAL - Peugeot Ltd.	389	32	434	9	00	00

[Source: Society for Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)]

*[English]***Pending Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda**

1399. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda (IEMs) of industrialists and companies pending with the Government for setting up units of major and medium level industries in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the time by which these IEMs are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN): (a) and

(b) As per the existing industrial policy all industrial undertakings exempt from obtaining an industrial licence are required to file an Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEM) and obtain an acknowledgement. No further approval is required.

Hence the question of pendency and/or clearance of IEMs does not arise.

*[Translation]***Capacity of Air Solapur, Maharashtra**

1400. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the broadcasting capacity of All India Radio at Solapur in Maharashtra is very low and the programmes aired from this station are not properly audible in the adjoining areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to augment the transmission power and range of the AIR at Solapur;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with estimated cost of the proposed augmentation; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The programmes aired from AIR, Solapur operating on one KW Medium Wave Transmitter, can be heard within a radius of approximately 34 kilometers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The power of the existing transmitter at AIR, Solapur is considered adequate for serving the local population. The adjoining areas which fall outside the coverage range of AIR, Solapur get adequate radio coverage from other AIR stations operating in the State of Maharashtra.

[English]

#### **Economic Development**

1401. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes formulated and initiated by the Government for economic development in the country during the last five years under the new economic reforms, State-wise; and

(b) the present status of such programmes along with the budgetary provision made by Government in this regard during the Ninth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) The economic reforms are initiatives focussed primarily at improving the policy environment. The Government have initiated major economic reforms since 1991 in

industrial policy, exchange rate policies, foreign investment policy, taxation, infrastructure and the Financial sector. These reforms have had a favourable impact on the economy in terms of acceleration of overall growth of the economy, build up of a comfortable foreign exchange reserve position, lower rate of inflation and a substantial inflow of foreign capital. The reforms are a continuing process aimed at faster growth with employment and equity.

#### **Soiled Notes**

1402. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that banks continue to insert soiled currency notes in stapled wads of notes of different denominations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of guidelines for accepting soiled notes from public and their destruction by the Reserve Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reserve Bank has already issued instructions to all the banks maintaining currency chests to issue only clean re-issuable notes.

(c) The Bank has issued instructions to all the public sector banks and the branches of private banks maintaining currency chests to accept soiled notes from public freely and issue clean reissuable notes in exchange. They have also been advised to accept even cut and mutilated notes from public for exchange under the RBI Note Refund Rules. The soiled notes accumulated at the currency chests are remitted to Reserve Bank for examination for their genuineness and accuracy. After examination, they are destroyed by the Reserve Bank by incineration or by shredding/briquetting.

#### **Import - Export of Indian Goods**

1403. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of top 10 importing countries of Indian goods recorded during 1999-2000, till date;

(b) the position of those countries in the list of exporters of goods to India during the above period; and

(c) the special efforts made by the Government for increasing the export to those countries which have a favourable balance of trade with India during 2000-2001?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) As per the latest provisional disaggregated data for the period April-October, 1999-2000 provided by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Calcutta, the details of top 10 importing countries of Indian goods and their position in the list of exporters of goods to India are given as under:

Top importing countries of Indian goods	Position of the Countries in the List of exporters to India
1. United States of America	1
2. Hong Kong	20
3. United Kingdom	5
4. United Arab Emirates	6
5. Federal Republic of Germany	11
6. Japan	8
7. Belgium	2
8. Italy	19
9. Russia	21
10. Netherlands	25

(c) Export Promotion Measures are continuously being taken by the Government to increase the exports. These measures include besides simplification of procedures and various other measures as enumerated in Exim Policy, multilateral and bilateral initiatives and identification of thrust sectors and focus regions to bridge the gap in trade balance.

#### **Development of Poultry**

1404. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NABARD has undertaken a study on the development of poultry in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it had undertaken a study by constituting a Working Group on "Poultry Farming — Current Status and Sustainability in Highly Concentrated Areas". Based on the field observations and extensive discussions held with poultry farmers, bankers, Government officials and others, the Working Group had made certain recommendations pertaining to the development of poultry. The main recommendations of the Group are given below:

- (i) The bio aspects have to be adhered to while appraising the projects;
- (ii) Fixation of repayment as well as grace period to be on realistic cash flow analysis and financing banks may adopt a flexible approach;
- (iii) Banks may consider extending separate credit limits for working capital wherever necessary;
- (iv) Cost of land may be incorporated in the project cost and value of land upto 10% of total project cost could be considered as margin money;
- (v) Additional term loan/demand loan as well as working capital limit on short term basis may be sanctioned in the event of natural calamities, disease outbreaks, etc. and existing loan may be rescheduled/extended, wherever necessary;
- (vi) Banks may consider provision of captive feed plants for all the poultry projects having more than 1000 birds;
- (vii) In cases of new projects banks may satisfy themselves that entrepreneur has adequate experience and/or training in the poultry farming;
- (viii) Banks may encourage proposals for brooding and growing operations at a different place subject to financial viability;
- (ix) Poultry units upto 10000 birds may generally be considered on a cluster basis.

NABARD has issued a circular to all scheduled commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks and co-operative banks in May, 1999 for taking appropriate action.



[Translation]

### Shekhpur Doordarshan Transmission

1405. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shekhpur Doordarshan transmission service of Bihar generally gets disrupted or goes out of order during telecast;

(b) if so, the number of times the transmission got disrupted or went out of order during the last six months and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for improvement in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the Government are contemplating to check the transmission failures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) As per reports received, the Low Power TV transmitter at Sheikhpura in Bihar is functioning normally and no major breakdown has been reported during the last six months. However, due to failure of local power supply, interruption in service occurs for about 1 to 2 minutes each time while switching over the source of power supply from mains to diesel generator and vice-versa.

[English]

### Bank Loans to Maharashtra

1406. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADoba MANDLIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the District-wise number of public sector banks functioning in Maharashtra;

(b) whether there has been a decline in quantum of loan granted by most of these banks to the priority sectors along with agriculture and small scale industrial sector; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) District-wise number of Public sector banks in Maharashtra is given below:

Name of Districts	No. of banks	Name of Districts	No. of banks
Ahmadnagar	18	Nanded	15
Akola	16	Nandurbar	7
Amravati	17	Nasik	20
Aurangabad	22	Osmanabad	6
Bhandara	11	Parbhani	8
Bid	6	Pune	26
Buldhana	6	Raigad	15
Chandrapur	14	Ratnagiri	11
Dhule	13	Sangli	15
Gadchitoli	3	Satara	11
Greater Bombay	27	Sindhudurg	8
Jalgaon	16	Sholapur	20
Jalna	11	Thane	26
Kolhapur	20	Wardha	12
Latur	11	Washim	5
Nagpur	27	Yavatmal	13

(b) No, Sir. Public sector banks' lending to priority sector including to agriculture in Maharashtra during the last two years has increased as given below:

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	March 1997	March 1998
Total Priority Sector Lending	1045326	1269768
Of which to Agriculture	312853	340292

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

### Bilateral Trade Ties with Indonesia

1407. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have proposed to expand bilateral trade ties with Indonesia;

(b) if so, the new areas identified therefor;

(c) whether any Memorandum of Understanding signed between India and Indonesia for the establishment of bilateral trade ties; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) It is Government's continuous endeavour to expand trade ties with Indonesia and this process was continued further during the visit of Indonesian President (February 7-9, 2000).

(b) Some new areas which were identified during the visit were computer hardware and software, hydro-carbon including LNG, bulk drugs, food products and fertilizers.

(c) A Memorandum of Understanding was signed, on 9th February, 2000, between MMTC and its counterpart in Indonesia - KADIN - on counter trade, for sourcing items from either country.

(d) The commodities identified under the MOU to be exported from India included wheat, rice, soyabean, coffee, bulk drugs, pig iron, computer hardware and software. Items of export from Indonesia to India include crude, fertilizers, natural gas and food products.

#### **Bank Loans to Sick Industries**

1408. SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries declared sick in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of workers involved in these sick industries;

(c) the amount of bank loans given to these sick industries; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to revive these sick industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

#### **Setting up of Export Processing Zones in Karnataka**

1409. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Export Processing Zones, State-wise, location-wise;

(b) the details of products being exported from Karnataka and its percentage in the total exports of the country;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up any Export Processing Zones in Karnataka in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) There are Seven Export Processing Zones (EPZs) in the country set up by the Government in Kandla (Gujarat), Santa Cruz, Bombay (Maharashtra), Noida (Uttar Pradesh), Madras (Tamil Nadu), Cochin (Kerala), Falta (West Bengal) and Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh).

(b) State-wise data on exports is not maintained.

(c) No, Sir. It was decided in 1992 not to set up any new EPZ under Government of India. However, Export Processing Zones can be established by State Governments or in joint/private sector.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Import of Textile**

1410. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the import of textiles during the last few years;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for this;

(c) if so, the value of import made during 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99; and

(d) the details of the quality of cloth and the items imported alongwith the names of the countries from which it was imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) During the last three years, imports of textile products have shown increasing trend. The imports take place due to a variety of reasons, mainly due to commercial factors. The provisional import data for the last three years are given below:

Year	Value in Rs. Lakhs
1996-97	263,987.28
1997-98	301,268.88
1998-99	329,729.21
1998-99 (Apr.-Nov.)	237,292.59
1999-2000 (Apr.-Nov)	262,310.76

Source: DGCIS, Calcutta.

The names of major countries of import of fabrics in terms of quantity are given below:

S.No.	Type of fabric	Major countries
1.	Cotton Fabric	China PRP, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong, Japan, Indonesia.
2.	Man-made fabric	China PRP, Chinese Taipei, Korea RP, Hong Kong, Japan U.A.E.
3.	Woollen Fabric	Italy, Korea RP, U.K. Hong Kong, USA.
4.	Silk fabric	China PRP, Chinese Taipei, USA.

[English]

#### Investment in Industrial Sector

1411. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment in Industrial Sector during the last Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of projections for Ninth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the details of investment in this sector for Kerala, Plan-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN): (a) to (c) Plan outlays under the Industry and Minerals Sector (including Village & Small Scale Industries) are as under:

	(Rs. in crore)	
Five Year Plan	Central Sector Outlay	State Plan Outlay for Kerala
First Five Year Plan	142.10	1.04
Second Five Year Plan	747.00	6.25
Third Five Year Plan	1573.00	17.20
Fourth Five Year Plan	3299.50	21.96
Fifth Five Year Plan	9326.52	75.75
Sixth Five Year Plan	12771.47	159.50
Seventh Five Year Plan	18552.97	208.00
Eighth Five Year Plan	37539.00	810.00
Ninth Five Year Plan	51664.00	1125.86

(Source: The Plan Documents)

#### Staff in Radio Station at Cochin

1412. SHRI GEORGE EDEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is shortage of staff in the F.M. Radio Station at Cochin;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the shortage of staff has affected the functioning of Radio Station; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) All India Radio has been advised to re-deploy and re-adjust the existing staff so that the functioning of Radio Station is not affected.

#### **Bank Loans to Tribals of Orissa**

1413. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of various public sector banks set up in Orissa, as on date;

(b) the total deposit and credit of these banks during the last three years;

(c) the steps taken by these banks to extend loan assistance to the local tribals and the result thereof during last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by these banks to promote the savings habits amongst the tribal people of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) Number of branches of various public sector banks in Orissa and total deposits and credit outstanding of these banks during the last three years is given below:

(Amount in Rs lakh)

Bank group	Year	No. of branches	Deposits	Credit
State Bank of India & Associates	March 1997	474	284016	150123
	March 1998	478	349549	172804
	March 1999	479	362519	157989
Nationalised Banks	March 1997	861	354900	156256
	March 1998	862	431356	171956
	March 1999	883	534773	214823

(c) The public sector banks have been providing credit assistance to Weaker Sections including tribal people under priority sector lending. The priority sector lending of public sector banks in Orissa has increased from Rs. 152438 lakhs in March 1996 to Rs. 190125 lakh in March 1997 and further to Rs. 208920 lakh in March 1998.

(d) As at the end of March 1999, rural areas of Orissa was served by 1619 branches of commercial banks with aggregate deposits of Rs. 331570 lakhs. With the spread of branches in rural areas the banking habits of the population is also expected to grow.

#### **Expansion of SCCL**

1414. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the plan of Government to expand the Singareni Collieries Company Limited;

(b) whether any external finance has been sought for such an expansion;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any attempt to broad bore equity of Singareni Collieries is on the anvil; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The Government of India have approved the capital restructuring plan of Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) on 21.3.99. The equity investment by Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of India in SCCL as per the approved capital restructuring plan are as under:

(i) Government of Andhra Pradesh would invest in the equity of the company an amount of Rs. 268.00 crores during the IX Plan period. This amount of Rs. 268.00 crores includes Rs.

167.00 crores already provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh towards equity of the company in 1997-98 and 1998-99 and additional equity investment of Rs. 101 crores to be provided by the State Government in the equity of the company during the remaining period of the IX Plan.

- (ii) Government of India would invest in the equity of the company an amount of Rs. 257.51 crores during the IX Plan period. This amount of Rs. 257.51 crores includes Rs. 160.47 crores already provided by the Government of India towards equity of the company in 1997-98 and 1998-99 and additional equity investment of Rs. 97.04 crores to be provided by the Government of India in the equity of the company during the remaining period of the IX Plan.

The details of pattern of financing for the proposed investment of Rs. 1665.32 crores, are given below:—

	(Rs. crores)
Government of Andhra Pradesh—Equity	268.00
Government of India—Equity	257.51
Government of India—Loan	77.50
Government of India—Bilateral Credit	61.62
Internal Resources	1000.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>1665.32</b>

With the above proposed investment, SCCL would achieve a production of 34.012 million tonnes by the terminal year of IX Plan from the production level of 28.734 million tonnes during 1996-97 (terminal year of VIII Plan). The break up of investment under existing/ completed, ongoing and new projects during IX Plan period is given below:

Investment during IX Plan (Rs. Crores)	
Existing/completed projects	746.38
Ongoing projects	441.32
New projects	372.59
Non-mining projects	105.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>1665.32</b>

(d) and (e) The Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of India propose to invest Rs. 268 crores

and Rs. 257.51 crores towards equity during IX Plan period in SCCL. With the proposed equity investment, the equity base of SCCL would improve from Rs. 1207.69 crores as on 31st March, 1997 to Rs. 1733.20 crores by the end of IX Plan period.

#### **Agreement for Coverage of Cricket Events**

1415. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been made by the Government/Prasar Bharati of Rs. 450 crore for sponsoring and telecasting cricket programmes during the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the income likely to be earned by Doordarshan as a result thereof during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has acquired exclusive telecast rights of cricket events organised by BCCI in India till September 2004. It has entered into an agreement with M/s. Buddha Films Ltd. for marketing of air time on telecast of these events. It is likely to generate a revenue of Rs. 450 crores. Under this agreement cricket will be shown exclusively on DD Channels and will be marketed by Buddha films.

#### **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act**

1416. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 17, 1999 to Unstarred Question No. 2818 and state:

(a) the number of cases out of those which were registered under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances during the last three years have so far been disposed of, till date;

(b) the average time taken in disposing of a case;

(c) whether there is a need to amend the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) A total number of 22,980 drug related cases were disposed of during the last three years.

(b) The time taken in disposal of cases under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act varies from case to case and court to court through out the country.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A Bill to amend the NDPS Act, 1985 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 9th July, 1998. The Standing Committee on Finance which examined the Bill has submitted its report, which is under process.

[Translation]

#### Farm Export

1417. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:  
SHRI ARUN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in "The Economic Times" dated December, 21, 1999 captioned, "Farm goods dip to 15% of total exports";

(b) if so, whether there has been gradual decline in the exports of agricultural products;

(c) if so, the total value of the said exports during each of the last three years and the percentage it constitute of the total value of exports from the country; separately;

(d) whether the Government have ascertained the reasons for continuous decline in its percentage; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) International trade in agricultural commodities is dependent on prevailing international demand coinciding with domestic ability to supply, prevailing world prices of commodities, the varieties being traded and consumer preferences. The country's total exports and agricultural exports (in terms of value Rs. in

crores) and the percentage share of export of agricultural products to total exports during the last four years is as under:—

#### Export of Agricultural Products

Year	Country's total Exports (Rs. in crores)	Agricultural Exports (Rs. in crores)	%share of Agricultural Exports against Country's total exports
1995-96	106353.35	17496.40	16.45
1996-97	118817.31	24362.57	20.50
1997-98	126285.76	23798.37	18.80
1998-99	141604	25225	17.81

[English]

#### FDI in Super Markets

1418. SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to allow foreign investment in super market sector dealing with retail consumer goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as a consequence of this policy, the foreign investors will get a chance to create a chain of super markets and consumer goods which will adversely affect Indian goods; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to save the domestic super markets?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) Prior to February, 1998, Government approved 4 proposals for setting up chain of super store/super market retail store/healthcare retail outlets with foreign direct investment (FDI).

(c) and (d) FDI is not seen as a threat to an efficient domestic super market industry. However, as per current policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in running super markets is not being permitted. Cash and carry whole-sale trading in the domestic market only is permitted.

### **Implementations of Public Sector Undertakings Projects**

1419. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Committee to consider the reasons for slow down of public spending and the delayed implementation of PSU projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of main points referred to the Committee by the Government; and

(d) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (c) A Standing Committee has been set up in each Ministry/Department headed by Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary with representatives of the Planning Commission, Department of Expenditure and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to monitor the time and cost overruns in projects costing Rs. 50 crores and above relating to Infrastructure Sectors. The guidelines on the subject were issued by the Planning Commission on 19th August, 1998 and 18th November, 1998. These Committees would examine all the proposals on the Revised Cost Estimates (RCE) of Projects costing Rs. 50 crores and above, irrespective of percentage of cost overrun and/or time overrun, except cases where the administrative Ministries/Departments are themselves competent to sanction the increase in the cost before the proposal for RCE is submitted for approval by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). For projects costing Rs. 200 crores and above which do not fall under the purview of the Public Investment Board/Expenditure Finance Committee (PIB/EFC), the concerned administrative Ministry/Department will submit the recommendations to a Committee headed by the Finance Secretary and thereafter the proposal for RCE with recommendations and action taken would be submitted for approval of the CCEA.

(d) The Standing Committee would examine proposals for revised cost estimates as and when it is submitted for approval by the Public Investment Board/Expenditure Finance Committee (PIB/EFC). This is a continuous process and the time limit for submission of a report would be governed by the PIB/EFC procedures.

### **Export of Agricultural Production**

1420. SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate long-term agricultural export policy to capitalise on the Country's comparative advantage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of world class referral laboratories for testing agro products available in the country, location-wise;

(e) whether the Government propose to set up more such laboratories in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c) Policy of exports of agriculture products forms an integral part of the Export-Import Policy of the country. The policy regarding exports of agricultural products is governed principally by the concerns of India's food security, maximising farm incomes and earning foreign exchange. Review of export performance of agricultural products is an ongoing process and accordingly policy interventions are made, as and when considered necessary with a view to making agriculture exports increasingly viable.

(d) to (f) National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) has been entrusted by the Govt. of India to assess the laboratories following ISO/IEC Guide 25 engaging independent assessors with technical background. Assessors are trained by NABL following international guidelines. NABL conducts annual surveillance of these laboratories to ensure that they are maintaining the quality system standards and technical competence. The Laboratories are set up by concerned Ministries and independent laboratories are set up in private sector also. Some of the laboratories which have been given accreditation by NABL which carry out food testing as part of their activity are: (i) Vimta Laboratory Ltd., Hyderabad, (ii) Food Research Analysis Centre, New Delhi, (iii) Bureau of Indian Standards, Ghaziabad, (iv) Shriram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi, (v) Shriram Institute for Industrial Research, Bangalore, SGS, Chennai, SGS Lab House Chennai.

CFTRI Mysore and several other SGS Laboratories in the country are preparing themselves for accreditation

by NABL. Some of the laboratories following ISO/IEC Guide 25 recognised by BIS in the Food Sector are: (i) Jai Research Foundation, Gujarat, (ii) Chokai Analytical Services Ltd., Madhya Pradesh, (iii) International Testing Centre, Hyderabad, (iv) Defence Food Laboratory, Mysore, (v) National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnataka, (vi) National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Haryana, (vii) Central Food Technological Research Institute, Karnataka. Spices Board under Ministry of Commerce and Industry have established Quality Evaluation and Upgradation Laboratory in Cochin which follows international standard of analysis of Spices and spices products for physical, chemical and microbial contaminants. Another quality upgradation Laboratory and Technical Consultancy Division, of international standard has been established in Sept. '97 at a cost of Rs. one crore by CEPC at Quilon, Kerala for testing cashew and other food products.

#### **Performance of NABARD**

1421. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of NABARD during the current years in terms of financial support to Financial Institutions for developmental/production activities in Rural Sector, State-wise as per the targets set and achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof as per the standard assessment norms for the updated period during the current year alongwith performance during the preceding two years by the States in general and Maharashtra in particular;

(c) the details of proposals from Maharashtra are pending and the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon, project-wise; and

(d) the details of new schemes proposed to be launched during 2000-2001?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) The activities of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are monitored by Government on an on-going basis. An in-depth review of NABARD's operations is conducted by its Board of Directors which comprises, amongst others, senior representatives from the Finance, Agriculture and Rural Development Ministries and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). An annual review of NABARD's activities is also tabled in Parliament alongwith the annual report of NABARD. The State-wise credit-related functions, achievements under investment credit and production credit are analysed and presented in the Annual Report of NABARD. NABARD also has a well structured monitoring arrangement covering, inter-alia, District oriented monitoring, technical monitoring, scheme-oriented monitoring, mid-term review of implementation of schemes and ex-post evaluation of schemes. The State-level deficiencies and implementation difficulties are also reviewed at the State Level Bankers' Committee Meetings where State Governments, commercial banks, RBI and NABARD are represented. Further, NABARD also holds structured discussions with the Departments of the State Governments, wherever considered necessary, to resolve outstanding issues. NABARD has reported that for the year 1999-2000 the flow of refinance from NABARD to banks is projected at Rs. 5200 crores as against an achievement of Rs. 4520 crore for 1998-99. As regards Maharashtra, an amount of Rs. 356.55 crore was provided during 1998-99 as against disbursement of Rs. 332.60 crore during 1997-98.

(c) 23 investment proposals for refinance, as per the enclosed statement, from 5 banks in Maharashtra are under consideration for sanction by NABARD. Additional information have been sought by NABARD from banks for processing them.

(d) No new schemes of refinancing is proposed to be launched during 2000-2001.

#### **Statement**

*Details of the proposals/projects for sanction by NABARD in Maharashtra*

(Rs. in crore)			
S.No.	Name of the scheme	Name of the Bank	Total financing outlay
1	2	3	4
1.	Sunitabai Bonde LIS, Jalgaon	Maharashtra State Coop. Bank	66.38
2.	Murudeshwar LIS, Parabhani	—do—	46.28



1	2	3	4
3.	Morwad, Prabhani	Maharashtra State Coop. Bank	154.33
4.	Shri Ram SPPS, Kolhapur	—do—	61.35
5.	Shri Vithal LIS, Kolhapur	—do—	30.44
6.	Shri Sidheshwar LIS, Kolhapur	—do—	98.58
7.	Jawahar Talinkede, Kolhapur	-do-	167.83
8.	Jawahar Upare, Kolhapur	-do-	380.81
9.	Shri Navanath LIS, Ahmednagar	Union Bank of India	8.68
10.	Shri Jagdam LIS, Ahmednagar	-do-	5.52
11.	Vanalkshmi LIS, Kolhapur	United Western Bank Ltd.	23.42
12.	Hanuman LIS, Kolhapur	Bank of Baroda	125.25
13.	Shri Chhatrapati Shahu LIS Kolhapur.	-do-	62.55
14.	A.B. Iswharkhathi LIS, Solapur	State Bank of India	5.96
15.	G.S. Umbarje LIS, Solapur	Bank of India	12.56
16.	B.B. Jadhav LIS	State Bank of India	6.65
17.	Cold Storage & Procooling Unit Co- operative Marketing Society, Lasalgaon, Nasik	Maharashtra State Co- operative Bank	76.50
18.	Nasik Flora	Bank of Baroda	393.98
19.	Development of Market Yard, Dhule	State Bank of India	175.00
20.	Construction of Shopping Complex Nasik	Maharashtra State Co- operative Bank	316.09
21.	M/s. Srivardha: Biotech, Kolhapur	Bank of India	138.09
22.	Ginning Processing Unit, Nasik	Maharashtra State Co- operative Bank	100.29

Abbreviation used: LIS: Lift Irrigation Scheme SPPS:

#### Import of Pulses

1422. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have imported a large quantity of pulses; and

(b) if so, the quantity and value thereof during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) Pulses are covered under ITC (HS) classification 07.13. As per EXIM policy, all pulses excepting Australian lupin seeds are freely importable. However, import of toxic pulses such as Blache Fleur or Vicia Sativa are prohibited.

Details of pulses imported during the last three years are as follows:

	Quantity in Tonnes Value in Rs. Crores			
	Total Import of Pulses		Imported on Govt. Account	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1997-98	1008161	1194.64	Nil	Nil
1998-99	312744	404.52	Nil	Nil
1999-2000	137339*	183.24*	97000	139.00

\*Upto November, 1999 only.

#### Upgradation of Cities

1423. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cities in various States have been upgraded as A, B, C etc. for the purpose of granting House Rent and City Allowances and some other benefits to Government employees during 1995 to till date;

(b) if so, the details of such cities so upgraded in each year and the reasons for its upgradation; and

(c) the plans to upgrade cities during the years 2000-2001 and 2002 with particular reference to Jamnagar city of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) The following cities have been upgraded for the purpose of regulating House Rent Allowance and/or City Compensatory Allowance since 1995:—

Sl.	City	Upgraded Class	Year	Criteria
1.	Tiruchirappalli	B-2	1995	Re-constitution of the municipal area by the State Government
2.	Salem	B-2	1995	-do-
3.	Tirunelveli	B-2	1995	-do-
4.	Asansol	B-2	1996	-do-
5.	Oulgaret	C	1997	-do-
6.	Jammu	B-2	1998	Special circumstances, viz., influx of refugees
7-8.	Delhi & Mumbai	A-1	1997	Based on recommendations of 5th Pay Commission, new class added.
9-10	Calcutta & Chennai	A-1	1998	Parity with Principal Metropolitan cities, viz. Delhi & Mumbai.

(c) There is no proposal presently under consideration for further upgradation of any city.

#### Disinvestment in Gas Authority of India

1424. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government disinvested in respect of Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL), by selling its shares in October-November this year;

(b) if so, the sale price per share;

(c) the total number of shares sold; and

(d) the amount fetched thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) In November, 1999, Government disinvested 135 million Shares of GAIL in the GDR market at a market driven price of Rs. 70/- per share, yielding Rs. 945 crores approximately.

[Translation]

**LPT/VLPT in Himachal Pradesh**

1425 SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of L.P.T./V.L.P.T. sanctioned/proposed to be constructed during 2000-2001 in Himachal Pradesh alongwith locations thereof;

(b) the present position of their construction;

(c) the funds provided for setting up of those transmitters; and

(d) the time by which these transmitters are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) One Low Power Transmitter (LPT) at Mandi for DD2 and eight Very Low Power Transmitters (VLPTs) one each at Bijli Mahadev, Dalhausi, Tissa, Jhetingri, Kaja, Awah Devi, Nehri and Ashapuri are presently under implementation. Equipments for the above transmitters have been procured. Installation works are in progress at Mandi and site for Bijli Mahadev and Tissa have been taken over. Finalisation of sites for the remaining projects is in progress.

(c) Total capital cost of the above mentioned 9 transmitters is Rs. 7.02 crores.

(d) The project at Mandi is expected to be completed by May, 2000. The remaining projects are expected to be completed in phases, before 2001 subject to timely availability of sites and financial resources.

**Functioning of T.V. Transmission**

1426. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Low Power T.V. Transmission Centres in the country are not functioning properly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether most of the equipment in these transmission centres are out of order;

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to get these equipment repaired/replaced;

(e) whether the Government propose to set up High Power Transmitters in all the parts of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) 190 transmitters out of 718 Low Power Transmitters in the Doordarshan network relay partial transmission due to constraints of staff.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise..

(e) and (f) At present, 97 High Power transmitters are functioning in various parts of the country. For further expansion of coverage, 72 high power transmitter projects have been approved and are under various stages of implementation in different parts of the country.

**Prices of Gold/Silver**

1427 SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an exorbitant hike in the prices of gold and silver during the last few years;

(b) if so, the extent to which prices of gold and silver have been increased during the last three years and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to make the prices of these commodities stable?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The average price of gold and silver in the Mumbai market since 1996-97 is given below:-

year/month	Gold (Rs. per 10 gram)	Silver (Rs. Per Kg.)
1996-97	5071	7165
1997-98	4347	7352
1998-99	4268	7856
Jan., 1999	4347	7715
Jan., 2000	4509	8124

As compared to the peak average price of Rs. 5,071 in 1996-97, the price of gold in January 2000 recorded a decline of 11.1 per cent. The rate of increase in prices of silver up to January 2000 was 3.7 per cent over March 1999.

After liberalization of gold import policy in 1997, domestic prices of gold have been moving alongwith the international prices, which are influenced by the world demand and supply conditions as well as the policy decisions of the central banks regarding their gold reserves. In the case of silver the price is entirely determined by developments in the international market due to the fact that the domestic demand is met mostly through imports.

The import liberalization of gold was announced in October 1997, which placed gold under Open General Licence (OGL) scheme, authorising 13 designated agencies to import gold. It has already led to a significant decline in domestic prices in the recent years. Government of India announced the Gold Deposit Scheme in the Budget for the year 1999-2000 to mobilise the idle gold in order to meet domestic demand, which has since been operationalised.

[English]

#### **Heavy Industries in Public Sector**

1428. SHRI THIRUNAVUKARASU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Heavy Industries set up in Public Sector during the last three years in the country, alongwith thrust areas, State-wise;

(b) whether any study has been made to evolve, suitable policy for uninterrupted growth of Heavy Industries;

(c) if, so the details thereof; and

(d) the details of pending projects with the Government relating to foreign investment oriented Joint ventures indicating the capital investments involved therein, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) No heavy Industry has been set up in the last three years in the Public Sector under the charge of Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises.

#### **WTO Meeting**

1429 SHRI SANJAY PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the WTO to include the non-governmental organisations relating to child labour and environmental activists in the list of participants in the dispute settlement process at the WTO;

(b) if so, the details of such organisations from India;

(c) whether any such organisation have participated in the WTO meeting so far;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reaction of the Government for participation of these organisations in the WTO level?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) Proposals have been made by some Member Countries in general without any specific listing, for the inclusion of members of the Civil Society/Non-Governmental Organisations, for participation in dispute settlement proceedings of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

(c) and (d): WTO has been holding symposia from time to time on issues such as environment and development where non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are also invited to express their views. One such symposium was also organised by WTO on 29th November, 1999 at Seattle.

(e) India is opposed to any inclusion of the members of Civil Society/Non-Governmental Organisations in the dispute settlement proceeding of the WTO as this would upset its government-to-government character. Further there is an apprehension that such inclusions may even adversely affect the impartiality of the Dispute Settlement Mechanism.

#### **Fraud in Vijaya Bank**

1430. SRRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has registered a case against the 13 persons including six senior officers for allegedly duping Vijaya Bank of more than Rs. 1.37 crore fraud;

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

(c) the further action taken by the Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (c) Vijaya Bank has reported that Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered a case against 13 individuals including six officials of Vijaya Bank on 31.01.2000 in the matter relating to various credit facilities sanctioned by Barakhamba Road Branch of Vijaya Bank to a proprietary firm secured by landed properties belonging to three different people who guaranteed the credit limits. The conduct of the credit limits was not satisfactory and the security was found to be defective. The branch also allowed temporary overdrafts to the sister concerns of the firm. The bank has further reported that the total outstanding of the firm along with its sister concerns was Rs. 137.50 lakhs.

**Loan Demanded by States**

1431. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total loan demand made by each State Government during the last two years;

(b) the total loan amount sanctioned to the State Governments during the above period, State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for not sanctioning the required amount of loan to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (c) Plan Assistance as approved by the Planning Commission is released to the States as block loans and block grants. The loan component of Central Plan assistance released to the States in the last two years, state-wise, is indicated in the enclosed Statement. Apart from the plan assistance and devolution under the Finance Commission's recommendations, Government of India provides Ways and Means Advances to the State Governments to take care of any temporary mismatch in receipts and expenditure during the course of the year.

Some State Governments had requested for additional assistance/medium-term loans in view of fiscal stress being faced by them consequent upon implementation of the recommendations of the Fifth Central Pay Commission. Government of India assisted the States facing fiscal stress by advancing plan and non-plan assistance linked to a package of fiscal reforms to be initiated by the States. During the current year Government of India has also extended Extended Ways & Means support to those States who have finalised acceptable and monitorable fiscal reform programmes.

**Statement**

*Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1431 for answer on 3.3.2000 regarding "Loan Demanded by States"*

**State-wise amounts of block loans released to States during last two years**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1529.77	1360.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.64	51.69

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	131.67	146.38
4.	Bihar	959.21	1383.32
5.	Goa	54.41	48.46
6.	Gujarat	651.67	906.80
7.	Haryana	316.31	288.03
8.	Himachal Pradesh	60.50	79.94
9.	J&K	224.89	235.19
10.	Karnataka	620.68	726.58
11.	Kerala	381.10	469.09
12.	Madhya Pradesh	885.65	982.63
13.	Maharashtra	1306.14	1073.09
14.	Manipur	62.36	51.08
15.	Meghalaya	25.77	32.50
16.	Mizoram	31.98	32.25
17.	Nagaland	29.49	36.40
18.	Orissa	830.75	950.19
19.	Punjab	391.95	299.18
20.	Rajasthan	628.54	806.96
21.	Sikkim	20.96	24.94
22.	Tamilnadu	967.09	794.05
23.	Tripura	41.56	54.84
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2035.08	2050.57
25.	West Bengal	1072.38	1468.86
Total		13304.55	14253.60

**Dinaipur Spinning Mill, West Bengal**

1432. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had promised to have joint interaction with West Bengal Government to strengthen the West Dinaipur Spinning Mill at Raiganj;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): a) to (c) The West Dinajpur Spinning Mill at Raiganj, West Bengal is a public sector undertaking of the Government of West Bengal. The efficient management and running including strengthening of the mill lie within the domain of the state Government of West Bengal. However, the Union Government have launched a Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for Textile and Jute Industries for their modernisation, which is in operation since 01.04.1999 for a period of 5 years. The aforesaid scheme is not specific to any particular mill, including the Danajpur Spinning Mill, West Bengal. Any eligible textile-jute unit can avail of funds within the framework of the aforesaid scheme and normal financial norms of the concerned financial institution/bank. The Union Government always supports the cause of textile industry within its policy framework.

[Translation]

#### Export of beedis

1433. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:  
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether beedis are exported to various countries from India;

(b) if so, the name of those countries;

(c) the details of income earned therefrom during the last three years;

(d) whether America has stopped the trade of Indian beedis by making the plea of labour norms;

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

(f) whether the beedis industries of India have been badly affected by the restrictions imposed by America and the people engaged in these industries have become the victim of unemployment; and

(g) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) USA, Canada, Australia, UAE, Singapore, Switzerland, S. Arabia, Malaysia, Netherlands, Belgium, Oman, etc.

(c)

Year	Qty. (Tons)	Value (Crores)
1996-97	662	15.96
1997-98	761	20.04
1998-99	998	30.37
1999-00 Apr-Jan)	887	28.79

Source: Tobacco Board

(d) The US Customs has issued detention orders against import of beedis from a specific Indian exporters namely, M/s Managore Ganesh Bidi Works on the basis of "reasonable suspicion" that forced child labour is being used by the company in manufacturing beedis.

(e) The Government of India has taken up the matter with the appropriate US Government authorities.

(f) No, Sir

(g) Does not arise.

#### Decline in domestic savings

1434. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
SHRI ARUN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been continuous decline in the domestic savings in the country during last some years;

(b) if so, the percentage of domestic savings to the Gross Domestic Product during 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99; and

(c) the reasons for continuous decline in it and the special efforts made by the Government to augment the domestic savings in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL) : (a) to (c) As per the latest available date with the Central Statistical Organisation, saving rate measured in terms of gross domestic savings as a proportion of gross domestic product at current price was 23.3 percent in 1996-97, 24.7 percent in 1997-98 and 22.3 percent in 1998-99

(quick estimates). The decline in the saving rate in 1998-99 is attributed to a decline in the saving rate of both the public sector and the private sector. For promoting savings it is imperative to improve the parameters which have a bearing on savings behaviour. These include rate of growth in the economy, level of fiscal deficit, tax policies, inflation, efficiency of the banking system and the capital market and confidence in the economy. The various economic reform measures undertaken so far are expected to have a favourable impact on the aggregate level of domestic savings.

#### **Patent of Traditional Herbal Products**

1435 SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey of different traditional and ancient Indian herbal products like Neem, turmeric, various vegetables and plants available in India itself and their reference has been made in Indian System of Medicine also to include them in the patent system:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to stop foreign competition from getting Indian items patented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN): (a) and (b) To Government has initiated steps to document knowledge of drugs & plants available in Indian ancient texts to bring it within public domain to prevent their patenting. A Traditional Knowledge Digital Library Task Force has been set up for this purpose.

(c) Patents are granted by respective Governments under their patent laws. Whenever information is received about the patents being taken on certain products which are not considered patentable, steps are taken to assess whether the grant of patent can be challenged.

#### **Tobacco Auction Sites**

1436. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tobacco Board has delayed in opening of auction sites for purchase of tobacco in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Tobacco Board to find out new markets for the export of tobacco from Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government have given any assurance to farmers that a minimum amount of stock would be lifted to ensure fair prices; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) and (b) Auctions in Andhra Pradesh commenced on 22.2.2000, a date decided after consultation with the representatives of Indian Tobacco Association and the tobacco trade.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) As the estimated production is expected to be around 145 M. Kgs. Against authorised crop of 101.19 M. Kgs for the crop season 1999-2000 in Andhra Pradesh, it is difficult to give any assurance to farmers for lifting of their stock or remunerative realisation in the ensuing auction season.

#### **Export Markets**

1437. SHRI. R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to explore better market facilities in the Western countries for exportable items;

(b) if so, the details of the exportable items and the countries;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached with any of the countries in this regard; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) to (d) Government is taking strategic steps in the short and medium terms for extensive market efforts. Small and medium enterprises are being encouraged to participate in specialised trade fairs, exhibitions and seminars. They have also been encouraged to send product specific delegations and enter into strategic alliances with a view to taking up modernisation and technological upgradation of products and to establish marketing links.

Major items of export to these countries are textiles (fabrics & madeups) manmade yarn and fabrics madeups, Gems & Jewellery, Handicrafts, Leather goods & garments, RMG Manmade fibres, drugs & pharmaceuticals, footwear of leather, coffee, tea, marine products, rice, tobacco, manufactures of metals & spices etc.

India has trade agreements with most of the countries of Europe for promoting trade through grant of mutual MFN treatment, establishment of joint ventures, exchange of delegations, participation in trade fairs, buyer seller meets and seminars, exchange of information, periodical interaction through Joint Commission/Committee/Joint Business Council meetings, etc.

**Delay in Launching of Educational Channel  
on Doordarshan**

1438. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:  
SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government continue to shroud Doordarshan's proposed satellite educational channel;

(b) if so, whether the launching of DDs educational channel is further delayed;

(c) if so, the main reasons for the delay;

(d) the time by which the launching of DDs educational is likely to be started;

(e) the programmes likely to be telecast on this channel and the names of Departments contributing there in;

(f) the population propose to be covered by this channel; and

(g) the extent to which the students are likely to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The test transmission of educational channel has already been started in collaboration with the Ministry of HRD and IGNOU since 26 January, 2000.

(e) The content of the educational channel will be a mixed blend of core curriculum-based programmes in the areas of primary, secondary, higher, open and distance education, extension, technical and vocational education along with general mosaic programmes in areas of health,

hygiene, arts, culture, environment, conservation, science, popularisation and so on. The software will be produced by premier institutions such as University Grants Commission (UGC), National Council of Educational and Research Training (NCERT), National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), Central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET), State Institute of Educational Technology (SIET), National Open School (NOS), Deptt of Space and Technology (DST), Institute of Industrial Training (IIT), National AIDs Control Organisation (NACO), etc.

(f) Different segments of population i.e., pre-school children, school students, non-formal system learners, teachers, university students, technical and management students, adult learners and so on, especially those residing in far flung remote areas, the physically challenged and socio-economically disadvantaged are intended to be covered/benefited.

(g) The channel is designed to be a blend of core curriculum-based programme in the areas of primary, secondary, open and distance education inclusive of technical and vocational education. As such, students of all ages and in various disciplines are likely to be benefited to a great extent.

**Production of Chilly in Andhra Pradesh**

1439. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH:  
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production of the chilly in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to enhance and emphasise organic farming of chillies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Spices Board selected any areas in Andhra Pradesh to encourage organic farming of chillies;

(e) if so, the locations thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to boost the production and export of chilly?



THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) State-wise production of

chilly in the country during the last three years is as follows:

Production ('000 tonnes)

State/UT	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Andhra Pradesh	562.0	338.3	403.3
Arunachal Pradesh	1.5	1.0	1.6
Assam	9.9	9.5	9.7
Bihar	4.5	4.5	4.7
Gujarat	18.8	21.3	18.2
Haryana	2.6	2.2	1.5
Himachal Pradesh	0.3	0.3	0.3
Jammu & Kashmir	0.4	0.4	0.6
Karnataka	161.2	130.8	142.6
Kerala	0.5	0.6	0.6
Madhya Praesh	17.4	23.7	19.7
Maharashtra	59.6	60.8	57.7
Manipur	4.3	4.6	5.3
Meghalaya	1.1	1.1	1.1
Mizoran.	3.3	3.3	3.3
Nagaland	3.8	4.2	9.6
Orissa	40.7	72.4	76.6
Punjab	7.4	8.0	8.0
Rajasthan	59.7	66.4	49.2
Tamil Nadu	38.2	42.4	39.7
Tripura	0.9	1.0	1.2
Uttar Pradesh	18.6	17.1	15.5
West Bengal	49.7	55.8	51.3
Pondicherry	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
All India	1066.4	870.1	921.3

(b) and (c) Spices Board has taken up programmes under the UNDP project for promoting organic farming in chillies in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur and Nagaland. Programmes are proposed to be implemented through NGOs by way of training

of farmers of chilly in that area. Literature containing guidelines and production methods of organic cultivation of chillies has also been prepared by the Spices Board for the benefit of NGOs, State Governments etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Measures implemented to boost production of chilli include production of nucleus seed, establishment of demonstration-cum-seed multiplication plots, demonstration of plant protection measures, distribution of mini kits, area expansion and establishment of peprika demonstrations.

Steps taken to boost export of chillies are as follows:

(i) Supply of polythene sheets at subsidised cost for drying chilli under hygienic conditions;

(ii) Assist growers in construction of drying yards for drying chillies;

(iii) Quality improvement through regular training of growers, traders, officials of state NGOs and exporters.

(iv) Opening up of a Regional Office at Hyderabad and a Zonal Office at Guntur for implementing and monitoring the activities of the Spices Board.

In addition, other steps taken to boost export of chillies include Establishing/upgradation of laboratories for ensuring quality, implementation of brand promotion schemes like "Logo Promotion", grant of "Spices House Certificate" as a recognition of processor/exporter of quality products, assisting in acquiring ISO 9000 and HACCP quality control systems in chilli processing/manufacturing units.

#### **Performance of Small Saving Schemes**

1440. SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of saving schemes operated through Postal Department during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise and State-wise alongwith the changes/restructuring of the schemes effected/under consideration; and

(c) the details of modifications proposed in the schemes to achieve the increased savings rate and mobilisation of resources recognised for development purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The small savings and Public Provident Fund Schemes are reviewed from time to time for the country as a whole. The collections are growing consistently in the last few years.

Major changes initiated after the review are as under:

(i) The ceilings of deposits in respect of Post Office Monthly Income Account and Post Office Savings Account schemes have been enhanced.

(ii) It has been decided to allow Farmers' Cooperatives, Labour Cooperatives and Self Help Groups to invest in National Savings Certificate (VIII Issue) and Kisan Vikas Patra schemes.

(iii) It has been decided to simplify the procedure of payment of commission to various categories of small savings agents by paying them the amount of commission 'due to them for the deposits mobilised through them at source at the time of deposit of their collections itself.

(iv) The Indira Vikas Patra Scheme has been discontinued w.e.f. 16.7.1999.

(v) Amendments in the Post Office Savings Bank General Rules, 1981, Kisan Vikas Patra Rules, 1988 and National Savings Certificate (VIII Issue) Rules, 1989 have been effected to enhance the powers of various postal authorities for expeditious settlement of the deceased claims cases.

(vi) Interest rates on certain small savings schemes have been revised w.e.f. 1.1.99 and 15.1.2000 and the interest rate on Public Provident Fund has been revised w.e.f. 15.1.2000 in order to align them with the overall interest rate structure in the country.

Suitable measures are taken from time to time for continued and enhanced mobilisation of resources. Small savings schemes offer attractive returns, considerable tax incentives, easy liquidity and accessibility. These schemes are operated through a network of over 1.5 lakh post offices and also branches of public sector banks. Over 5 lakh small savings agents make these schemes available at the door steps of the investor through out the year. In addition publicity campaigns and training programmes for agents, State Government officials and public are organised by National Savings Organisation throughout the country.

**Effect of Non-Banking Financial Companies  
on Banks**

1441. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the functioning of non-banking financial companies is causing adverse effect on the nationalized banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the terms on which non-banking financial companies have been given permission to function;

(d) whether the Government propose to take reformative steps in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(\*) Does not arise.

(c) The salient features of the terms on which NBFCs are allowed to function are set out in Chapter III B of Reserve Bank of India Act as amended in January, 1997.

(d) and (e) Government of India had appointed a Task Force on NBFCs in August, 1998 to review the existing regulatory framework and addressing some of the shortcomings in dealing with the investor's complaints. The Task Force submitted its recommendations in October, 1998. A number of recommendations of the Task Force have been implemented by way of issue of directions by RBI in December, 1998. New legislation is envisaged to give effect to the recommendations.

**Development Strategy by Asian  
Development Bank**

1442. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asian Development Bank has finalised private sector development strategy for India in the first half of this year as active private sector participation;

(b) if so, the main items on which the Asian Development Bank propose to help the private sector to grow its plan;

(c) whether the Government have approved these proposals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) No Sir

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Loans Through Regional Rural Banks**

1443. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regional Rural Banks provide loan to rural artisans, cottage industries, retailers and self-employment in large scale;

(b) if so, the State-wise total loan provided during the last three years;

(c) whether any fresh guidelines have been issued to the Regional Rural Banks under self-employment scheme in order to provide more employment opportunity to youths of rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State-wise details of the loans provided by Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to the above categories of borrowers during the last three years are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Government of India have introduced the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) from 1st April, 1999 which aims at generation of more employment opportunities for youths in rural areas. SGSY is implemented through Banks in rural areas including RRBs which participate in implementation of this scheme. National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) has issued guidelines to RRBs for implementing the scheme vide its circular letter dated 19th November, 1999.

**Statement***Loans disbursed by RRBs to Rural Artisans, Retail Trade and Self Employment*

(Rs. lakh)

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Haryana	1550.79	1075.17	1013.78
Himachal Pradesh	519.54	1266.56	1817.96
Jammu & Kashmir	613.62	915.38	980.27
Punjab	817.33	828.51	938.36
Rajasthan	3344.71	4560.54	4965.08
Arunachal Pradesh	240.20	636.85	381.95
Assam	1231.22	1599.16	1853.88
Manipur	46.44	81.78	26.93
Meghalaya	387.88	391.35	329.02
Mizoram	189.19	271.67	237.59
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	4.98
Tripura	105.03	177.87	288.22
Bihar	6132.34	8877.50	6853.09
Orissa	4467.04	6746.73	5708.66
West Bengal	4088.08	5797.66	4728.84
Madhya Pradesh	4928.56	6117.72	6273.89
Uttar Pradesh	14754.42	17658.40	19397.63
Gujarat	1336.92	2726.28	2776.42
Maharashtra	2538.43	3048.37	4843.10
Andhra Pradesh	4838.86	6275.05	6099.15
Karnataka	11981.32	12288.00	13790.65
Kerala	13965.00	12273.00	15977.83
Tamil Nadu	4035.89	5416.63	5410.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>82112.61</b>	<b>99030.18</b>	<b>104698.05</b>

*[English]***IDRA, 1951**

1444. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to scrap the Industrial Development Regulation Act, 1951;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received suggestions from Confederation of Indian Industries and ASSOCHAM for enactment of new law;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN): (a) to (e) In the process of review of laws, regulations and simplification of procedures, an Expert Group constituted by Government has finalised its recommendations in consultation with the apex industry associations, including the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) and ASSOCHAM regarding review of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The Group has proposed enactment of a new Industries Act, which would focus on promotion and development of industries, instead of regulation. The Government have initiated the process of examining the feasibility of framing a new enactment as proposed by the Expert Group.

#### Non-Banking Financial Companies

1445. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) whose applications for registration have been rejected by the Reserve Bank of India for failing to follow the RBI norms;

(b) whether these companies are still being traded on the Bombay Stock Exchange;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to get these NBFCs delisted in the interest of investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has rejected the applications

for registration of 1468 Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs). The names of companies where application for registration is rejected are communicated from time to time to the State Governments. RBI also puts out advertisements in the newspapers in order to communicate the fact of rejection to the general public. In addition, RBI publishes on its website ([www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in)) from time to time a consolidated list of all applications rejected.

(b) to (d) Rejection of application of a company for registration as an NBFC under Chapter III-B of Reserve Bank of India Act, does not preclude the listing of the company's shares on stock exchanges or the trading in such shares.

#### Coal mines in Orissa

1446. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the coal mines which are under operation in Orissa at present, location-wise;

(b) the total coal produced in these mines during 1997-98 and 1998-99;

(c) whether any exploration for the virgin coal reserves has been carried out by any agency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Names of coal mines which are under operation in Orissa under Coal India Limited, location-wise, are given below:

S. No.	(I) Talcher Coalfield (Angul District)		(II) Ib-Valley Coalfields (Jharsuguda District)		(III) Sundargarh District
1.	Talcher	U.G.	Orient No. 1 & 2	U.G.	Basundhara (East) OC
2.	Deul Bera	U.G.	Orient No. 3	U.G.	
3.	Nandira	U.G.	Orient No. 4	U.G.	
4.	Lingaraj	O.C.	Himgir Rampur	U.G.	
5.	Balanda	O.C.	Hirakhand Bundle Incline	U.G.	
6.	Jagannath	O.C.	Belpahar	O.C.	
7.	Ananta	O.C.	Lakhanpur	O.C.	
8.	Bharatpur	O.C.	Lajkure	O.C.	
9.	Kalinga	O.C.	Samaleswari	O.C.	
10.	Hingula	O.C.	Lilari	O.C.	

UG: Under ground mines

OC: Open cast mines.

(b) Total coal produced in these mines during the year 1997-98 and 1998-99 is as follows:

	(In lakh tonnes)
1997-98	421.70
1998-99 *	435.11

(c) and (d) The Geological Survey of India has carried out regional exploration for coal in Orissa. However, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL), and Directorate of Mining and Geology, Government of Orissa have carried out detailed exploration for proving the reserves in the State of Orissa. CMPDIL has established total coal reserves of 3.70 billion tonnes by detailed exploration during the year 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 (upto January, 2000) in Talcher, and Ib-River Coalfields in Orissa.

#### **Ceiling on Borrowings**

1447. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to put a ceiling on borrowing by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (c) As of now, there is no specific proposal under consideration regarding ceiling on borrowing by the Government. This would be considered as a part of the Fiscal Responsibility legislation mentioned in the Budget Speech.

#### **Assessment by Roland Berger For Textile Sector**

1448. SHRI DANVE RAO SAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an investment of Rs. 72,000 crore is required for textile sector to gain a global market share of 6% in garments, as per the study conducted by Roland Berger, an International Textile Consulting Organization;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have since finalised any programmes in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The Study by Roland Berger has been commissioned by the Confederation of Indian Industries and not by the Government. The report inter-alia has estimated that an investment of Rs. 72,000 crores is expected till 2005 to gain a market share of 6% in garments.

However, Government has been taking several steps from time to time to boost investments. Some of the important initiatives taken in this regard are as under:-

- (1) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme has been made operational with effect from 1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and Upgradation of this sector.
- (2) The Export Entitlement (Quota) Policies have Manufacturer Exporter Entitlement and New Investors' Entitlement systems to encourage new investment in the textile sector and greater weightage in the investment in weaving and processing, besides making them TUF consistent.
- (3) Threshold limit under the Zero Duty Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme has been reduced to Rs. 1 crore in respect of certain prescribed textile machinery.
- (4) Government has been taking measures from time to time to liberalise policy for foreign direct investment inter-alia in the textile sector. Recently, Government has allowed foreign equity participation upto 100%, through automatic route, in the textile with certain exceptions.
- (5) Government has recently launched Technology Mission for Cotton. One of the important ingredients of the Mission is to improve cotton processing facilities by upgrading/modernising the existing ginning and pressing factories.

[Translation]

#### **Purchase of Products of Weavers/Yarn Bank by Government**

1449. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to buy the products prepared by handloom weavers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to set up any cotton yarn bank for the products prepared by handloom weavers in the country, particularly in Maharashtra;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the problems of financially weak weavers have been solved and the type of assistance provided/being provided to them by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The Association of Corporations and Apex Societies of Handlooms (ACASH) has been created by the Government for supplying handloom products to various Ministries/Departments and agencies of Government of India including Public Sector Undertakings under Single Tender System as per their requirement and availability from the handloom sector. There is at present no proposal with the Government of India to set up any Cotton Yarn Bank to buy products produced by Handloom weavers in the Country including Maharashtra.

(e) The Government of India through State Governments has been implementing various schemes and programmes for over all development of handloom sector and welfare of weavers. These include "Project Package Scheme, Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme, Thrift Fund Scheme, Group Insurance Scheme, Health Package Scheme, Freelance Designers Scheme, Export Development Scheme, Decentralised Training Programme, supply of yarn at Mill Gate Price Scheme and Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme" etc.

[English]

#### Performance of Indian Bureau of Mines

1450 SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAR: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of Indian Bureau of Mines during the years from 1997-98 to 1999-2000 (target and achievement) and the target fixed for 2000-2001;

(b) the details of mines inspected, number of mining plans and schemes got approved and rejected during the last three years in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the number of mineralogical studies have been conducted in the State and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Sir, the performance of IBM is judged in terms of a number of parameters including routine works like updation of national mineral inventory and preparation of mineral maps etc. However, the targets and achievements in respect of salient quantifiable items are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The details of mines inspected, number of mining plans and schemes got approved and rejected during the last three years in Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) Seven mineralogical studies have been conducted by the IBM in Tamil Nadu in the last three years including 1999-2000 (upto January). Different minerals were identified and estimated for their approximate percentage as desired by the respective parties.

#### Statement-I

(a) The performance of IBM during the years 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 (Targets and Achievements) and Targets for the year 2000-2001.

Sl. No.	Activity	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement*	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Inspection of Mines for MCDR** and for Mining Plans.	2650	2744	2650	2760	2650	2196	2650
2.	Special Geological Investigations for updating of NMI***	192	192	450	562	1260	901	5015

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Mining Plans								
(a) Processed		-	887	-	757	-	609	-
(b) Approved		-	829	-	679	-	555	-
(c) Rejected		-	58	-	78	-	64	-
4. Mining Schemes								
(a) Processed		-	201	-	165	-	160	-
(b) Approved		-	190	-	138	-	141	-
(c) Rejected		-	11	-	27	-	19	-
5. Mineral beneficiation								
(i) One Dressing Investigations		70	68	70	70	70	62	70
(ii) Chemical Analysis (determination of radicals)		50,000	31,537	50,000	53,348	50,000	46,012	50,000

\* Upto JANUARY 2000

\*\* MCDR = Mineral Conservation and Development Rules

\*\*\* NMI = National Mineral Inventory

**Statement-II**

Details of the mines inspected, number of mining plans and schemes got approved and rejected in respect of Tamil Nadu during the last 3 years is:

**1. Mines inspected in Tamil Nadu**

1997-98:	146
1998-99:	166
1999-2000: (upto Jan.)	134

**2. Mining Plans and Mining schemes approved in respect of Tamil Nadu**

	Mining Plans		Mining Schemes	
	Approved	Rejected	Approved	Rejected
1997-98	86	1	19	Nil
1998-99	33	1	3	Nil
1999-2000 (upto Jan.)	45	13	63	Nil

**Issues in WTO**

1451. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether environment and labour are non-trade issues in WTO; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government have initiated to delink such issues in WTO?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) The linkage between trade and environment has been under discussion in the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) since 1995 as mandated by the Marrakesh Decision on Trade and Environment. India, in coordination with other like-minded countries, has effectively opposed any modifications in the existing WTO Rules as have been proposed by some developed countries. The linkage between trade and labour standards was proposed by some developed countries in the First Ministerial Conference of the WTO at Singapore in 1996 as well as in the Third Ministerial Conference of the WTO at Seattle in 1999. India, in coordination with other like-minded countries, had effectively opposed the inclusion of this linkage in both the Conferences.



### **Transfer of Hindustan Cables Ltd.**

1452. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to transfer the Hindustan Cables under the Department of Telecommunications; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (DR. VALLABHABHAI KATHIRIA): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present for transfer of Hindustan Cables Limited from the Department of Heavy Industry to the Department of Telecommunications.

(b) Does not arise.

### **TRIPS Agreement**

1453. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement reached with WTO member countries is under review at present;

(b) whether some developing countries called for a further five year delay in the implementation period of the TRIPS agreement; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c) Some provisions of the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement have provided for mandated reviews. Article 27.3. (b) provides for review of the present provisions relating to exclusion from patentability of life forms other than microorganisms and biological processes other than non-biological and microbiological processes. Article 23.4 provides for establishment of a multilateral system of notification and registration of geographical indications for wines. Article 24.2 provides for review of the application of the provisions relating to Geographical Indications. Article 64.3 requires an examination of the scope and modalities of non-violation complaints made pursuant to the TRIPS Agreement including the possibility

of extending the period of their non-application to the TRIPS Agreement. Finally, Article 71 provides for a review of the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement. Some proposals were made by the Members of WTO on various issues related to the said reviews in the Third Ministerial Conference of WTO held at Seattle during November 30-December 3, 1999. However, no decisions were taken at the Conference. Some developing countries, particularly African developing countries, had demanded an extension in the implementation period of the TRIPS Agreement for developing countries. Though India has not made any such specific proposal, India is part of the like minded group of developing countries who had made proposals on implementation issues, which included the proposal for further extension of time for implementation of obligations under TRIPS by the developing countries.

### **Anti-Dumping**

1454. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that several Multi-National Companies are dumping their products in India which is adversely affecting the indigenous companies/industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to put some restrictions on such imports and dumping in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) List of cases as on 29.2.2000 wherein the Designated Authority appointed under Customs Tariff Act & Rules made thereunder has recommended anti-dumping duties, definitive or provisional, or where investigations have been initiated and are pending for recommendation are attached in statement I and II (a) and II (b).

(c) and (d) Anti-dumping duty is imposed only if dumping, injury and causal link is evidenced against overseas exporters against whom investigation has been launched for dumping goods into India. It is not a general mechanism to control imports but is only used to ensure to the extent possible, fair trading practices. Protection to domestic industry is available through tariff mechanism as all imports are subject to applicable duties of Customs. Domestic industry can also seek remedy against excessive imports under Safeguard mechanism as per the relevant rules. However, it will not be possible to give protection to domestic industry through a regime of Quantitative Restrictions.

**Statement-I****Cases where Definitive (Final) Findings Notified****ANNEX-1**

S. No	Product	Date of Initiation	Country	Name of the Petitioner	Date of Prel. Findings	Date of Final Findings	Range of Duty (Rs. Per unit) (Preliminary)	Range of Duty (Rs. Per unit) (Final)	Date of Imposition	Refuse held	Amount levied by Deptt. of Revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	PVC Resin	10.08.92	Brazil, Mexico, Korea RP, USA	PVC Resin manufacturers Association	18.1.93	30.7.93	Rs. 1050/MT -Rs. 2070/MT	Rs. 504/MT -Rs. 2038/MT	18.01.94	29.9.97 (M)	Nil
2	Bisphenol A	12.08.92	Japan	M/s Kesar Petroproducts Ltd.	10.08.93	18.02.94	28.9% CIF value of exports	Rs. 7477/MT	11.03.94	29.9.98 (M) 11.8.98 (S)	Nil
3	Potassium Permanganate	30.12.94	China PR	M/s Universal Chemicals & Industries Pvt. Ltd.	-	24.7.95	-	Rs. 5082/MT	05.09.95	18.12.98 (M)	Diff. between Rs. 61.163 & landed value
4	Isobutyl Benzene (I BB)	07.01.94	China PR	M/s Vineti Organics	30.8.94	27.07.95	Rs. 2422/MT	Rs. 10834/MT	31.08.95	27.3.98 (M)	Rs. 12405/MT
5	3,4,5 Trimethoxy Benzaldehyde (TMBA)	11.08.94	China PR	M/s Alpha Drug India Ltd.	31.01.95	24.7.95	US \$ 9.47/KG	Rs. 237 per kg	20.10.95	8.3.99 (M)	Rs. 207/kg.
6	Theophylline Caffeine Pharma	30.08.94	China PR	M/s Bakul Aromatics, M/s Korea India M/s. Seven Pharma	31.01.95	26.07.95	US \$ 63.37% P KG 74.44% PKG	Rs. 108KG -Rs. 109KG	20.10.95	12.11.98	Ref. Price Th. Rs. 582.55C Rs. 584.90
7	Acrylonitrile Butadiene Rubber (NBR)	28.10.94	Japan	M/s Gujarat Apar Ltd.	-	19.10.95	-	Rs. 19038/MT	14.11.95	1.4.99 (M)	Rs. 7882 PMT
8	Bisphenol-A	30.12.94	Brazil, Russia	M/s Kesar Petroproducts Ltd.	-	20.11.95	-	12582/MT -Rs. 13987/MT	26.12.95	28.3.99 (M)	Rs. 12582M T -Rs. 13987/MT
9	Sodium Ferrocyanide	11.10.95	China PR	M/s Cyrides Chem. Co.	08.08.96	10.10.96	16358/MT -MT Rs. 20267/MT	Rs. 16358/MT	Rs. 16358/MT	20.12.96	
10	Dead Burnt Magnesite (DBM)	16.05.95	China PR	Magnesite Association of India	10.08.96	12.11.96	Rs. 705/MT; -Rs. 1284/MT	Rs. 705/MT -Rs. 1284/MT	20.12.96		
11	Low Carbon Ferro Chrome (LCFC)	06.06.95	Russia Kazakhstan	India Ferro Alloy Producers Association, Bombay	21.05.96	03.12.96	Rs. 10,800 -Rs. 18600/MT -Rs. 18500/MT	Rs. 10800 -Rs. 18600/MT -Rs. 18500/MT	24.1.97		
12	8-Hydroxy quinoline	04.03.96	China PR	W. Bengal Pharmaceutical Dev. Corp. Ltd.	06.09.96	28.2.97	Rs. 183-208/Kg	Rs. 183-208/Kg	01.04.97		
13	Bisphenol-A	20.11.95	USA	Kesar Petroproducts	25.10.96	18.3.97	Rs. 10,000/MT	Rs. 10,000/MT	29.04.97		
14	Acrylonitrile Butadiene Rubber (NBR)	15.03.96	Germany, Korea RP	Gujarat Apar Polymers	30.12.96	17.7.97	11567/MT -8975/MT	Rs. 8916 PMT -Rs. 13255 PMT	30.07.97		
15	Acrylic fibres	13.09.96	USA, Thailand, Korea RP	Indian Acrylic Ltd., Pashupati Acrylon Ltd.	31.3.97	14.10.97	Rs. 6.30 -Rs. 42.93/Kg	Rs. 6.30 to Rs. 42.93/Kg	24.10.97		
16	Catalysts	08.09.96	Denmark	United Catalysts Ltd. Projects & Devel. Ind.	7.5.97	05.01.98	Rs. 21.24/-Rs. 192.0/-	Rs. 25.94/-Rs. 215.48/Ltr	2.2.98		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17.	Newsprint	20.12.96	Canada, USA, Russia	Indian Newsprint Mfgs. Association	11.6.97	19.03.98	Rs. 22958-Rs. 26998	Reference price for calculation of duties/MT. Rs. 2513 to Rs. 6250	No duties imposed.		
18.	Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA)	20.12.96	Korea RP, Thailand & Indonesia	Bombay Dying & Mfg. Co Ltd. M/s. Pallance Int. Co. Ltd. Pvt. Indian Petrochems & SVC Suprechem Ltd.	4.9.97	19.03.98	Rs. 1130-Rs. 3375/MT	Rs. 1130-Rs. 3375/MT	11.02.99		
19.	Graphite Electrodes	30.09.96	USA, China, Spain, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Austria & France	Indian Graphite Mf. Association	9.8.98	Rs. 9089 to Rs. 29885/MT	Rs. 5517-30867/MT	05.05.98			
20.	Vitamin-C	26.05.97	Japan & China RP	Ambehal Sarathi Pvt. Ltd.	11.3.98	Rs. 27.59-	Rs. 27.59-61.99/KG	24.07.98 61.99/KG			
21.	Magnesium	31.7.97	China PR	Southern Magnesium & Chem. Ltd	6.2.98	24.07.98	Rs. 27509/MT	Rs. 157005 PMT reference price	22.10.98		
22.	Met Coke	28.8.97	China PR	B.L.A. Ind. Bombay. Cpet. Industries & Commer Associates Bharbad	20.3.98	27.08.98		Rs. 4673 reference price subject to min. Rs. 692/M T	27.10.98		
23.	Polystyrene	16.9.97	Korea RP, Japan, Taiwan, Malaysia	Asso. Of Polystyrene (Supreme Rajasthan, McDowells)	12.5.98	14.09.98	Rs. 2577/MT-Rs. 11389/MT	Rs. 1953-13483/MT	17.11.98		
24.	Hot Rolled Coils	6.10.97	Russia, Kazakhstan & Ukraine	SAIL & Essar Steel Corpn. Lloyds Ind. Tata TISCO	17.6.98	18.11.98	—	Rs. 14300/MT-Rs. 22000/MT	27.11.98		
25.	Lovastatin	22.12.97	China PR	Artemis Pharmaceutical	23.09.98	18.12.98	Difference between Rs. 191689/KG landed Value/KG	Difference Between Rs. 191689/K G and landed Value	29.1.99		
26.	Ortho Chloro Benzaldehyde	19.2.98	China PR	Benzol Petro. Int. Ltd	14.10.98	18.12.98	Difference between Rs. 200.21/KG landed value/KG	Difference between Rs. 200.21/K G and landed value/KG	12.1.99		
27.	Acrylic Fibers	7.1.98	Italy, Spain, Portugal & Japan	Indian Acrylics Ltd.	20.10.98	24.12.98	Rs.2.89/KG-Rs. 82.00/KG	Rs. 2.89/KG-Rs. 82.00/KG	22.1.99		
28.	Calcium Carbide	28.1.98	China PR & Romania	Ind. Chem. & Monomers	24.8.98	22.01.99	Rs. 1407 MT-Rs. 1480/MT	Rs. 489-Rs. 673/MT	11.3.99		
29.	Sea Water Magnesium	4.11.97	China PR	Biba Pericles	—	02.2.99	—	Rs. 390/MT-Rs. 994/MT	17.3.99		
30.	P Tert Butyl Catechol (PTBC)	19.2.98	France	Poonja & Sons	26.11.98	15.2.99	Rs. 48.03 per kg	Rs. 48.03 per kg	2.2.99		
31.	Citric Acid	18.3.98	China PR	M/s Citlurga Chemicals	20.10.98	15.3.99	Rs. 58925/MT	Diff. Between Rs. 80324 PMT and landed value of imports PMT	29.4.99		
32.	Industrial Sewing Needles	16.1.98	Japan, Korea, China	M/s Altek Lammertz Ltd.	2.12.98	12.4.99	Rs. 126 to Rs. 1824 per thousand Needles	Withdrawal of Duty (Closed case)	20.5.99		

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33	EPDM	20.5.98	Japan	M/s. Hardin Unimers Ltd.	24.12.98	14.5.99	Difference between Rs. 10716 to Rs. 11446 and landed price of imports/legs	Difference between Rs. 100844 to Rs. 104725 & landed price of imports/legs	13.7.99		
34	SBR	7.4.98	Japan, Korea, Turkey, China, Taiwan, USA, Germany & France	M/s. Synthetic Chemicals Ltd.	21.1.99	2.6.99	Rs. 48.20/kg. to Rs. 62.16/kg.	Rs. 48.20/kg. to Rs. 62.16/kg.	24.8.99		
35	Acrylic Fibre	30.7.98	Mexico	M/s. Indian Acrylic Ltd.	7.4.99	25.8.99	Difference between Rs. 83.7 and landed value of imports Rs. 2.20/kg.	Difference between Rs. 83.7 and landed value of imports Rs. 2.20/kg.	16.7.99		
36	Hard Ferrite Ring Magnets	24.7.98	China PR	M/s. Indian Hard Ferrite Manufacturers Association	1.4.99	12.7.99	Rs. 21 per kg.	Difference between Rs. 36/- & landed price of imports per kg.	6.8.99		
37	Low Carbon Ferro Chrome (LCFC)	9.12.98	China, South Africa, Macedonia	M/s. Ferro Alloys Corpn. Ltd. TISCO	Not applicable	29.8.99	Not notified.	Rs. 911-	Rs. 6512/MT		
38	PTFE	22.1.99	Russia	M/s. Hindustan Fluoro Carbons Ltd.	9.6.99	13.10.99	Rs. 2990/MT	Rs. 5200/MT			
39	PSF	25.1.99	Indonesia, Korea RP, Thailand & Taiwan	M/s. Indo Rama Ltd.	27.8.99	21.1.2000	Rs. 1206- Rs. 2167/MT	Rs. 46216- Rs. 48807/ MT			
40	Nylon Tyre Cord Fabric	26.2.99	Indonesia, Korea RP, Thailand & Taiwan	Association of Synthetic Fibre	5.10.99	22.2.2000	Rs. 1.77 to Rs. 5.32/kg.	Rs. 1.77 to Rs. 28.91/kg.			
41	NBR	21.4.99	Taiwan	Gujarat Apar	28.9.99	23.2.2000	Rs. 6288/MT	Rs. 6288/MT			

**Statement - II (a)***Cases where preliminary duty recommended and pending final duties***ANNEXURE-II (a)**

S.No.	Product	Date of Initiation & Completion	Country	Name of the petitioners	Date of PFindings	Rates of Prov. duties
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sodium Cyanide	8.3.99 8 March 2000	USA, Germany, Korea & Czech RP	Cyanides Chemicals Co.	15.10.99	Rs. 401-Rs. 11480 per MT
2	Thermal Sensitive Paper	9.3.99 9 March 2000	Japan, Finland, Germany & EU	All India Paper Coasters Association	18.8.99	Rs. 5.84- Rs. 6.53/sq.m.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Polystyrene	18.3.99 18 March' 2000	China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand	Polystyrene Products Association India.	28.9.99	Rs. 717 - Rs. 9354/MT
4.	Acrylic Fibre	26.3.99 26 March' 2000	Turkey, Hungary & E.U.	Forum of Acrylic Fibre Manufacturers	13.10.99	Rs. 71/kg.
5.	Barium Carbonate	1.4.99 1 April'2000	China	Kores India Ltd.	4.10.99	Rs. 17894/MT (Variable duty)
6.	Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA)	22.4.99 22 April'2000	Japan, Malaysia, Spain & Taiwan	Reliance Industries Ltd.	22.10.99	No Duty
7.	Seamless Tube	20.5.99 20 May'2000	Romania, Austria, Russia, Ukraine & Czech Rep.	Association of Seamless Tubes Manufacturers	10.11.99	Rs. 1136 - Rs. 13698/MT.
8.	Optical Fibre	1.7.99 1 July' 2000	S. Korea	Sterite Industries Ltd.	5.11.99	Rs. 122- Rs. 610.14 per kg.
9.	Soda Ash	2.7.99 2 July'2000	China PR	Alkali Manufacturers Association of India	18.11.99	Rs. 391.27- Rs. 1036/MT.
10.	Acrylic Fibre	28.7.99 28 July'2000	Taiwan	Forum of Acrylic Fibre Manufacturers Association.	10.11.99	Rs. 3.37 - Rs. 10.25 per kg.
11.	Oxo Alcohols	29.7.99 29 July' 2000	S. Korea, S. Arabia, Indonesia and Russia	Oxo Alcohols Industries Association	3.12.99	Rs. 2825- Rs. 10728 per M.T.
12.	Vitamin-C	10.8.99 10 August' 2000	Russia and EU	Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Ltd.	17.1.2000	Rs. 85.35 - Rs. 150.49 per kg.

**Statement - II (b)***Cases under investigation for provisional duties*

S.No.	Product	Name of Petitioner	Date of Initiation & Completion	Country
1.	Metronidazole	Arti Drugs Ltd. & Others	29.7.99 29.7.2000	China
2.	Photographic Paper	New Industries India Ltd.	27.8.99 27.8.2000	U.K., France, Hungary & Czech RP
3.	EPDM	Herdillia Unimers Ltd.	27.8.99 27.8.2000	Korea
4.	Aniline	Narmada Chematur Petrochemicals Ltd.	13.9.99 13.9.2000	USA, Japan, France
5.	Sodium Nitrite	Deepak Nitrite Ltd.	4.11.99 4.11.2000	China PR
6.	Pathalic Anhydride	Thirumalai Ltd. and Herdillia Chemicals Ltd.	16.11.99 16.11.2000	Indonesia
7.	Seamless Grade Alloy etc.	Ispat Profile India Ltd.	9.12.99 9.12.2000	Russia, Ukraine & China
8.	Bisphenol-A	Kesar Petroproducts Ltd.	6.1.2000 6.1.2001	EU and Taiwan

**Counter-Guarantee To Projects**

1455. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the projects that have been given sovereign counter-guarantees so far in private sectors;

(b) whether sovereign counter-guarantees are proposed to be given for express way project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) Guarantees over and above State Government guarantees have so far been given in respect of the following power projects:

1. Dabhol power project in Maharashtra.
2. Jegurupadu power project in Andhra Pradesh.
3. Neyveli power project in Tamil Nadu.
4. Bhadravati power project in Andhra Pradesh.
5. Vishakapatnam power project in Andhra Pradesh.
6. AES lb valley power project in Orissa.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal.

**Film Censorship System**

1456. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a proposal to review the outdated and archaic film censorship system;

(b) if so, the time by which the work of review of the system is likely to be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Review of the process of certification of films is a continuous process. Necessary changes are introduced in the process, from time to time, with a view to ensuring that the objective of film certification is achieved.

**Repair of AIR Tower At Cuttack**

1457. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio Tower at Cuttack in Orissa which was damaged due to cyclone has not been repaired so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to expedite the reconstruction of AIR Tower and other portions of the AIR Station at Cuttack?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The self-radiating Masts (122 Meters & 150 Meters height) for 100 KW MW Transmitter at AIR, Cuttack was completely damaged during the recent Super Cyclone in the state of Orissa. However, the Radio broadcasting service from Cuttack station was restored by installation of 10 KW MW transmitter.

Replacement of the damaged 100 KW MW transmitter by a new 300 KW MW Transmitter has been sanctioned at a capital cost of Rs. 13.77 crores. Tenders for the work has been invited and orders for supply of Transmitter and erection of tower are being placed.

**F.M. Radio Station**

1458. SHRI C. P. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of F.M Radio stations which are working in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the number of new F.M Radio-stations are proposed to be opened during the next year, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any agency to check the norms and rules for the said stations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) 107 Radio Stations of All

India Radio with FM broadcast facility are operational in the country at present. Statewise details are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) New FM Radio-Stations being installed by All India Radio at 29 locations are expected to be commissioned during the next year i.e. 2000-2001. Statewise details are given in the attached statement-II. In addition, 100% Indian owned private companies are proposed to be given licences to set up 108 FM Radio Stations in 40 cities. Location wise details are in the attached statement-III.

(c) and (d) The Radio Stations of AIR are governed by a programme code and advertisement code and will function under the overall supervision of Prasar Bharati Board. The Private FM Broadcasters would also adhere to the said codes. The functioning of the Private Broadcasters shall be monitored by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Wireless Policy co-ordination Wing of the Ministry of Communication.

**Statement-I**

Sl.No.	State	No. of Stations with FM Channel
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	6
4.	Goa	1
5.	Gujarat	3
6.	Haryana	2
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	3
9.	Karnataka	7
10.	Kerala	4
11.	Madhya Pradesh	12
12.	Maharashtra	14
13.	Meghalaya	1
14.	Mizoram	1
15.	Nagaland	1

1	2	3
16.	Orissa	5
17.	Punjab	3
18.	Rajasthan	10
19.	Tamil Nadu	2
20.	Tripura	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7
22.	West Bengal	3
23.	Union Territories	4
Total		107

**Statement-II**

Sl.No.	State	No. of FM channels likely to be started
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Gujarat	3
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
5.	Karnataka	3
6.	Kerala	3
7.	Manipur	1
8.	Meghalaya	1
9.	Mizoram	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3
11.	Nagaland	1
12.	Tamil Nadu	2
13.	Tripura	2
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1
15.	West Bengal	1
Total		29

**Statement-III**

Sl.No.	State	No. of Channel
1	2	3
1.	Calcutta	11
2.	Chennai	11
3.	Delhi	11
4.	Mumbai	10
5.	Ahmedabad	3
6.	Bangalore	5
7.	Hyderabad	3
8.	Indore	4
9.	Lucknow	3
10.	Pune	6
11.	Visakhapatnam	7
12.	Agra	1
13.	Allahabad	1
14.	Aurangabad	1
15.	Bhopal	2
16.	Bhubaneshwar	1
17.	Chandigarh	1
18.	Cochin	1
19.	Coimbatore	1
20.	Cuttack	1
21.	Guwahati	2
22.	Jabalpur	1
23.	Jaipur	1
24.	Jalandhar	1
25.	Jamnagar	1
26.	Kanpur	1
27.	Ludhiana	1
28.	Madurai	1
29.	Mysore	1

1	2	3
30.	Nagpur	1
31.	Panaji	2
32.	Patna	2
33.	Raipur	1
34.	Rajkot	1
35.	Shillong	1
36.	Srinagar	2
37.	Tiruchy	1
38.	Tirunelveli	1
39.	Trivandrum	1
40.	Varanasi	1
TOTAL		108

**Non-Plan Revenue**

1459. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has impressed the State Government to make efforts to cautious non-plan revenue;

(b) if so, whether the Reserve Bank of India in a report named 'Study of States Budget of 1999-2000' has proposed that reduction in the outstanding stock of public deposit should be initiated to correct the impact of the present fiscal regime;

(c) the other points mentioned in the report; and

(d) to what extent the Union Government has asked the States to follow these directions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India as the debt manager and banker to State Governments have close interaction with State Governments on a regular basis. In their report on State Finances, A Study of Budgets of 1999-2000, the RBI have analyzed the structural imbalances in states finances in the context of the macro financial segment of the economy. The report brings out the need for structural changes in the area of expenditure management, resource enhancement and reduction in the outstanding stock of public debt. Report indicates that the States



would have to make efforts to contain non-plan revenue expenditure and augment revenue through broadening tax base and cost recovery.

(d) The States are autonomous under the Constitution to take measures of their preference from time to time and also to act on the suggestions made in the RBI report on their own. However, in order to assist the States who have initiated reform measures aimed at fiscal correction, Government of India has provided Extended Ways & Means assistance to those States who have initiated acceptable and monitorable fiscal reform programmes.

#### **Diversion of fund by firms into Bourses**

1460. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:  
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "bankers fear fund diversion by firms into bourses" appearing in "The Indian Express" dated February 14,2000;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) RBI has reported that according to the guidelines issued by RBI, banks, can provide reasonable advances to individuals for subscribing to rights issues or new issues of shares, debentures/bonds or for purchase in the secondary market against the security of shares/debentures and bonds in demat or in physical form subject to usual banking safeguards and prudential limits fixed for individual borrowers. In a recent meeting, the RBI have advised the bankers to make an internal review of their entire portfolio of advances against shares and make an assessment of the portfolio, ensure that adequate margins against such advances are maintained and that the bank is not overextended particularly in regard to guarantees and that margins both in cash and securities are maintained.

[Translation]

#### **Import of Cotton**

1461. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decline in the prices of cotton in the International market this year and the farmers of the country have been getting low price due to the import of cotton;

(b) if so, the quantity of cotton imported this year as compared to the last three years;

(c) whether any study has been conducted regarding the loss being suffered by the farmers due to the import of cotton at low rates;

(d) if so, the results thereof;

(e) the procedure of imposing import duty/customs duty and to save the farmers from the loss in such cases;

(f) the steps being taken to make this procedure more effective; and

(g) the latest decision taken with regard to the import of cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Though, the prices of cotton in the international market have declined, the farmers are ensured remunerative prices through the Price Support mechanism of the Government irrespective of the import and international prices. The current prices of cotton in the domestic market are in general ruling well above the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) announced by the Government, and also above the international prices. As such, the interest of the cotton farmers is protected through Price Support mechanism.

(b) During the current cotton year 1999-2000 (Oct.-Sept), import contracts of 10,95,360 bales (of 170 kg. each) have been registered with the Textile Commissioner during the period 1.1.2000 to 15.2.2000, however, the details of the actual import are yet to be reported. During the cotton years 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 import of cotton was 0.30 lakh bales, 4.13 lakh bales and 7.87 lakh bales respectively.

(c) and (d) The Government announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) for kapas (seed cotton) after taking into account relevant factors such as cost of all inputs

and reasonable margin of profit to the growers. In the event of the market price falls below the MSP announced, the Government purchases kapas at the MSP without any quantitative limit thus ensuring remunerative prices to the growers. The existing forum, viz., Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) reviews the cotton situation and advises the Government periodically.

(e) to (g) The Government imposes Imprt duty/ Customs duty after taking into consideration all relevant parameters in the larger interest of the country. From the current year's budget in import duty of 5% (with 10% surcharge) has been imposed. From the current year, registration of import of cotton, with the office of the Textile Commissioner has been put in place.

[English]

#### **Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.**

1462. SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. (TTP) at Trivandrum in Kerala the only public sector undertaking in its area of activity is facing threats due to the reduced import duty on Titanium Dioxide; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any measures to maintain the current level of customs duty at 40% plus 4% additional duty for the next three years period by which time Titanium Dioxide manufacturing companies in India will get time to enhance their capacity, modernise, reduce the cost of production and get economics of scale which will help India to become a net exporter of Titanium Dioxide to the neighbouring countries of South Asia?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Government are aware of the problems being faced by the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. (TTP) at Trivandrum. Representations have been received from the Government of Kerala for not reducing Customs duty on Titanium Di-oxide from the peak level of 40%.

(b) Along with the reduction in the peak rate of basic customs duty from 40% to 35%, in the finance bill 2000-2001, Titanium Di-oxide now attracts a basic duty of 35% and a surcharge of 10% thereon. Further, owing to withdrawal of exemption from Special Additional Duty (SAD) available to goods imported by traders, imports of Titanium Di-oxide by traders would also be subject to SAD of 4% which is computed on the assessable value

plus basic duty plus surcharge. This should provide adequate protection to the domestic Titanium Di-oxide manufacturing companies in India.

#### **Bauxite Deposits in Orissa**

1463. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Kalahandi and Koraput districts of Orissa have the largest bauxite deposits in Asia and the second largest deposit in the world; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to exploit this natural resource and industrialise the most backward region of India known as the KBK?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The manufacture of Aluminium metal is exempted from the provision of compulsory licensing. The parties interested in setting up new Aluminium Plants have simply to file an Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memorandum (IEM). There is no proposal to set up any greenfield Alumina/ Aluminium plant in the public sector in Kalahandi and Koraput District of Orissa. However, one public sector Company, National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) is implementing expansion projects for increasing its capacity of Bauxite Mines from 24 lakh tonnes to 48 lakh tonnes and that of Alumina Refinery from 8 lakh tonnes to 15.75 lakh tonnes.

In private sector the following companies have filed IEM to set up Alumina Refinery/Bauxite Mines in Kalahandi and Koraput District of Orissa;

- (i) M/s. Sterlite Industries (I) Ltd. has filed IEM for manufacture of Alumina of 1 Million Tonnes capacity per year in District Kalahandi, Orissa.
- (ii) M/s. Aditya Aluminium has filed IEM for setting up of Alumina Refinery in district Rayagada, Orissa for which they will set up Bauxite Mines of 3 Million Tonne Per Year capacity in District Koraput, Orissa.
- (iii) Government have allowed M/s. L&T to set up 100% Export Oriented Unit (EOU) Alumina Plant of 1 MTPY capacity in Rayagada, Orissa for which they will set up bauxite mines in the Rayagada and Kalahandi Districts of Orissa.

- (iv) The Government have also allowed M/s. Utkal Alumina International Limited to set up 100% Export Oriented Unit (EOU) Alumina Plant of 1 MTPY capacity in District Rayagada which will source Bauxite from the Baphimali mines in Rayagada.

#### **World Bank aided Projects**

1464. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from Maharashtra and other States for undertaking projects with the assistance of the World Bank during the last three years and till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of projects out of these are lying pending for want of clearance of the Union Government; and

(d) the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (d) The project proposals formulated by the State Governments or other agencies are routed through the concerned line ministries to the Department of Economic Affairs after the necessary statutory & financial clearances are obtained. DEA then poses these projects to the World Bank for funding. At any given time there are a number of project proposals in pipeline for possible assistance. There are a number of such projects proposals received from the States including the State of Maharashtra during the last three years, for possible World Bank Assistance. These include Illrd Chennai Water Supply, IInd Hyderabad Water Supply and Sanitation, Rajasthan State Highways, Karnataka Water Supply and Management & Municipal Strengthening, IInd Leprosy Elimination, Rajasthan DPEP-II, Technician Education-III, UP Power APL-I, Rajasthan Power APL-I/II, Powergrid III, Gujarat Municipal Strengthening & Infrastructure Project, Maharashtra Forestry, AP Forestry, West Bengal Forestry, Strengthening & Black Topping of Roads in Maharashtra, Tripura Agriculture Development Project, etc. These projects are at various stages of processing, preparation, obtaining of clearances etc.

[Translation]

#### **Committees in CIL**

1465. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various Committees constituted for each subsidiary of Coal India Ltd. and the details of the steps taken by these Committees; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by the Government on enquiry Committees constituted for subsidiaries of Coal India Limited and the details of achievements made in the interest of these Subsidiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) During the last five years committees were constituted for subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited, by the erstwhile Ministry of Coal. Government have not incurred any expenditure on setting up of these enquiry committees. The details of the Committees are as under:

1. A High level Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Coal) was constituted in December 1996 to look into the fire and subsidence problem in Raniganj and Jharia coalfields of Eastern Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee for implementation and accordingly 8 schemes in respect of BCCL (4 relating to subsidence control and 4 dealing with fire) have been approved for a total cost of Rs. 16.18 crores and are under implementation. Stabilisation has already been under-taken at five unstable locations of ECL and five more have been approved and will be implemented shortly. Further two schemes—one each for ECL and BCCL, approved by the government for rehabilitation of affected people from fire/subsidence prone areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 32.52 crores and Rs. 33.88 crores respectively, are at different stages of implementation.

2. A Committee on longwall and other underground mining technology in Indian mining condition was setup under the Chairmanship of Sh. R.G. Mahendru, Ex. CMD, Central Mining Planning and Designing Institute Limited in January, 1998 to look into the causes and circumstances for the premature failure of power support face equipment at Kottadiah mine of ECL.

The recommendations made by the committee are under consideration of the Government.

3. An independent committee under the chairmanship of Sh. N.K. Sharma, Director (T), CIL was constituted in June 1999 at look into the details of incidence of fire at Madhuban Washery of BCCL.

The report of the committee has been accepted by the Govt. and forwarded to BCCL for implementation and for taking action against responsible officers.

4. A High Power Committee under the chairmanship of Sh. H.B. Ghosh, Ex. DGMS was constituted on 29.7.99 to look into the details of accident at Parascole Colliery of ECL.

The Committee is finalising its report.

5. A Committee for revision of norms for availability and utilization of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery by coal companies, was constituted on 7.5.1999 under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Department of Coal.

The deliberations of the Committee are continuing.

[English]

#### **Agricultural Credit Stabiliser Scheme**

1466. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are providing Central assistance to the State Governments in the ratio of 75% grant and 25% loan to help to build up the credit stabilization funds at the level of State Cooperative Banks under the Scheme of the Agricultural Credit Stabilization;

(b) if so, the total Central assistance provided to each State during 1998-99 and 1999-2000;

(c) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the State Governments to augment allocation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and, to the extent available, will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Import of Pulses**

1467. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation imported pluses including Tur Dal from Australia in July-August, 1999 at a rate much higher than the same purchased in June, 1999 from Myanmar;

(b) if so, the details of the two purchases;

(c) the reasons for purchasing the same commodity at a much higher rate;

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The State Trading Corporation has imported only Dun peas originating from Australia. No Dun peas have been purchased from Myanmar. Therefore comparison in rates cannot be made.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

#### **Growth Centres**

1468. SHRI AKBOR ALI KHANDOKER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the centrally sponsored scheme of Growth Centres was proposed during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details of funding pattern of the scheme;

(c) the number of Growth Centres opened during the Eighth Plan period together with their location;

(d) the extent to which these Growth Centres achieved their main objectives; and

(e) the number of new Growth Centres proposed to be set up during the Ninth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN): (a) The Growth Centre Scheme was announced by the Government of India in 1998.

(b) As per financing pattern for growth centres, the Central Government is to contribute Rs. 10 crore (Rs. 15 crore in the case of North Eastern States) for each growth centre by way of equity and the balance is to be borne by the State Governments/ implementing agencies.

(c) to (e) Under the Growth Centre Scheme 71 growth centres are proposed to be developed throughout the country out of which 68 Growth Centres have been approved by the Central Government so far. A list of growth centres approved during the Eighth and the Ninth Plan period together with their locations is given in the enclosed statement. According to the information furnished by the State Governments, out of the 28 growth centres approved during the Eighth Plan period, distribution of plots has commenced in 8 and investment and employment generated in 5. The remaining growth centres are at various stages of development.

**Statement**

*Number of growth centres approved during  
Eighth Plan & Ninth Plan period*

**A. Eighth Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97):**

Sl.No.	Name of State, Growth Centre (District)
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh: Khammam (Khammam)
2.	Goa: Electronic-City (Verna-Plateau)
3.	Gujarat: Gandhidham (Kutch)
4.	Palanpur (Banaskantha)
5.	Vagra (Bharauch)
6.	Madhya Pradesh: Satlapur (Raisen)
7.	Rajasthan: Dholpur (Dholpur)
8.	Jhalaawar (Jhalawar)
9.	Tamilnadu: Erode (Periyar)
10.	Uttar Pradesh: Bachauli-Buzurg (Jhansi)
11.	Banthara (Shahjahanpur)
12.	Chaudharpur (Moradabad)
13.	Khurja (Bulandshahar)

1	2
14.	Satharia (Jaunpur)
15.	Shajanwa (Gorakhpur)
16.	Kerala: Kannur - Kozhikode (Kannur-Kozhikode)
17.	Alappuzha - Malappuram (Alappuzha-Malappuram)
18.	Bihar: Begusarai (Begusarai)
19.	Hazaribagh (Hazaribagh)
20.	Bhagalpur (Bhagalpur)
21.	Chhapra (Chhapra)
22.	Muzaffarpur (Muzaffarpur)
23.	Himachal Pradesh: Kangra (Kangra)
24.	Orissa: Chhatrapur (Ganjam)
25.	Kaliganagar-Duburi (Cuttack)
26.	West Bengal: Bolpur (Birbhum)
27.	Jalpaiguri (Jalpaiguri)
28.	Malda (Malda)
<b>B. NINTH PLAN (1997-98 TO 2001-2002):</b>	
29.	Arunachal Pradesh: Niklok-Ngorlung (East Siang)
30.	Assam: Matia (Goalpara)
31.	Chariduar (Sonitpur)
32.	Bihar: Darbhanga (Darbhanga)
33.	Haryana: Saha (Ambala)
34.	Jammu & Kashmir: Ompora-Lassipora (Budgam-Pulwama)
35.	Maharashtra: Nanded (Nanded)
36.	Manipur: Lamlai-Napet (Imphal)
37.	Meghalaya: Mendhipattar (East Garo Hills)
38.	Mizoram: Luangmual (Aizawl)

1	2
39.	Nagaland: Gaheshnagar (Kohima)
40.	Orissa: Jharsuguda (Jharsuguda)
41.	Pondicherry: Polagam-Karaikal (Karaikal)
42.	Rajasthan: Bhilwara (Bhilwara)
43.	Tripura: Bodhjangnagar (West Tripura)
44.	Uttar Pradesh: Dibliapur (Auraiya)
45.	Orissa: Kesinga (Kalahandi)
46.	Tamil Nadu: Oragadam (Kancheepuram)

#### Subsidy Scheme

1469. SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Transport Subsidy Scheme is coming to an end at the end of the current financial year;

(b) if so, whether the scheme is proposed to be extended by the Government;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the alternate measures proposed to be taken by the Government to help industrialisation of hilly, remote and inaccessible regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN): (a) The Transport Subsidy Scheme introduced in July, 1971 is valid up to 31.3.2007 for the States in the North-Eastern region. For other regions i.e. the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh the district of Darjeeling in West Bengal, Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, it is valid up to 31.3.2000.

(b) The proposal for further extension of the scheme in respect of the States/Union Territories where the scheme is presently valid up to 31.3.2000, is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### Anti-dumping duty by US on export of steel plates from India

1470. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:  
SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "US Slaps anti-dumping duty on steel plates", appearing in the '*Economic Times*' dated January 21, 2000;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) the impact of this duty on the export of steel plates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of United States of America have imposed anti-dumping duty of 72.49% and Countervailing duty of 12.82% on import of Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plates from India.

(c) Steel Authority of India (SAIL) has been exporting cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plates to USA in the range of 100,000-150,000 tonnes per annum. The export of Carbon Steel Plates to USA is likely to be seriously affected with the imposition of these duties.

(d) Government of India and SAIL defended the case in the United States. Government in consultation with SAIL are exploring the possibility of contesting the decision.

#### Debt Recovery Tribunals

1471. SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Debt Recovery Tribunals are far too less in comparison with the number of cases pending in them; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for establishing more DRTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) Under the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993, initially, 10 Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) at Calcutta, Delhi, Jaipur, Bangalore,

Ahmedabad, Chennai, Mumbai, Jabalpur, Guwahati and Patna and one Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal (DRAT) at Mumbai were established. Keeping in view the workload on the existing Tribunals, Government has decided to establish 5 more additional DRTs at Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Ernakulam, Allahabad and Cuttack and 4 more additional DRATs at Chennai, Calcutta, Allahabad and Delhi. Out of these additional Tribunals, DRTs at Hyderabad and Ernakulam and DRAT at Chennai have so far been established. Establishment of remaining additional tribunals is under process.

[Translation]

#### **Amendment in Mines and Minerals Act**

1472. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering to amend the mines and minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 for major reform in the relevant procedure and to provide more rights to State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of achievements made in this regard and the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill 1999 incorporating delegation of more powers to the State Governments, simplifying procedure for grant and renewal of mining lease/prospecting licence,

measures for preventing illegal mining etc. was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 1999 and after passing by both the Houses, assent of the President was obtained on 18<sup>th</sup> December, 1999 and the amendments in the Act were notified in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 20<sup>th</sup> December, 1999. Consequential amendments in the two rules framed under this Act viz Mineral Concession Rules, 1980, and Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 have also been notified in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 18<sup>th</sup> January, 2000. The amendments which, amongst others, provide for reconnaissance permit in the present law, would help in bolstering investor confidence. The allied amendments to the Act, involving liberalisation of the various restrictions and delegation of more powers to the State Governments, would also enhance transparency, hi-tech-compatibility and investor friendliness of the legal frame work.

[English]

#### **Industrial/Infrastructural Investment**

1473. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of industrial and infrastructural investment in the country during the last five years;

(b) whether such investment is showing a downward trend; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) The desired information is given in the following table:

**Share of Gross Capital formation by Industry of use (in percent)**

Industry	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1. Agriculture	7.5	6.6	8.2	8.0	8.1
2. Industry*	50.9	60.1	58.2	57.7	57.9
3. Services	41.6	33.3	33.5	34.3	34.0
(i) Trade	6.1	3.0	-0.1	4.2	2.6
(ii) Transport	11.9	10.3	11.5	9.9	9.4
(iii) Financing	14.3	12.3	13.3	12.1	12.1
(iv) Community	9.3	7.7	8.7	8.1	9.9
Total:	100	100	100	100	100

\* Industry includes mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction.  
Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)

(b) and (c) During 1994-95 to 1998-99 the share of industry and services as a whole in GCF has remained more or less stable. However, while the share of industry in overall investment has shown a rising trend, that of services has a declining trend mainly because of decline in share of investment in transport, trade and hotels and financing.

#### **Pilferage of coal from Railway Sidings**

1474. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pilferage of coal from railway sidings and coal depots in the country is on the rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases of pilferage lodged with the police during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the actual quantity of coal pilfered and the extent of loss suffered by different coal companies as a result thereof;

(d) whether some officials of Railways, coal companies and CISF have been found involved in this pilferage; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) As per raids conducted by the security personnel, as well as joint raids conducted with law and order authorities to detect theft/pilferage, the year-wise details regarding number of FIRs filed, quantity of coal recovered and approximate value, of the same are given below:

Year	No. of FIRs	Quantity Recovered (Tonne)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)
1996-97	438	16,026	110.59
1997-98	643	11,301	83.14
1998-99	766	16,328	132.74

(d) and (e) Three cases of pilferage by transporter in connivance with mine personnel were alleged to have taken place in Govindpur Area, Basuria Colliery and Godhur Colliery of BCCL in Bihar. Departmental as well as police action has been taken against the concerned persons.

#### **Debt on Coal Companies**

1475. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some coal companies are running at loss;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the debt burden of each coal company at present; and

(d) the steps taken by Coal India Limited to refund the debt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The three subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) namely, Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Company Limited (BCCL) and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), have incurred loss as on 31.3.99.

(b) The reasons for the loss incurred by these three companies are as under:-

- (i) Large number of deep old mines mainly underground and fire in coal seam adjacent to the mining area.
- (ii) Uneconomical mines on account of small size and exhaustible reserves.
- (iii) Surplus manpower engaged in these three companies;
- (iv) Reduced demand of coking coal and competition from imported coking coal.
- (v) Adverse geo-mining conditions.

(c) There are eight subsidiary companies of CIL namely, Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) and Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL).



The debt burden on each of the subsidiary companies of CIL as on 31.3.99 is given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	CMPOIL	CIL	Total
Loan from CIL	615.57	1406.76	1106.06	109.36	226.61	371.05	184.59	2.12	-	4022.12
Foreign Loan	389.00	-	409.54	178.17	56.97	79.55	87.02	-	393.32	1593.57
Term Loan	0.76	-	59.12	-	150.00	157.50	-	-	-	367.38
Bank overdraft	8.97	95.40	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	610.14	716.45
Loan from Financial Institution & Corporation	-	125.11	65.83	0.72	-	200.00	-	-	575.00	966.66
Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	884.34	884.34
Loan from Government of India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1920.58	1920.58
Interest accrued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.93	26.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>1014.30</b>	<b>1627.27</b>	<b>1642.49</b>	<b>288.25</b>	<b>433.58</b>	<b>808.10</b>	<b>271.61</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>4410.31</b>	<b>10498.03</b>

(d) CIL is repaying the debt as per the schedule of the repayment agreed with the lenders.

(i) If not, the reasons therefor; and

(j) the time by which the said companies are likely to be listed?

#### **Companies Delisted by various Stock Exchanges**

1476. SHRI SADASHIVRAO  
DADODA MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies delisted by various stock exchanges during the months from November 1, 1999 to January 31, 2000;

(b) the reasons therefor, companies-wise;

(c) whether it is the only penalty which can be imposed by the Government;

(d) if not the other penalties Government propose to impose on these companies;

(e) the number of small investors affected thereafter alongwith money involved therein;

(f) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of small investors;

(g) whether any instructions have been issued to such companies for completing the listing norms;

(h) if so, the details thereof, company-wise

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (f) The names of companies delisted by various stock exchanges along with reasons therefor company-wise, during 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1999 to 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2000 are given in enclosed statement. Delisting of securities from stock exchanges is not necessarily a penalty. For instance, voluntary delisting is permitted by the stock exchanges on the request of companies. However, compulsory delisting may be effected by exchanges following the procedures laid down by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

Listing and delisting of securities are regulated by the Rules and Guidelines framed under Securities Laws which are framed to protect the interests of all investors including small investors. Delisting of securities of the companies during the specified period is not on account of violation of any of the clauses of the listing agreement or any disciplinary action against the company. The delisting has been affected due to amalgamation, liquidation, court orders, redemption of bonds, voluntary delisting as per SEBI guidelines or under the takeover regulations by SEBI. In certain cases of delisting, listing on regional stock exchanges continues and share holders are also provided an exit-route. In addition, several measures have been taken

by SEBI to make the securities market safe, transparent, modern and to protect the integrity of the market and to strengthen institutional arrangements for protecting small investors from defaults and financial failure of brokers and other market intermediaries. SEBI has advised all stock exchanges to strengthen their Investor Protection Funds, which are utilised to compensate investors in case of default by brokers. SEBI has also advised all stock exchanges by set up Trade Guarantee/Settlement Guarantee Funds. Other

measures taken by SEBI include, an elaborate margining system including daily mark-to-market, carry forward and volatility margins; implementation of circuit filters and uniform intra-day price band; intra-day trading and gross exposure limits for stock brokers linked with capital adequacy etc.

(g) to (j) in view of replies to parts (e) and (f) above, question does not arise.

### **Statement**

#### *Companies delisted by various stock exchanges*

Name of Exchange	Names of Companies Delisted by The Exchanges from November, 1999 to January, 2000	Reasons for Delisting
1	2	3
Ahmedabad	1. Nahar Fibres Ltd.	1. amalgamation
	2. Anagram Fin. Ltd.	2. amalgamation
	3. Effcon Sec. Ltd.	3. liquidation
	4. KHSL Ind. Ltd.	4. amalgamation
	5. Arihant Fin. Ltd.	5. voluntary delisting
	6. Desh Rakshak Aushdalaya Ltd.	6. voluntary delisting
	7. Industrial Oxygen Ltd.	7. under SEBI (substantial acquisition of shares and takeover) regulations, 1997
Calcutta	1. Hooghly Floor Mills Co. Ltd.	1. under SEBI (substantial acquisition of shares and takeover) regulations. 1997
	2. IFB Venture Capital Finance Ltd.	2. court order
	3. Kusum Agrotech Ltd.	3. court order
	4. Bharti Telecom Ltd.	4. under SEBI (substantial acquisition of shares and takeover) regulations, 1997
	5. Industrial Oxygen Co Ltd.	5. under SEBI (substantial acquisition of shares and takeover) regulations. 1997
	6. FDC Ltd.	6. voluntary delisting
Delhi	1. Asain Consolidated Ind Ltd.	1. Court order
	2. Industrial Oxygen Co. Ltd.	2. under substantial acquisition regulations of SEBI
	3. Apple Mutual Fund	3. scheme became open-ended
	4. Nuclear Power Corn Ltd.	4. redemption of bond
	5. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	5. redemption of bond

1	2	3
	6. Sumitra Pharma & Chemicals Ltd	6. amalgamation
	7. Rajdoot Paints Ltd	7. amalgamation
Ludhiana	1. Abhishek Spinfab Corpn Ltd	1. amalgamation
Madras	1. Kuchermala Plantations Ltd	1. under SEBI (substantial acquisition of shares and takeover) regulations, 1997
	2. Surana Telecom Ltd	2. voluntary delisting
	3. Industrial Oxygen Co Ltd	3. under SEBI (substantial acquisition of shares and takeover) regulations, 1997
	4. Shree Ajit Pulp & Paper Ltd	4. voluntary delisting
National Stock Exchange	1. Piramal Holdings Ltd	1. under SEBI (substantial acquisition of shares and takeover) regulations, 1997
Stock Exchange Mumbai	1. Piramal Holdings Ltd	1. under SEBI (substantial acquisition of shares and takeover) regulations, 1997
	2. Kemwell International Ltd	2. under SEBI (substantial acquisition of shares and takeover) regulations, 1997
	3. Industrial Oxygen Co Ltd	3. under SEBI (substantial acquisition of shares and takeover) regulations, 1997
	4. Bharti Telecom Ltd	4. under SEBI (substantial acquisition of shares and takeover) regulations, 1997
Uttar Pradesh	1. Modi Xerox Ltd	1. amalgamation
	2. Modi Xerox Financial Services Ltd	2. amalgamation
Bangalore	Nil	
Bhubaneshwar	Nil	
Cochin	Nil	
Coimbatore	Nil	
Hyderabad	Nil	
Interconnected	Nil	
Jaipur	Nil	
Madhya pradesh	Nil	
Magadh	Nil	
Madhya pradesh	Nil	
Mangalore	Nil	
Otcei	Nil	
Pune	Nil	
Saurashtra kutch	Nil	
Guwahati	Not available	
Vadodara	Nil	

**Expenditure Commission**

1477. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Expenditure Commission has been constituted to review subsidies, expenditure etc; and

(b) if so, its composition and its terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) Expenditure Reforms Commission has been set up by issue of a Government Resolution to this effect published in Gazette to India extraordinary, Part I, Section I dated 29.02.2000, with Shri K.P. Geethakrishnan, Former Finance Secretary as Chairman and four other members (including an Economist), with the terms of reference as follows:—

- (1) Keeping in view the evolving role of Government, the need to foster convergence and avoiding overlap in the functions of different Central Government Ministries, Departments and attached organisations and the role of the State Governments, suggest a road map for reducing the functions, activities and administrative structure of the Central Government;
- (2) Review of framework of all subsidies, both explicit and implicit, examine the economic rationale for their continuance and make recommendations for making subsidies transparent and suggest measures for maximising their impact on the target population at minimum cost;
- (3) Review the framework for determination of user charges of Departmental and commercial entities and suggest an effective strategy for cost recovery through user charges;
- (4) Review the adequacy of staffing under Central Government Ministries, attached offices and institutions and suggest measures for rationalising the staff and cadres of different services. In this context also review the existing arrangements for redeployment and re-training of surplus staff to ensure that any additional manpower for new areas of Government activities are met by re-deployment;
- (5) Review the procedure for setting up of Government funded autonomous institutions and their pattern of funding and suggest measures

for effective improvement and reducing budgetary support for their activities; and

- (6) Consider any other relevant issue concerning expenditure management in Government and make suitable recommendations.

[*Translation*]

**Cotton Mills of Rajasthan**

1478. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise number of cotton mills functioning in Rajasthan under National Textile Corporation (DPR) at present;

(b) the number of workers, job work, production management, profit and loss of these mills;

(c) the time by which resources are likely to be made available for the revival of these sick mills by B.I.F.R.;

(d) whether the Government have made any enquiry in the causes of constant losses to these NTC mills and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government are aware of the resentment in the employees of Edward and Mahalakshmi and if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government propose to run these NTC mills in the interest of workers;

(g) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(h) if not the reasons therefor;

(i) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the compliance of agreements made with the organizations of the workers and also of their interests alongwith the payment of dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There are four mills under NTC (DP&R) in the state of Rajasthan whose names with locations are given below:—

- (i) Edward Mills, Beawar, Distt. Ajmer
- (ii) Mahalakshmi Mills, Beawar, Distt. Ajmer
- (iii) Shri Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijayanagr

## (iv) Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur

(b) A statement is enclosed containing the number of workers, job work production and profit/loss of these mills.

(c) NTC (DP&R) with all its mills has been referred to BIFR. A final decision on revival is to be taken by BIFR.

(d) The mills taken over/nationalised by the Government were basically sick units. The main reasons for continued losses in these mills are old and obsolete machinery, lack of modernisation, excess labour force, high fixed costs, continued shortage of working capital and poor work culture.

(e) As per available information workers of both these mills are demanding settlement of their old case of lay-

off wages which is pending before the Industrial Tribunal, Ajmer. Workers of Edward Mills are reportedly resenting their transfer to Mahalakshmi mills which have been done to facilitate better capacity utilisation in Mahalakshmi mills.

(f) to (h) On the basis of a unit-wise viability study made by NTC, Government is considering a revised turn around plan for the viable subsidiaries of NTC alongwith the viable mills under them keeping in view the BIFR norms of net worth turning positive within the stipulated period. The interest of the workers will be kept in view in the revival plan.

(i) As on date agreements with the workers' union at local level are being maintained. Salary/wages have been paid upto Jan. 2000 to all the four mills situated in Rajasthan.

**Statement****National Textile Corporation Limited**

SlNo.	Name of the Mills	No. of Workers on Roll as on 31.12.99	97-98	Profit/Losses (Rs. in Crs.)			Job work Prod. (Lac. Kgs.)		
				98-99	Apl-Dec. 99	Accu. Losses upto 31.12.99 (Prov.)	97-98	98-99	APL-DEC 1999 (Prov.)
1.	Edward mills	293	-3.46	-4.99	-4.04	-39.03	8.04	Nil	Nil
2.	Mahalaxmi mills	372	-3.07	-4.30	-3.75	33.05	7.61	1.98	8.35
3.	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills	475	-2.90	-3.74	-2.91	-25.66	5.82	1.82	Nil
4.	Udaipur Cotton Mills	482	-2.12	-3.81	-3.26	-18.99	16.27	1.03	8.11

[English]

**Uniform Sales Tax**

1479. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:  
SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased by state:

(a) whether all the States and Union Territories have agreed to levy uniform Sales tax throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether without the actual implementation of such a decision, the Chandigarh Administration has enhanced substantially the rate of sales tax on certain items without reducing it on other items;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government of Pondicherry has submitted representation regarding loss of revenue as a result of uniform Sales tax policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI. V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) Sir, in a Conference of the Chief Ministers/Finance Ministers of States and Union Territories held on 16th November, 1999, it was decided by consensus that uniform floor rates of sales tax will be adopted by all the States/Union Territories with effect from 1.1.2000.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The representation has been examined and the consensus decision taken on 16.11.1999 stands.

[*Translation*]

#### **Paper and Pulp Industry**

1480. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the environment protection and pollution free atmosphere in the country it is necessary for paper and pulp industry to adopt new technology; and

(b) if so, the initiatives taken by the Government to encourage the said industry in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has taken a number of steps to encourage the Paper & Pulp Industry for protection of environment including the following:-

- (i) The Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute (CPPRI) has been executing a number of research projects which are directed towards identification, development & adoption of technologies for environment protection.
- (ii) CPPRI has also developed indigenous environmental friendly technologies viz. high rate biomethanation of pulp & Paper mill effluents and desilication of silica rich black liquors for reducing solid waste due to lime sludge for adoption by Paper Industry.
- (iii) Schemes/Programmes for promotion of cleaner production technologies. Global Environmental Facility (GEF) is one such programme launched jointly by Government of India and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Paper industry is one of the industries included in this project.

[*English*]

#### **Investment in Social Sector**

1481. SHRI MADHAVARAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to go in for speedy disinvestment to quickly reduce the national debt and to free the resources for investment in the social sector;

(b) if so, the details of plans for investment in social sector contemplated by the Government; and

(c) the extent of disinvestment to be carried out during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The disinvestment of Government shareholding in public sector undertakings is being done as per the declared policy to bring down the Government shareholding to 26% in the generalities of cases. In cases of public sector enterprises involving strategic considerations, Government will continue to retain majority holding. The amount realised from disinvestment is deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India. The Consolidated Fund of India is also the source for funding all social sector programmes of the Government.

(c) The amount of Rs. 1585 crores have been realised from disinvestment in PSUs up to 31/1/2000 during the current financial year against the target of Rs. 10,000 crore.

[*Translation*]

#### **Status Paper on Jute**

1482. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to bring diversification in the products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any status paper is being prepared with regard to all aspects of this sector, particularly the marketing of raw jute and the role of Jute Corporation of India; and

(d) if so, the time by which the status paper is likely to be published and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, sir. The Government has undertaken several initiatives to bring diversification in jute sector. The measures in this direction include creation of a Special Jute Development Fund (SJDF) under which several projects with UNDP assistance have been taken up for development of diversified jute goods. A National Centre for Jute Diversification has been set up to encourage entrepreneurs take up production and marketing of diversified jute goods.

(c) and (d) The government is presently engaged in the formulation of a proposal "JUTE TECHNOLOGY MISSION" on the lines of Cotton Technology Mission to address the issue of the productivity, income of jute farmers, research on high yielding varieties, transfer of technology, improving productivity in the manufacturing sector, diversification of jute products and marketing.

#### **Inclusion of Industries in Priority Sector of Fis**

1483. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some industries under various new sectors have been included in the priority sector of the financial institutions for providing loans during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of industries along with the names of sectors included in the priority sector at present; and

(d) the percentage of loan proposed to be released to each sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) While target for lending to priority sector has been prescribed for commercial banks, no such target has been prescribed for financial institutions. The new segments included recently under the definition of priority sector for lending by banks are:

- (i) loans to software industry having a credit limit not exceeding Rs. 1 crore,
- (ii) loans to the food and agro-based processing sector,

(c) At present the priority sector comprises the following segments in addition to the segments listed above:-

1. Agriculture
2. Small scale industries (including setting up of industrial estates)
3. Small road and water transport operators (owning upto 10 vehicles)
4. Small business (Original cost of equipment used for business not to exceed Rs. 10 lakh; working capital limit of Rs. 5 lakh)
5. Retail trade (advances to private retail traders upto Rs. 5 lakh)
6. Professional and self-employed persons (borrowing limit not exceeding Rs. 5 lakh of which not more than Rs. 1 lakh for working capital, in the case of qualified medical practitioners setting up practice in rural areas, the limits are double the above figures and purchase of one motor vehicle within these limits can be included under priority sector)
7. State sponsored organizations for SCs/STs
8. Education (educational loans granted to individuals by banks under their own schemes)
9. Housing (both direct and indirect-loans upto Rs. 5 lakhs, direct loan upto Rs. 10 lakh in urban/metropolitan areas).
10. Consumption loans (under the consumption credit scheme for weaker sections)
11. Refinance by sponsor banks to RRBs
12. Loans to self help groups (SHGs) NGOs for onlending to SHGs.
13. Investment by banks in venture capital.

(d) The following target/sub-targets have been stipulated for lending by Indian commercial banks to the priority sector:-

Total priority sector advances of which to:	40% of net bank credit
Agricultural advances	18% of net bank credit
Advances to weaker sections	10% of net bank credit

[English]

**Export of Pepper and Cardamom**

1484. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian pepper and cardamom have gained markets abroad;

(b) if so, the exports made of these items during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to boost the export of these items?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The exports of pepper and cardamom during the last three years are given below:

(Qty. in tonnes, Value Rupees in crores)

Year	Pepper		Cardamom	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1996-97	47893	412.32	226	8.70
1997-98	35907	496.36	370	12.67
1998-99	34864	638.11	475	25.21

(c) In addition to general Policy reforms, some of the steps taken to improve the export of pepper and cardamom include promotion of Indian brands abroad, promotion of pepper in consumer packs with logo, promotion of Indian products abroad, improvement in packaging and introduction of bar coding system, technology transfer and process upgradation, providing assistance to bring the quality of spices to international standards by providing material to dry hygienically, process under sanitary conditions, arranging buyer seller meets and participation in interenational fairs.

For the export of cardamom, Spices Board has programmes for increasing production and productivity which include supply of quality planting materials, replanting of senile and un-economic gardens, irrigation and land development and extension advisory services.

**Tax Evasion by Brokers**

1485. SHRI ANANT GUDHE:  
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:  
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax authorities have conducted serveys on stock brokers and other professionals and found that many of them in the country are evading taxes to the tune of crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the details of the survey conducted by the IT authorities;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to make the tax evasion laws more stringent to check tax evasion;

(d) if so, the details in the regards; and

(e) the details of action plan drawn up to clear the pending cases of tax arrears during 2000-2001?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) and (b) During the financial year 1999-2000 (upto 28/2/2000), the income tax authorities have conducted 28 surveys in the cease of stock brokers and 49 in the cases of other professionals which have resulted in disclosure of additional income to the tune of Rs. 144.20 crores and Rs. 6.74 crores respectively.

(c) and (d) At present, the Gvernment has no such proposal to make the tax evasion laws more stringent.

(e) No specific action plan is prepared except periodic review and measures taken for speedy disposal of the cases pertaining to arrears of tax.

**Export Oriented units In Maharashtra**

1486. SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise details of the export oriented units in Maharashtra and the details of exports made by them;

(b) the units which have not achieved their export targets and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken up the Government to review the functioning of these units and ensuring that the exports targets are achieved?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) 196 Export Oriented Units (EOUs) are functioning in Maharashtra. Distt.-wise details of these EOUs and exports made by them during 1998-99 is given in the enclosed statement.



(b) Monitoring of performance of EOUs in Maharashtra has been completed for the year 1997-98 and it is seen that 38 units out of 159 operational units during that year could not achieve their export commitments. The monitoring of performance for the year 1998-99 is in progress. The reasons for poor performance were lack of markets and financial or managerial problems.

(c) The performance of Export Oriented Units is reviewed by the Government annually on the basis of monitoring reports of Development Commissioners of Export Processing Zones. Since the units have a minimum five year period under the scheme to fulfill their export commitments, cases of marginal shortfall in achievement are kept under watch by Development Commissioners while cases of serious default are referred to Director General of Foreign Trade for penal action under Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. External marketing efforts of the units are assisted by the Government of India by organising trade exhibitions and buyer-seller meets etc. Besides, on the request of Ministry of Commerce, the Government of Maharashtra has created an Apex Committee chaired by Chief Secretary and the problems of the units concerned with the State Government Departments are discussed by the Apex Committee for providing requisite relief to the export units.

#### **Statement**

*Details of District-wise 100% EOU in Maharashtra and their Export Performance During 1998-99*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	District	No. of Units	Exports during 1998-99
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmed Nagar	3	234.22
2.	Aurangabad	2	12.06
3.	Bhandara	1	—
4.	Jalgaon	4	9285.82
5.	Kolhapur	13	45620.77
6.	Mumbai	13	10799.77
7.	Mumbai Suburb	5	4552.30
8.	Nasik	16	7264.59
9.	Nanded	1	1228.93
10.	Nagpur	4	12816.22
11.	Pune	45	20970.52

1	2	3	4
12.	Ratnagiri	4	5675.31
13.	Raigad	30	13255.32
14.	Sangali	2	1047.79
15.	Satara	2	3455.62
16.	Solapur	3	5177.93
17.	Sindhudurg	1	—
18.	Thane	46	18378.45
19.	Yeatmal	1	—
Total		196	158775.32

#### **WTO Meeting**

1487. SHRI SANJAY PASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the WTO to include the non-governmental organisations relating to child labour and environmental activists in the list of participants in the dispute settlement process at the WTO;

(b) if so, the details of such organisations from India;

(c) whether any such organisation have participated in the WTO meeting so far;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reaction of the Government for participation of these organisations in the WTO level?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) Proposals have been made by Member Countries in general without any specific listing, for the inclusion of members of the Civil Society/Non-Governmental Organisations, for participation in dispute settlement proceedings of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

(c) and (d) WTO has been holding symposia from time to time on issues such as environment and development where non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are also invited to express their views. One such symposium was also organised by WTO on 29<sup>th</sup> November, 1999 at Seattle.

(e) India is opposed to any inclusion of the members of Civil Society/Non-Governmental Organisations in the

dispute settlement proceeding of the WTO as this would upset its government-to-government character. Further there is an apprehension that such inclusions may even adversely affect the impartiality of the Dispute Settlement Mechanism.

#### **Subsidy provided by Government**

1488. SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the present status of subsidies provided by the Union Government and State on various items in urban and rural areas, State-wise and year-wise during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have prepared a policy to phase-out subsidies on non-merit goods over a time frame for controlling the fiscal deficits both the Centre and State levels;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Eleventh Finance Commission has been asked to study the subject; and

(g) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE: (a) to (g) The endeavour of the Central Government has been to rationalise the system of subsidies by making it transparent and better targetted, and effecting change in prices of subsidised item whenever necessary. The Expenditure Reforms Commission set up by the Government has been asked to review the frame-work of all subsidies, both explicit and implicit, examine the economic rationale for their continuance and make recommendations for making subsidies transparent and suggest measures for maximizing their impact on the target population at minimum cost.

[*Translation*]

#### **Grant of loan by LIC for supply of water and sewerage disposal Schemes**

1489. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manner in which loans are granted by Life Insurance Corporation of India for water supply/ sewerage disposal schemes, the total loan amount remains less than 50% of the estimated cost:

(b) if so, whether LIC propose to raise this percentage limit;

(c) whether LIC grants sufficient loans for the cost over-run of the scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) LIC has informed that they grant loans to the State Level Water Supply and Sewerage Board and Local Bodies for water supply and sewerage schemes sponsored by State Government as per the annual allocation made by Planning Commission in accordance with the following graded scale:

<i>Cost of Scheme</i>	<i>Loan</i>
Upto Rs. 5 Crores	upto 67%
Rs. 5 to Crores	upto 46.7%
Above Rs. 10 Crores	reduced graded basis

The pattern of financing is reviewed from time to time.

(c) and (d) LIC considers loan for cost-overruns to the extent of 25% of the difference between the original and revised estimated cost subject to the condition that State Government should meet the balance 75% of the overrun cost. This assistance is extended only once for a given project.

[*English*]

#### **Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings**

1490. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI:  
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the public sector units which have already disinvested their equity till December 31, 1999 since the formation of Disinvestment Commission:

(b) the date of decision of the Board and the actual buyers of such equity;

(c) the prevailing rate of market share on the date of such disposal; and

(d) the amount realised from disinvestment of respective public sector units and the purpose for which the same is proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Decision for disinvestment of Government shareholding in Public Sector Undertakings are taken by the Government and not by the Board of Directors of PSUs.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The amount of Rs. 8238 crores have been realised from disinvestment in Public Sector Undertakings since August, 1996 after the constitution of the Disinvestment Commission. This amount has been credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. The Government has decided that 10% of the disinvestment proceeds is to be utilised for strengthening of public Sector Undertakings. The budgetary support made available to PSUs is in excess of the 10% of disinvestment proceeds.

[Translation]

#### **Industrial Development Centres**

1491. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial development centres set up in Bihar during each of the last three years;

(b) the funds invested in these centres;

(c) whether the roads and water tanks have been constructed by them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN): (a) and (b) The number of Growth Centres approved by the Central Government under the Growth Centre Scheme

and the Central assistance released for these growth centres during each of the last three years are as under:-

Year	No. of Growth Centres Approved	Central Assistance released (Rs. in lakh)
1996-97	03	150.00
1997-98	01	50.00
1998-99	NIL	NIL

(c) and (d) As per the information furnished by the State Government of Bihar, no roads and water tanks have been constructed by them in any growth centre.

[English]

#### **NRIs seek role in Insurance Sector**

1492. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANAND REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NRIs have requested the Government to give due share to NRIs in sectors like insurance and manufacturing;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered NRIs request; and

(c) to what extent their demands have been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the ongoing liberalisation process, policies and procedures governing NRI investments are streamlined from time to time to create a more favourable investment environment for NRI, which include (i) automatic approval upto 100% in the high priority industries (ii) higher Foreign Direct Investment limits in sectors having sectoral caps, (iii) allowing 100% investment in Housing and Real Estate sectors and (iv) increase in individual secondary market investment limits. In insurance sector, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999 provides for maximum of 26% of the foreign equity capital in an Indian insurance company which include investment by NRIs. Once set up, the IRDA will start entertaining applications for investment in insurance sector.

**Import of Cotton from Pakistan**

1493. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:  
SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:  
SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY:  
SHRI A. NARENDRA:  
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cotton bales imported from different countries during the last three years, quantity-wise and country-wise;

(b) whether the Government have imposed ban on the import of cotton from Pakistan;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have decided to increase import duties on cotton bales from Pakistan, China and other countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether this resulted the less quantum of import of cotton; and

(g) if so, the alternate ways proposed to be adopted to meet the growing requirement of cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) During the cotton years 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 import of cotton was 0.30 lakh bales, 4.13 lakh bales and 7.87 lakh bales respectively. The major countries from which cotton is imported into India are Australia, Egypt, South Africa, U.S.A. etc.

(b) and (c) The Government have imposed ban on import of cotton from Pakistan as a phyto-sanitary measure because of the presence of cotton seeds of exotic origin, of dried leaves and their stalks carrying exotic strains of destructive bacterial, viral and fungal diseases which are virulent UNDER INDIAN CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

(d) to (g) From the current year's budget an import duty of 5% (with 10% surcharge) has been imposed. This will be applicable to imports from all countries. During April November, 1999, import of cotton (including cotton waste) is 1,20,858 tons as against 63,340 tons during April-November, 1998. Thus, the import has increased this year. In deciding on quantum of importing cotton, duty is only one of the considerations others being quality, credit facilities etc.

**World Bank Assistance for Banking Sector**

1494. SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks have sought World Bank financial assistance for their restructuring/modernisation programmes; and

(b) if so, the bank-wise details of the proposals submitted/under consideration/finalised and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) Capital Restructuring Loan (CRL) and Modernisation and Institutional Development Loan (MIDL) for selected banks were comprising of a project approved by World Bank in 1995. An amount of US \$ 200 million has been so far availed by Government under CRL. The bank-wise details of MIDL are as under:-

(Amount in US \$ million)

Sl. No.	Name of the bank	Amount Allocated	Amount drawn as on 28.2.2000
1.	Allahabad Bank	14.4	7.4
2.	Bank of India	36.2	16.1
3.	Dena Bank	17.7	12.0
4.	Indian Bank	10.0	1.3
5.	Indian Overseas Bank	10.4	8.6
6.	Syndicate Bank	10.0	6.3
TOTAL		98.7	51.7

[Translation]

**Textile Machines**

1495. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of industries involved in the manufacturing of textile machines has decreased in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether incentives have been given by the Government to increase the production of quality and high productivity textile machines in the country during the above period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the estimated shortfall in the production of textile machines during the first half of 1999-2000 in comparison with the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) The Federation of Indian Textile Engineering Industry has reported that many small scale units and six major units have been closed down during the last three years. The reasons furnished are, lack of orders and competition from imports. The production of textile machinery during the period April-September, 1999 was Rs. 446.65 crore compared to Rs. 559.36 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. Government has launched a Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) w.e.f. 1.4.1999 for five years for the development of the textile and jute industry as a whole. It is expected that this scheme will help indigenous production and sale of textile machinery.

[English]

#### **Tea Production in non Traditional States**

1496. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to increase tea production in the non-traditional States;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction in Orissa State; and

(c) the hectares of land brought under tea plantation in that State particularly in Keonjhar districts so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Tea Board is implementing a scheme called New Area Development Scheme during the Ninth Plan period for encouraging tea cultivation in identified non-traditional areas including Orissa where the soil and agro climatic conditions are found to be suitable for growing tea.

(b) and (c) Surveys were conducted by the Tea Board in the districts of Kalahandi, Phulbani and Keonjhar to assess the suitability of the areas for tea cultivation in the State of Orissa. So far 213 ha. of land has been brought under tea cultivation in the Keonjhar District. The

State Government has plans to bring 1000 ha. of land under tea cultivation for the benefit of small tribal farmers. An area of 100 ha. has already been identified by the State Govt. for immediate tea planting.

#### **Minting of Coins in Russia**

1497. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether coins of five rupee denomination are minted in Russia;

(b) if so, the details of order placed with Russia and the quantity of coins already minted and supplied to India;

(c) the cost ratio of minting coins in India and in Russia;

(d) whether the Government explored the possibility of minting coins in our own country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) An order for supply of 400 Million Pieces (MPCs) of five Rupee denomination coins has been placed on M/s Moscow Mint of Goznak, Russia, after the firm was found to be the lowest bidder in a global tender floated for the purpose. As on date, 178.5 MPCs of coins have been inspected and cleared for shipment, out of which 60.9 Million Pieces (MPCs) of coins have already landed in India.

(c) The cost of 5 Rupee coin per piece is Rs. 3.10 and Rs. 1.63 respectively for indigenously manufactured and imported coins.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Import of coins have been approved after assessment of demand vis-a-vis indigenous targeted production.

[Translation]

#### **Tax on Multinational Companies**

1498. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Ministry of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have suffered economic loss due to non-compliance of terms and conditions of Income Tax payment and to keep their salaries in foreign by foreign employees of multinational companies;

(b) if so, the details of loss suffered during the last three years, till date;

(c) the names of companies whose employees have not complied the terms and conditions of Income Tax payments; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to abide by the terms and conditions of Income tax payment by these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) and (b) During the financial year 1998-99, it was noticed that a number of multinational companies did not deduct tax at source in respect of part of the salaries paid to their employees abroad for services rendered in India. There has been no loss of revenue because taxes in full, and additionally interest, amounting to more than Rs. 640/- crore has already been recovered by the Income Tax Department.

(c) The names of the companies which have not complied with TDS provisions are given in the attached statement.

(d) Surveys u/s 133 A of Income Tax Act, 1961, have been conducted on a number of multinational companies. Statutory interest has also been charged in all the cases. Further, penalty u/s 271 C of the Act for failure to deduct tax at source has since been levied in a number of such cases, wherever applicable.

**Statement**

S. No.	Name of the Company
1	2
1.	All Nippon Airways Co. Ltd..
2.	M/s Anritsu Corporation
3.	M/s I.H.I
4.	M/s Denso India
5.	M/s Fuji Bank Ltd.
6.	M/s EPDC
7.	M/s Japan Broadcasting Cor.
8.	M/s Ericsson Communications Pvt. Ltd.
9.	M/s Alcatel Modi Networks Systems
10.	M/s Alcatel South Asia Pacific Ltd

1	2
11.	M/s Cegelec India Ltd.
12.	M/s Cegelec India Ltd. (NOIDA Office)
13.	M/s Hyundai Engg. & Constrn. Co.
14.	M/s Daewoo Motors India Ltd.
15.	M/s Banque Pariba
16.	M/s Aeroflot
17.	M/s Japan Radio Co. Ltd.
18.	M/s Asahi Glass Co. Ltd.
19.	M/s Casio Bharti Mobile Communication Ltd.
20.	M/s Fujitsu Limited
21.	M/s Itochu Corporation
22.	M/s Chori Co. Ltd.
23.	M/s Escorts Yamaha Motors Ltd.
24.	M/s Fuji Photo Film (Singapore)
25.	M/s Hitachi Cables Ltd.
26.	M/s Exedy Ceekay Ltd.
27.	M/s Honda Motors Ltd.
28.	M/s Kenwood
29.	M/s Juky Singapore
30.	M/s Hitachi India Trading Pvt. Ltd.
31.	The Bank of Tokyo
32.	The Sakura Bank Ltd.
33.	Japan Airlines
34.	M/s Sanwa Bank Ltd. New Delhi
35.	M/s National Panasonic
36.	M/s Nissho Iwai Corpn.
37.	M/s Mitsubishi Corpn.
38.	LG Electronics
39.	M/s Samsung Electronics
40.	The Commercial Bank of Korea Ltd.

1	2
41.	The Bank of Nova Scotia
42.	M/s Nokia Pvt. Ltd.
43.	M/s Lufthansa Airlines
44.	M/s Tokyo Motors Corpn.
45.	M/s Sony India Pvt. Ltd.
46.	M/s Sony Gulf
47.	M/s Sony Corpn. Ltd.
48.	M/s SWS India Holding Ltd.
49.	M/s Sumi Motherson Innovative Engg. Ltd.
50.	M/s Sumi Motherson Intergrated Technologies Ltd.)
51.	M/s Motherson Sumi Systems Ltd.
52.	M/s NEC Corpn.
53.	M/s Marubeni Corpn. New Delhi
54.	M/s YKK India Pvt. Ltd.
55.	M/s Mitsui Construction Co. Ltd.)
56.	M/s Mitsui Kensetsu India Pvt. Ltd.)
57.	M/s TS Tech. Co. Ltd.
58.	M/s Sumitomo Corpn.
59.	M/s Sandan Vikas India Ltd.
60.	M/s Toshiba Corpn.
61.	M/s Marubeni Corpn. Project Office
62.	M/s Marubeni India Pvt. Ltd.
63.	M/s Mitsui Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.
64.	M/s Terumo Corpn.
65.	M/s Mitsubishi Electronic Corpn. India Liaison Office
66.	M/s Showa Corpn. (Munjai)
67.	M/s Morioka Co.Ltd.
68.	M/s Mitsui & Co.
69.	M/s Keihn Corpn.
70.	M/s Subros Ltd.
71.	M/s Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd.
72.	M/s Riso Kagako Corpn.

1	2
73.	M/s Kenwood Corpn.
74.	M/s Lumax Industries Ltd.
75.	M/s Yasuda Fire & Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.
76.	M/s Matsushita Television & Audio India Ltd.
77.	M/s Statke Corpn.
78.	M/s Matsushita Electric Works Ltd. (National Panasonic)
79.	M/s Nissho Iwai Corpn. (Bombay Office)
80.	M/s Toyota Tsusho Corpn.
81.	M/s Pioneer Electric Corpn.
82.	M/s Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd.
83.	M/s. ICI India Ltd.
84.	Nomura Trading Co. Ltd.
85.	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.
86.	Kinsho Matai Chi Corporation
87.	Sumikin Bussan Corporation
88.	The Asahi Bank Ltd.
89.	The Sumitomo Marine & Fire Insurance Corpn.
90.	The Sumitomo Bank Ltd.
91.	Nichimen Corpn.
92.	Tomen Corpn.
93.	Hitachi G. Motor Eng. Ltd
94.	Sakura Capital Market
95.	M/s Kawasho Corpn.
96.	M/s Nagase & Co. Ltd.
97.	M/s Murate Machinery Ltd
98.	BPL Sanyo Ltd.
99.	BPL Sanyo Finance
100.	Yokagawa Bluestar
101.	Indo Nissin Foods Ltd.
102.	Juki Singapore Ltd.
103.	Hitachi Koki

**Import of Barley Malt**

1499. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed import of barley malt;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether imported barley malt has adversely affected the growers of barley in the country;

(d) the foreign exchange out-flow during 1998-99 and the current year due to import of barley malt; and

(e) the steps proposed to review this policy?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (e) Barley Malt is not classified separately under the ITC (HS) Classifications of Export and Import Items, 1997-2000. However, Malt is classified under Exim Code Heading 11.07 of ITC (HS) Classifications of Export and Import Items. Import of Malt, including that of Barley Malt, is free. As per provisional data available with the Government the foreign exchange outflow on import of Malt including Barley Malt was Rs. 72,38,567 during 1998-99 and Rs. 78,24,164 during the period April 99 to August, 99.

Government has been following a policy of removing restrictions on International Trade since the early 90s'. Removal of restrictions on import of Malt was a consequence of this policy. However, all such imports are subject to applicable rates of Customs duty and the provisions of all National laws for the time being in force. As can be seen from the import figures furnished above, the growers of Barley in the country are unlikely to be seriously affected by this level of imports.

**Industrial Growth Centres**

1500. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial Growth Centres are functioning in Orissa at present district-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to establish some more Industrial Growth Centres in the State and whether the Government have received any request from the State Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the progress made in this regard and the time by which these Industrial Growth Centres are likely to be established; and

(e) the details of the amount released by the Government for these Centres during 1998-99 and 1999-2000, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN): (a) The district-wise number of growth centres approved by the Central Government in Orissa is as under:-

Name of District	No. of approved growth centres
1. Ganjam	1
2. Cuttack	1
3. Jharsuguda	1
4. Kalahandi	1

The role of Central Government is limited to providing its share of equity for the growth centres. The responsibility for implementation of the projects lies entirely with the State Government concerned.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Loans to Cotton Growers**

1501. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make available the loan easily through the nationalized banks to encourage the farmers engaged in cotton cultivation in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) As per the extant guidelines issues by Reserve Bank of India, all scheduled commercial banks and credit institutions are required to provide short term loans to



farmers for raising agricultural crops including cotton under the production oriented system of lending known as crop loan system. Scales of finance are fixed for different crops taking into account various factors like variations in agro-climatic conditions, flexibility in disbursing the loan in cash, adherence to seasonality in lending and recovery, etc., which are aimed at making available timely and adequate credit to farmers. Further, in pursuance to the recommendations made by the High Powered Committee of Shri R.V. Gupta, simplification of loan sanction and disbursement procedure, delegation of higher powers to Branch Managers, introduction of composite cash credit limits, devising of new loan products to protect farmers' interest, cash disbursement of loans, non-insistence on "No Dues Certificates", etc. have also been introduced by banks. With a view to further improving farmers' access to timely and adequate credit for agriculture, Kisan Credit Cards have been introduced by public sector banks, regional rural banks and cooperative banks in the country, which envisages provision of credit to farmers to enable them to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. and draw cash for their production needs, in a hassle-free and cost-effective manner.

#### **Loans to farmers**

1502. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide any type of relaxation on loan not paid by the farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) In order to provide appropriate relief to chronic defaulting farmers who are unable to repay the principal amount together with accumulated interest due to circumstances beyond their control, all scheduled commercial banks had been advised by Reserve Bank of India in July, 1998 to consider settlement of overdues in respect of such farmers on merits of each case, as a measure of relief.

[English]

#### **Export Promotion Councils**

1503. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAR: Will the Minister COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the role of Export Promotion Council set up in various places in the country in the promotion of the export of products like leather, spices, coffee and tea;

(b) whether the regional Centres of these Export Promotion Councils acts as mediator between the producers and processors with consumers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the performance of the Export Promotion Councils during each of the last three years; and

(e) the expected performance during the year 2000-2001?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c) There are 20 Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) out of which 11 are under the administrative control of the Deptt. of Commerce and 9 are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textile. These Councils are registered as non-profit organisations under the Companies Act/Societies Registration Act. The EPCs provide a forum for addressing various issues related to export performance of the sector/industry covered by them. They undertake a host of export performance activities like organisation of exhibitions/buyers seller meets/sending delegation abroad etc. They also provide relevant information on market trends, trade enquiries etc. to their members. Export promotion of Spices, Coffee and Tea are looked after by Boards set up by the Government for each of these commodities. There are no separate EPCs for these products.

Some of the Export Promotion Councils have opened regional offices in various parts of the country to provide better inter-action with the local exporters.

(d) and (e) Export Promotion Councils are not directly involved in export activities. Their role is mainly promotional in nature and hence it is not appropriate to evaluate their performance in terms of exports as exports are made by individual exporters. However, exports of principal commodities during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement. It is not feasible to evaluate the expected performance of various sectors as future exports depend on a variety of domestic and international factors which are not determinable.

**Statement**

		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
		1	2	3
1	PLANTATION	693.99	981.24	952.04
1	Tea	292.14	504.86	547.19
2	Coffee	401.86	458.38	404.85
II.	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED PRODUCTS	4596.29	4236.56	3952.25
1	Cereal	1104.07	910.54	1478.25
(a)	Rice	893.62	907.04	1473.90
(b)	Wheat	196.75	0.11	0.65
(c)	Others	13.70	3.39	3.69
2	Pulses	37.06	97.10	51.99
3	Tabacco	213.18	287.97	185.19
(a)	Unmanufactured	186.05	246.87	140.48
(b)	Manufactured	27.13	41.10	44.71
4	Spices	338.63	379.30	384.30
5	Nuts & Seeds	532.22	612.39	489.70
(a)	Cashew incl. CNSL	362.89	378.60	383.44
(b)	Sesame & Niger Seed	77.54	81.42	77.15
(c)	Groundnut	91.79	152.38	29.11
6	Oil Meals	984.61	924.32	454.56
7	Guergum Meal	100.32	146.64	171.53
8	Castor Oil	176.69	155.02	158.96
9	Shellac	14.73	15.63	16.53
10	Sugar & Molasses	303.63	68.59	5.44
11	Processed Foods	482.02	346.63	310.01
(a)	Fresh Fruits & Veg	163.04	156.70	125.84
(b)	Fruits/Vegetable seeds	11.85	14.39	14.58
(c)	Processed and misc-processed items	307.13	173.54	169.59
12	Meat & Preparations	199.69	217.51	180.77

		1	2	3
13	Poultry & Dairy Prod.	34.87	31.76	23.52
14	Floriculture products	17.86	23.34	24.59
15	Spirit & Beverages	56.70	19.81	16.90
III.	MARINE PRODTS	1128.91	1207.26	1038.24
IV.	ORES & MINERALS	1172.37	1061.06	890.94
1	Iron Ore	480.69	476.17	380.20
2	Mica	7.05	10.77	10.35
3	Processed minerals	339.00	336.85	235.18
4	Other ores & minerals	322.37	213.50	233.45
5	Coal	23.37	23.78	31.77
V.	LEATHER & MFRS.	1605.82	1656.69	1653.36
1	Footwear	586.15	548.33	575.42
2	Leather & mfrs.	1019.67	1108.36	1077.94
VI.	GEMS & JEWELLERY	4752.71	5345.52	5904.05
VII.	SPORTS GOOD	78.05	80.76	72.07
VIII.	CHEMICALS & RELATED PRODUCTS	4102.65	4551.09	4180.20
1	Basic chemsl., pharma & cosmetics	2497.38	2821.79	2646.19
2	Plastics & Linoleum	539.43	514.33	480.30
3	Rubber, glass & Other products.	872.97	866.83	808.07
4	Residual chemls, & allied products	192.87	348.14	246.65
IX.	ENGINEERING GOODS	4055.14	4435.29	3803.51
X.	ELECTRONIC GOODS.	854.91	819.24	563.81
1	Electronics	783.67	759.57	499.26
2	Computer Software	71.23	59.67	64.55
XI.	PROJECT GOODS	52.64	81.64	48.80
XII.	TEXTILES	8045.32	8504.85	8411.02
1	Readymade garments	3753.27	3876.18	4444.42
2	Cotton, yarn, fabrics made-ups, etc.	3121.73	3264.28	2773.78
3	Manmade textiles made-ups, etc.	721.51	822.80	720.82
4	Natural silk textiles	128.79	17643	181.55
5	Wool & woollen mfrs	103.65	109.75	74.67
6	Coir & coir mfrs.	60.99	68.57	74.43
7	Jute mfrs.	155.37	186.84	141.35

		1	2	3
XIII.	HANDICRAFTS	475.67	525.86	625.78
XIV.	CARPETS	590.51	545.60	534.86
1	Hand-made excl. silk	436.30	410.61	413.38
2	Mill-made excl. silk	134.83	105.53	99.88
3	Silk carpets	19.37	29.46	21.60
XV.	COTTON RAW Incl. Waste	443.52	221.15	53.25
XVI.	PETROLEUM Products	481.79	352.75	89.43
XVII.	UNCLASSIFIED Exports	339.47	419.79	884.93
GRAND TOTAL		33469.76	35007.85	33641.00

**PF and EPF**

1504. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total accumulated amount of Provident Fund contribution and Employees' Pension Fund stands at present;

(b) the accumulated huge funds have been earmarked for the social sector; and

(c) the manner in which these funds are being utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) As on 31.3.99, progressive total of Employees Provident Fund contribution was Rs. 65,523.08 crore and that of Employees Pension Fund was Rs. 15,586.90 crore.

(b) and (c) These funds are invested in different securities as per the Investment Pattern prescribed by Government. The latest Pattern of Investment is enclosed.

**INVESTMENT PATTERN**

% age amount be invested

(i) Central Government Securities as defined in Sec. 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944 (18 of 1944); and/or units of such Mutual Funds which have been set up as dedicated Funds for investment in Government Securities and which have been approved by the Securities and Exchange Board of India;

Twenty five percent

(ii) (a) Government Securities as defined in Section 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944 (18 of 1944) created and issued by any State Government; and/or units of such Mutual Funds which have been set up as dedicated Funds for investment in Government Securities and which have been approved by the Securities and Exchange Board of India; and/or

(b) Any other negotiable securities the principal whereof and interest whereon is fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Central Government or any State Government except those covered under (a) below.

Fifteen percent

(iii) (a) Bonds/Securities of 'Public financial institutions' as specified under Section 4 (1) of the Companies Act; "public sector companies" as defined in Section 2 (36-A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 including public sector banks and the Infrastructure Development Finance Company Limited (IDFC); and/or

(b) Certificate of deposits issued by public sector banks.

Forty percent

(iv) To be invested in any of the above three categories as decided by the Trustees.

Twenty percent

(v) The Trusts, subject to their assessment of the risk-return prospects, may invest up to 10% out of (iv) above, in private sector bonds/securities which have an investment grade rating from at least two credit rating agencies.

2. Any moneys received on the maturity of earlier investments reduced by obligatory outgoings, shall be invested in accordance with the investment pattern prescribed in this Notification.

3. Interest received on the Special Deposit Scheme shall be invested in the Special Deposit Scheme itself. Similarly, interest under other categories may be re-invested in the same category.

#### **Target of Disinvestment**

1505. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the GDP rate has come down despite increase in tax collection;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to balance the tax collection and GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (c) The overall growth in the economy as measured by the growth in real (gross domestic product) GDP depends inter alia on a number of factors includes rate of investment and efficiency of its use, supply factors like performance of agricultural sector etc. As per the latest available data from the Central Statistical Organisation the Indian economy posted an estimated increase of 5.9 percent in real GDP (at factor cost) in 1999-2000 (advance estimates) as against 6.8 percent in 1998-99. The gross tax revenue of the Central Government are budgeted at Rs. 200288 crore in 2000-2001 as against Rs. 169979 crore in 1999-2000 (RE) and Rs. 143797 crore in 1998-99.

#### **Infrastructure Funding**

1506. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has considered a concrete proposal for funding for infrastructure sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (c) Sir, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Profit/Losses of Regional Rural Banks**

1507. SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) functioning in the country at present;

(b) the profit/losses incurred by the RRBs during the last three years, bank-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any steps in regard to loss suffering banks in term of their upliftment;

(d) if so, the detailed programme chalked out in this regard;

(e) the number of such banks to be opened in the country during Ninth Plan, State-wise; and

(f) the scheme of these banks to attract more and more public for taking loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1999, 196 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are functioning in 480 districts in the country with a network of 14,486 branches. As reported by National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) the profit and loss position of RRBs during 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) With a view to facilitate strengthening and revitalising RRBs several policy changes have been initiated in the recent past. The main features are as under:—

(i) With a view to strengthen equity base and improve financial performance of the RRBs, recapitalisation measures were initiated in 1994-95. An amount of Rs. 2188 crores has been provided as an additional share capital to 187 RRBs out of 196 RRBs. Of 187 RRBs, 158 stand fully recapitalised whereas 29 RRBs have been partially recapitalised.

(ii) Introduction of Development Action Plan and Memoranda of Understanding (DAPs/MOU) on an annual basis for bringing improvement in the performance of RRBs in a planned way and introduction of prudential norms covering income recognition, assets classification and provisioning norms.

- (iii) Diversification of business portfolios and activities.
- (iv) Increased avenues for investment of surplus Non-SLR funds.
- (v) Rationalisation of branch net-work including relocation and merger of loss incurring branches.
- (vi) Deregulation of interest rate structure.
- (vii) Providing greater role to the sponsor bank in management of the affairs of RRBs

(e) At present there is no proposal to open new RRB in the country.

(f) The schemes introduced in RRBs to attract more and more beneficiaries, inter-alia, include the following:-

- (i) Introduction of Composite Credit facilities for farmers having satisfactory track record.
- (ii) Introduction of Kisan Credit Cards; and
- (iii) Adoption of Self Help Group Approach for purveying micro credit in rural areas.

### **Statement**

*Profit & Loss position of RRBs during 1996-97, 1997-98 & 1998-99*

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.	Name of the RRB	Profit/Loss		
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haryana* Ksh. Gr. Bank	-1599.56	17.99	110.67
2.	Gurgaon Gramin Bank	-557.42	1230.01	1355.98
3.	Hissar-Sirsa Ksh. Gr. Bk.	64.25	158.06	218.67
4.	Ambala Kurukshetra Gr. Bk.	-12.37	85.69	109.67
	<i>Haryana</i>	<i>-2105.10</i>	<i>1491.75</i>	<i>1794.99</i>
5.	Himachal Gramin Bank	-269.89	109.52	265.65
6.	Parvatiya Gramin Bank	-106.39	46.64	116.24
	<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	<i>-376.28</i>	<i>156.16</i>	<i>381.89</i>
7.	Jammu Rural Bank	25.27	507.70	713.92
8.	Ellaqui Dehati Bank	-580.20	722.86	-359.13
9.	Kamraz Rural Bank	-480.28	-299.90	-303.60
	<i>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</i>	<i>-1035.21</i>	<i>-515.06</i>	<i>51.19</i>
10.	Shivalik Ksh Gr. Bk.	59.52	261.18	404.76
11.	Kapurthala-Ferozpur Ksh.	-481.56	53.34	103.10
12.	Gurdaspur-Amritsar Ksh.	-293.07	76.75	285.52
13.	Malwa Gramin Bank	150.47	283.14	311.76
14.	Faridkot-Bhatinda ksh. Gr.	119.88	150.01	157.88
	<i>Punjab</i>	<i>-444.76</i>	<i>824.42</i>	<i>1263.02</i>
15.	Jaipur Nagaur Anch Gr.	-296.97	-76.63	451.84
16.	Marwar Gramin Bank	96.90	65.74	137.51

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Shekhawati Gr. Bank	-1023.20	33.16	113.24
18.	Marudhar Ksh. Gr. Bk.	451.54	-393.96	-385.18
19.	Alwar-Bharatpur Anch Gr	774.07	-26.07	-163.92
20.	Aravali Ksh. Gr. Bk.	441.52	-234.46	-274.92
21.	Hadoti Ksh. Gr. Bank	-1252.27	-187.58	-90.36
22.	Mewar Anch Gr. Bank	-124.56	-105.55	-100.31
23.	Thar Anch Gr. Bank	-98.08	-104.10	-185.39
24.	Bundi-Chittorgarh Ksh. Gr.	-411.70	40.38	36.19
25.	Bhilwara-Ajmer Ksh. Gr. Bk.	8.27	108.71	137.23
26.	Dungarpur-Banswara Ksh.	-280.30	-81.75	2.24
27.	Sriganganagar Ksh. Gr. Bk.	-147.04	-38.18	3.46
28.	Bikaner Ksh. Gr. Bk.	-103.91	-36.55	-35.51
	Rajasthan	-5299.99	-1036.8	-353.88
29.	Arunchal Pradesh Rural	-35.51	8.03	20.30
	Arunchal Pradesh	-35.51	8.03	20.30
30.	Pargiyotish Gaonlia Bank	-2370.42	318.45	-194.51
31.	Lakhmi Gaonlia Bank	-1604.27	797.06	101.01
32.	Cachar Gramin Bank	-284.07	-125.16	92.42
33.	Langpi Dehangi Rural	-246.16	-198.69	-131.25
34.	Subansiri Gaonlia Bank	-501.91	65.10	176.98
	Assam	-5006.83	856.76	44.65
35.	Manipur Rural Bank	-333.16	-64.13	-53.30
	Manipur	-333.16	-64.13	-53.30
36.	Khasi Jaintia Rural Ka.	89.26	312.99	292.27
	Meghalaya	89.26	312.99	292.27
37.	Mizoram Rural Bank	-274.92	64.50	61.27
	Mizoram	274.92	64.50	61.27
38.	Nagaland Rural Bank	-43.47	3.33	7.68
	Nagaland	43.47	3.33	7.68
39.	Tripura Gramin Bank	3929.83	-1297.52	-738.16
	Tripura	3929.83	-1297.52	-738.16
40.	Bhojpur Rohtas Gr. Bk.	-2315.94	466.92	408.09

1	2	3	4	5
41. Champaran Ksh. Gr.Bk.	-867.07	-862.82	-928.69	
42. Magadh Gramin Bank	-1594.07	122.25	484.62	
43. Kosi Ksh Gramin Bk.	-1023.63	-803.53	-587.12	
44. Vaishali Ksh. Gr. Bk.	-1787.05	-962.50	-647.58	
45. Monghyr Ksh. Gr.Bk.	-1749.95	12.18	-1311.46	
46. Santhal Parganas Gr. Bk.	-1335.30	-102.66	106.35	
47. Madhubani Ksh. Gr.Bk.	-712.90	-627.01	-541.43	
48. Nalanda Gramin Bank	-638.89	-691.30	-537.72	
49. Singhbhum Ksh. Gr.Bk.	-574.99	19.80	22.08	
50. Mithila Ksh. Gr. Bk.	-943.18	-449.87	-351.26	
51. Samastipur Ksh.Gr Bank	-297.54	-308.93	-91.67	
52. Palamau Ksh. Gr. Bank	-687.03	-331.60	-178.84	
53. Ranchi Ksh. Gr. Bank	-410.67	-250.69	-105.15	
54. Gopalganj Ksh. Gr. Bk.	-142.19	252.63	424.71	
55. Saran Ksh. Gramin Bk.	-739.00	-385.96	-314.04	
56. Siwan Ksh. Gramin Bk.	-112.15	102.70	420.15	
57. Giridih Ksh. Gr. Bank	-109.58	48.43	24.99	
58. Hazaribagh Ksh. Gr.Bk.	37.61	56.25	167.03	
59. Pataliputra Gr. Bank	-77.04	13.47	46.29	
60. Bhagalpur-Banka Ksh Gr.	-190.68	-12.45	-92.64	
61. Begusarai Ksh. Gr.Bk.	-157.01	14.99	2.43	
Bihar	-16428.3	-4679.7	-3600.9	
62. Puri Gramin Bank	-789.28	-933.33	-573.42	
63. Bolangir Anch Gr. Bk.	-1607.56	-1105.71	-1074.55	
64. Cuttack Gramin Bank	-2686.34	-735.65	-459.17	
65. Koraput Panchabati Gr.Bk.	-309.90	325.49	42.79	
66. Kalahandi Anch Gr.Bk.	-652.60	-195.10	11.23	
67. Baitarani Gr. Bank	-691.11	-421.59	-402.94	
68. Balasore Gr. Bank	-964.83	-793.59	-954.82	
69. Rushikulya Gr. Bk.	-351.14	11.45	251.55	
70. Dhenkanal Gr.Bk.	-165.12	14.02	145.37	



1	2	3	4	5
<i>Orissa</i>		-8217.88	-3834.0	-3013.0
71. Gau Gramin Bank		-1866.78	-958.15	-1563.88
72. Maliabhum Gr.Bk.		-1594.30	-807.61	-290.22
73. Mayurakshi Gr. Bk.		-723.89	-312.04	-350.77
74. Uttar Banga Ksh. Gr. Bk.		-2103.66	-595.76	-538.97
75. Nadia Gramin Bank		-410.58	-137.95	60.83
76. Sagar Gramin Bank		-1675.87	16.39	13.15
77. Wardhaman Gr. Bank		103.82	107.07	20.87
78. Howrah Gramin Bank		132.46	104.06	109.02
79. Murshidabad Gr.Bk.		6.15	10.93	-135.96
<i>West Bengal</i>		-8132.65	-2573.1	-2675.9
80. Kshetriya Gr. Bk.		-1137.82	13.56	24.38
81. Bilaspur Raipur Ksh. Gr.		462.00	-328.49	37.94
82. Rewa-Sidhi Gr. Bank		151.00	27.68	315.17
83. Bundelkhand Ksh. Gr. Bk.		964.00	-117.98	144.89
84. Sharda Gramin Bank		-541.00	-64.30	54.18
85. Surguja Ksh. Gr. Bk.		-185.04	-360.17	-251.57
86. Bastar Ksh. Gr. Bk.		-436.00	-341.06	-352.94
87. Durg-Rajnandgaon Gr. Bk.		-607.00	101.46	191.36
88. Jhabua-Dhar Ksh. Gr. Bk.		-1360.00	-274.73	1.31
89. Raigarh Ksh. Gr. Bk.		-215.00	-107.92	41.42
90. Shivpuri-Guna Ksh. Gr. Bk.		-337.00	-147.29	19.57
91. Damoh-Panna-Sagar Ksh. Gr.		532.00	-226.28	73.95
92. Dewas-Shajapur Ksh. Gr. Bk.		-279.00	-73.12	46.83
93. Nimar Ksh. Gr. Bank		-219.00	30.98	53.00
94. Mandla-Balaghat Ksh. Gr.		-276.00	-196.86	-220.94
95. Chhindwara-Seoni Ksh. Gr.		-357.00	-245.08	-167.01
96. Rajgarh-Sehore Ksh. Gr. Bk.		-148.00	-126.96	-49.31
97. Shahdol Ksh. Gr. Bk.		-290.00	-201.54	-272.31
98. Ratlam-Mandsaur Ksh. Gr.		4.00	5.90	50.07
99. Chambal Ksh. Gr. Bk.		-165.00	-88.08	17.36
100. Mahakaushal Ksh. Gr. Bk.		-521.00	-236.64	-259.28

1	2	3	4	5
101.	Indore-Ujjain Ksh. Gr. Bk.	-171.00	3.78	33.22
102.	Gwalior-Datia Ksh. Gr. Bk.	-164.00	-75.87	-10.48
103.	Vidisha-Bhopal Ksh. Gr. Bk.	-155.00	0.96	85.76
Madhya Pradesh		-9668.86	-3028.1	-393.63
104.	Prathama Bank	-432.60	1291.43	2026.59
105.	Gorakhpur Ksh. Gk. Bk.	1380.16	1451.55	2073.19
106.	Samyut Ksh Gr. Bk.	255.36	1879.01	1038.56
107.	Barabanki Gr. Bk.	152.22	375.09	440.46
108.	Raebareli Ksh. Gr. Bk.	210.25	12.30	256.04
109.	Farrukhabad Gr. Bk.	38.15	426.66	647.29
110.	Bhagirath Gr. Bk.	279.50	1039.89	1408.61
111.	Ballia Ksh. Gr. Bk.	-2258.24	171.02	721.23
112.	Sultanpur Ksh. Gr. Bk.	-211.41	77.52	271.16
113.	Avadh Gramin Bank	-180.50	514.09	657.68
114.	Kanpur Ksh. Gr. Bk.	-1976.85	160.69	283.50
115.	Sravasti Gr.Bk.	-985.86	548.41	612.32
116.	Etawah Ksh Gr. Bk.	657.75	-355.73	94.44
117.	Kisan Gramin Bank	-366.51	-65.05	23.02
118.	Kshetriya Kisan Gr. Bk.	-578.72	-301.09	-324.52
119.	Kashi Gramin Bank	-1757.17	9.77	235.78
120.	Basti Gramin Bank	-635.23	441.38	502.21
121.	Allahabad Ksh. Gr.Bk.	-1016.93	-770.34	34.93
122.	Pratapgarh Ksh. Gr. Bk.	-239.15	-137.46	147.07
123.	Faizabad Ksh. Gr. Bk.	-239.81	208.41	381.41
124.	Fatehpur Ksh. Gr. Bk.	-363.55	-163.29	27.11
125.	Bareilly Ksh. Gr. Bk.	-384.13	2.11	250.42
126.	Devi Patan Ksh. Gr. Bk.	-280.92	253.71	484.87
127.	Aligarh Ksh. Gr. Bk.	187.01	736.16	1034.17
128.	Tulsi Gramin Bank	-912.26	193.76	144.14
129.	Etah Gramin Bank	11.58	229.75	353.19
130.	Gomti Gramin Bank	-687.81	431.14	854.25
131.	Chhatrasal Gr. Bank	-166.83	113.68	122.47

1	2	3	4	5
132.	Rani Lakshmi Bai Ksh. Gr.	-465.08	-295.45	-405.28
133.	Vidur Gramin Bank	-26.61	-88.35	153.64
134.	Shahjahanpur Ksh. Gr.	16.08	146.16	458.25
135.	Nainital-Almora Ksh. Gr.	1.71	76.26	204.14
136.	Vindhyavasini Gr. Bk.	-649.88	198.70	85.52
137.	Sarayu Gramin Bank.	167.34	347.52	492.33
138.	Jamuna Gramin Bank	-195.67	296.05	431.62
139.	Muzaffarnagar Ksh. Gr. Bk.	-210.63	45.83	107.04
140.	Pithoragarh Ksh. Gr. Bk.	50.19	126.26	158.80
141.	Ganga-Yamuna Gr. Bk.	-157.16	16.80	56.98
142.	Alaknanda Gr. Bank	-109.29	78.21	80.06
143.	Hindon Gramin Bank	-109.93	23.15	52.72
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		-13927.4	9922.41	16677.4
144.	Kutch Gramin Bank	50.58	123.91	219.10
145.	Jamnagar Gramin Bk	170.66	93.91	207.99
146.	Banaskantha-Mehsana Gr.	-466.90	-192.16	-73.40
147.	Panchmahal Gr. Bank	-187.54	159.38	63.18
148.	Surendranagar-Bhavangar	-125.16	64.94	154.10
149.	Valsad-Dangs Gr. Bk.	-66.62	165.56	230.96
150.	Surat-Bharuch Gr. Bk.	22.27	207.23	171.46
151.	Sabarkantha-Gandhinagar	27.56	81.84	202.81
152.	Junagadh-Amreli Gr. Bk.	-36.65	112.37	146.94
<i>Gujarat</i>		-953.12	816.98	1323.14
153.	Marathwada Gr. Bank	-190.73	-153.44	36.16
154.	Aurangabad-Jalna Gr. Bk.	-264.54	57.72	76.23
155.	Chandrapur-Gadchiroli Gr.	-180.91	-189.13	-137.90
156.	Akola Gramin Bank	-145.86	-162.96	-122.84
157.	Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg Gr.	-117.14	1.33	13.36
158.	Solapur Gramin Bank	-219.57	38.34	2.58

1	2	3	4	5
159.	Bhandara Grain Bank	-353.12	-179.54	-115.34
160.	Yavatmal Gramin Bank	7.58	98.99	118.70
161.	Buldhana Gramin Bank	-5.72	25.19	29.46
162.	Thane Gramin Bank	80.76	123.69	136.21
Maharashtra		-1389.25	-339.81	36.62
163.	Nagarjuna Gr. Bk.	-766.89	-84.63	146.56
164.	Rayalseema Gr. Bk.	-305.39	460.56	995.89
165.	Sri Visakha Gr.Bk.	-1144.21	5.93	150.34
166.	Sree Anantha Gr. Bk.	309.45	741.74	936.28
167.	Shri Venkateshwara Gr. Bk.	-18.62	202.26	271.99
168.	Sri Saraswathi Gr. Bk.	40.76	166.60	537.73
169.	Sangameshwara Gr. Bk.	157.72	391.10	189.41
170.	Manjira Gr. Bk.	-476.92	318.33	401.82
171.	Pinakini Gr. Bk.	-854.83	229.77	365.97
172.	Kakathiya Gr. Bk.	-167.85	-15.22	13.52
173.	Chaitanya Gr. Bk.	-20.21	171.09	268.66
174.	Shri Sathavahana Gr. Bk.	-468.42	161.12	206.02
175.	Golconda Gr. Bk.	-54.96	78.43	72.06
176.	Srirama Gr. Bk.	46.33	109.83	228.68
177.	Kanakadugra Gr. Bk.	121.48	172.50	221.40
178.	Godavari Gramin Bank	81.77	142.58	185.32
Andhra Pradesh		-3520.79	3251.99	5191.65
179.	Tungabhadra Gr. Bk.	749.26	1125.00	1200.00
180.	Malaprabha Gr. Bk.	30.15	922.18	1134.68
181.	Cauvery Gr. Bk.	-662.83	255.69	102.23
182.	Krishna Gr. Bk.	284.44	547.90	579.27
183.	Chitradurga Gr. Bk.	-447.08	223.78	286.58
184.	Kalpatharu Gr. Bk.	-426.34	135.06	182.34
185.	Kolar Gr. Bk.	-323.42	290.37	418.87

1	2	3	4	5
186. Bijapur Gr. Bk.		314.46	550.50	455.58
187. Chickmagalur-Kodagu Gr.		81.34	236.48	224.32
188. Sahyadri Gr. Bk.		44.59	87.15	111.30
189. Netravati Gr.Bk.		-23.94	6.89	23.24
190. Varada Gr. Bk.		148.99	100.07	123.24
191. Visveshwaraya Gr. Bk.		-15.86	20.11	53.11
<i>Karnataka</i>		-246.24	4501.18	4894.93
192. South Malabar Gr. Bk.		-219.57	888.16	909.66
193. North Malabar Gr. Bk.		793.20	1059.85	1204.02
<i>Kerala</i>		573.63	1948.01	2113.68
194. Pandayan Gr. Bk.		-548.31	216.07	425.02
195. Ahtyaman Gr. Bk.		-22.49	133.52	181.00
196. Vallalar Gr. Bk.		138.00	225.38	227.78
<i>Tamilnadu</i>		-432.80	574.97	833.80
TOTAL		-81139.4	7365.30	24159.8

[Translation]

**Coal extracted in Madhya Pradesh**

1508. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coal extracted from the coal mines in Madhya Pradesh from the years 1995 to 2000 till date, year-wise;

(b) the details of royalty paid to the State during the above period, year-wise;

(c) whether customs and excise duty to the tune of crores of rupees is being evaded from coal mines of Madhya Pradesh by the business houses;

(d) if so, the number of such cases registered during the last five years; and

(e) the action taken so far by the government to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The details of coal produced in the mines of Madhya Pradesh by Coal India Limited during the period 1994-95 till date year-wise are given below:

(figures in million tonnes)

YEAR	TOTAL COAL EXTRACTED FROM COAL MINES IN M.P.
1994-95	74.86
1995-96	79.76
1996-97	83.28
1997-98	84.41
1998-99	84.89
1999-2000 (upto Jan'2000)	69.48 (Provisional)

(b) The royalty paid to the State Government during the above period, year-wise is given below:

(rupees in crores)	
YEAR	ROYALTY PAID
1994-95	438.91
1995-96	666.77
1996-97	684.14
1997-98	663.63
1998-99	671.58
1999-2000 (upto Jan'2000)	557.38

(c) No customs duty is levied on indigenous coal. Coal India Limited has however informed that the excise duty levied under the provisions of Section 9 of Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974 has been collected by the coal companies and deposited with the coal controller on all coal raised and despatched and on all coke manufactured and despatched from the collieries. Thus there is no question of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries evading payment of excise duty and customs to the state of Madhya Pradesh.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of reply to question (c) above.

[English]

#### **NABARD Loan under RIDF-III**

1509. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI RAJO SINGH:

SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the various States, particularly from Kerala and Bihar for the execution of projects with the assistance of NABARD under RIDF-III scheme for financial assistance to build infrastructure in rural markets along with Cold Storage facilities for farmers and distribution;

(b) if so, the details of the each project/proposal and the estimate along with target;

(c) the reasons for delay in the execution of projects under NABARD; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for early execution of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (d) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)-III it had not received any project relating to rural markets along with cold storage facilities from Bihar and Kerala. NABARD had, however, received projects relating to market yards from Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Nagaland and Karnataka under RIDF-II, IV and V. While project proposals from Nagaland and Karnataka were sanctioned under RIDF-V, some additional information have been sought for from Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura and the same are yet to be furnished by the State Governments.

#### **Setting up of Agro-Based Industries in India**

1510. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from abroad for setting up of industries including agro-based industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals cleared so far, State-wise, Sector-wise;

(d) the number of proposals still pending with the Government;

(e) whether the Government propose to establish joint ventures with foreign participation in the country, particularly in tribal areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN): (a) to (c) Sir, the Government has considered and approved a total of 18,454 Foreign Direct Investment Proposals (FDI) involving Rs. 209663.08 crore in various sectors including agro-based industries during the period from August, 1991 to December, 1999. The state-wise and sector-wise lists are attached as statement I and II respectively.

(d) As on date, 19 proposals are pending for consideration of FIPB.

(e) and (f) Setting up of joint ventures depends upon the commercial judgement of the investors and the Central Government plays only a supportive role.

**Statement - I**

**State-wise Break-up of Foreign Collaboration & Foreign Direct Investment Proposals Approved during (August, 1991 to December, 1999)**

STATE	No. of Approvals			Amt. of FDI Approved (Rs. Crores)	% to Total
	Total	Tech	Fin		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	701	197	504	8685.42	4.14
Assam	17	13	4	1.50	0.00
Bihar	110	65	45	831.17	0.40
Gujarat	850	430	420	11083.47	5.29
Haryana	644	249	395	2938.81	1.40
Himachal Pradesh	84	51	33	360.31	0.17
Jammu and Kashmir	5	3	2	8.41	0.00
Karnataka	1234	365	869	15820.19	7.55
Kerala	167	51	116	808.00	0.39
Madhya Pradesh	238	94	144	9491.52	4.53
Maharashtra	2487	880	1607	28467.76	13.58
Manipur	1	0	1	3.19	0.00
Meghalaya	4	0	4	52.96	0.03
Nagaland	2	1	1	3.68	0.00
Orissa	128	48	80	7986.74	3.81
Punjab	156	51	105	1926.62	0.92
Rajasthan	274	92	182	2441.16	1.16
Tamil Nadu	1476	460	1016	14059.91	6.71
Tripura	2	1	1	0.68	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	639	251	388	3708.00	1.77
West Bengal	460	165	295	7687.80	3.67
Andaman & Nicobar	7	0	7	13.79	0.01
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2	11.06	0.01
Chandigarh	25	3	22	140.03	0.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	65	42	23	123.94	0.06
Delhi	1045	130	915	30267.62	14.44
Goa	130	51	79	502.26	0.24
Lakshadweep	1	0	1	0.50	0.00
Pondicherry	80	33	47	393.43	0.19
Daman & Diu	33	14	19	42.59	0.02
Others (States not indicated)	5387	2476	2911	61800.56	29.48
Total	16454	6216	10238	209663.08	

**Statement - II**

*Sector-wise break-up of Foreign Direct Investment and Technical Collaboration Approved during the Post-Policy period from (01/08/1991 to 31/12/1999)*

(Amt Rs. in Crore)

SL.	Name of Industry	No. of Approval			Amount of FDI Approved	% to Total Amount Approved
		Total	Tech	Fin		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Fuels	673	215	458	63453.12	30.26
2.	Telecommunications	586	113	473	36642.63	17.48
3.	Transportation Industry	1112	498	614	17430.39	8.31
4.	Service Sector	726	42	684	13857.46	6.61
5.	Metallurgical Industries	595	320	275	12549.84	5.99
6.	Electricals Equipment	2957	1052	1905	12062.41	5.75
7.	Chemicals (other than Fertilizers)	1489	736	753	12040.58	5.74
8.	Food Processing Industries	749	138	611	8482.02	4.05
9.	Hotel & Tourism	395	135	260	4275.12	2.04
10.	Miscellaneous Industries	1322	643	679	3344.74	1.60
11.	Textiles (Includ Dyed, Printed)	625	124	501	3129.67	1.49
12.	Paper and Pulp Including Paper Product	168	63	105	2994.54	1.43
13.	Industrial Machinery	1265	776	489	2227.82	1.06



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Consultancy Services	518	90	428	1961.85	0.94
15.	Glass	93	32	61	1767.01	0.84
16.	Trading	409	18	391	1457.11	0.69
17.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering	694	290	404	1395.30	0.67
18.	Cement and Gypsum Products	90	37	53	1383.69	0.66
19.	Rubber Goods	194	98	96	1181.20	0.56
20.	Fermentation Industries	61	19	42	1127.73	0.54
21.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipment	76	29	47	1067.11	0.51
22.	Sugar	7	1	6	1000.75	0.48
23.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	351	196	156	881.76	0.42
24.	Ceramics	200	57	143	858.46	0.41
25.	Agricultural Machinery	41	30	11	434.84	0.21
26.	Machine Tools	185	85	100	375.76	0.18
27.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	51	16	35	337.42	0.16
28.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	176	35	141	300.79	0.14
29.	Fertilizers	64	57	7	246.88	0.12
30.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	73	24	49	245.66	0.12
31.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	40	3	37	242.23	0.12
32.	Photographic Raw Film and paper	23	10	13	229.79	0.11
33.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	75	42	33	146.66	0.07
34.	Industrial Instruments	167	95	72	121.52	0.06
35.	Dye-Stuffs	19	3	16	111.22	0.05
36.	Prime Movers other than Electrical	61	38	23	91.72	0.04
37.	Earth-Moving Machinery	58	35	23	85.19	0.04
38.	Scientific Instruments	41	14	27	61.73	0.03
39.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing	6	2	4	36.37	0.02
40.	Timber Products	12	2	10	16.32	0.01
41.	Defence Industries	5	4	1	3.47	0.00
42.	Glue and Gelatin	2	0	2	1.20	0.00
Total		16454	6216	10238	209663.08	

**Bank Loan to Agricultural Sector**

1511. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of loan provided by the nationalized banks which have gone to the agricultural sector in Punjab during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government to provide maximum help to agriculturists in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) Details of the loans disbursed for agriculture sector by the Public Sector Banks, including the nationalized banks, during the last three years in Punjab State under Special Agricultural Credit Plans (SACP), as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), are given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage
1996-97	1039.51	971.49	93.46
1997-98	1200.56	1270.56	105.83
1998-99	1561.65	1774.47	113.63

It may be observed that the public sector banks have disbursed more than the target set by them in Punjab during the last two years.

(b) RBI has taken several measures to further strengthen the flow of credit to farmers in the country. Some of these are:

- (1) Introduction of cash credit facility for meeting composite credit requirements of farmers having a good track record;
- (2) Introduction of the Kisan Credit Card Scheme for agricultural borrowers;
- (3) Banks have been advised to open specialized agricultural branches to take care of financing of high-tech agricultural projects;
- (4) RBI has introduced simplification of loan applications, delegation of powers to branch managers, introduction of composite cash credit limit to farmers, introduction of new loan products, cash disbursement of loans, discretion to banks on matters relating to margin/security requirements for loans above Rs. 10,000/- and dispensing with 'No Dues Certificates' as a compulsory requirement.

[*Translation*]

#### Sittings of Community Development

1512. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of MINES AND MINERALS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules for convening the sitting of community development in various subsidiaries of CIL particularly in Central Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited;

(b) whether no sitting of community development has been convened in CCL and BCCL for the last five years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to convene the sitting of community development at scheduled time regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) As reported by Coal India Limited, for finalising the action plan in respect of community development work, meetings are conducted in the subsidiary companies of CIL at Area level and the action plan is prepared in consultation with the operating trade union representatives. In some of the Companies/ Areas, local authorities also participate in such meetings.

(b) and (c) At BCCL, the meetings have been convened every year at scheduled time and in CCL such meetings were held at the Area levels at scheduled time. In some of the Area, procedural lapses were noticed while convening the meetings. CIL has issued directions for strict observance of guidelines regarding inclusion of appropriate representatives.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply given to parts (b) and (c) above.

[*English*]

#### Revamping of sick Industrial companies

1513. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Confederation of Indian Industry has urged the Government to revamp the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) In various documents/papers of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) suggestions have been made to amend the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. These suggestions include changes in the definition of a sick company as given in SICA, 1985, procedures to be followed by BIFR/AAIFR etc.

(c) Government is reviewing the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

#### **Navratnas public sector undertakings**

1514. SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many public sector undertakings are facing stiff competition following liberalisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof, particularly with regard to 'Navratna' PSUs; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to equip these PSUs to sustain competition and their level of operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (c) Some of the Public Sector Units, including a few Navratana Enterprises, are facing competition in sectors like Steel, Power Generation Equipment, Chemicals & Petrochemicals, light engineering etc. Government have taken various steps to strengthen these PSUs which include professionalisation of Boards, enhanced delegation of power to PSU boards, formation of joint ventures, technology upgradation, modernization, capital restructuring, rationalization of manpower etc.

#### **Industrial Development**

1515. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any schemes or programmes for industrial development in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated, State-wise; and

(c) the details of industrial development which has taken place due to the liberalisation policy being implemented since 1998-2000, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government have formulated the following schemes for development of industries in the country:-

(i) *New Growth Centre Scheme*: With a view to promoting industrialisation of backward areas in the country, the Government had announced the Growth Centre Scheme in June, 1988 under which 71 growth centres were proposed to be set up in various States. Each growth centre is to be developed at an estimated project cost of Rs. 25-30 crore with central assistance of Rs. 10 crore. So far, 68 centres have been approved and a sum of Rs. 291.35 crore has been released as central assistance.

(ii) *Transport Subsidy Scheme*: This scheme was introduced in July, 1971 to promote industries in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas. Under the scheme, subsidy ranging from 50% to 90% is admissible on transport cost incurred on movement of raw materials and finished goods from the designated rail heads/ports upto the location of the industrial units and vice versa. The scheme is valid upto 31st March, 2000. However, the scheme has been extended upto 31st March, 2007 in respect of the North Eastern Region.

(iii) *Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme*: This scheme was notified in June, 1998 under the Prime Minister's new initiatives for the North Eastern Region. Under the scheme, subsidy at the rate of 15% of the investment in plant and machinery, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30 lakh is payable to industries located in the growth centres. The subsidy amount is to be disbursed through the North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Limited.

(iv) *Central Interest Subsidy Scheme*: This scheme has been formulated for the North Eastern Region in the year 1999. Under the Scheme, interest subsidy at the rate of 3% on the working capital loan is payable for a period of ten years to the new units set up in the North Eastern Region, after the units go into production.

(v) *Central Comprehensive Insurance Scheme*: This scheme was notified for the industrial units in the North Eastern Region, in July, 1999. The scheme is effective for a period of ten years. Under the scheme, all industrial units set up in the region after 24th December, 1997 and included in the Fire Policy "C" (as per All India

Fire Tariff) are eligible for subsidy in the shape of reimbursement of the insurance premium paid by the units.

- (vi) The Government have formulated a scheme for providing tax incentives under section 80 1A of the Income Tax Act for setting up Industrial Park, Industrial Model Town and Growth Centre with effect from 30th March, 1999. Under this scheme, Industrial Parks being set up between 1.4.97 and 31.3.2002 are to be given tax incentives, subject to fulfilment of certain parameters. The scheme also provides that if a developer wants to exit at any stage after the development of the Industrial Park/Industrial Estate etc. and a new entity enters as an Operations and Management (O&M) undertaking, the same concessions would be available to the operator during the balance period of ten years.

(c) State-wise details of investment proposals approved during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 (April-December, 1999) are shown in the statement enclosed as statement-I. Another statement showing the outlays approved by the Planning Commission, State/Union Territory-wise, for various programmes/schemes pertaining to large and medium industries, mineral development and village and small scale industries during Ninth Five Year Plan is enclosed as statement-II.

**Statement - I**

*Statement showing the State/Union Territory-wise details of investment proposals approved during 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 (upto December, 1999)*

Name of the State/Union Territory	Total Investment in Rs. crores	
	1998-99	1999-2000 (April-Dec, 1999)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	7352	3864
Assam	340	102
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
Bihar	1780	503

1	2	3
Delhi	5664	2073
Goa	587	228
Gujarat	10136	14163
Haryana	2152	1302
Himachal Pradesh	575	256
J & K	182	17
Karnataka	9014	3780
Kerala	1195	499
Madhya Pradesh	8329	6631
Maharashtra	46067	33267
Manipur	0	0
Meghalaya	51	62
Mizoram	0	0
Nagaland	17	0
Orissa	2807	6343
Pondicherry	84	228
Punjab	2147	13618
Rajasthan	1926	2071
Sikkim	0	0
Tamil Nadu	8223	8771
Tripura	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	3677	5393
West Bengal	994	6641
A & N Islands	13	0
Chandigarh	94	191
Dadra & N Haveli	499	1678
Daman & Diu	165	356
Lakshadweep	0	0
More than one State	7522	3619
Total	121592	115657

**Statement - II**

*Statement showing details of programmes/schemes of States/Union Territories approved by the Planning Commission for the Ninth Five Year Plan.*

Name of the State/UT      Ninth Plan (1997-2002)  
outlay (Rs. in crore)

1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	962.13
2. Arunachal Pradesh	46.10
3. Assam	380.04
4. Bihar	400.00
5. Goa	34.55
6. Gujarat	1205.00
7. Haryana	144.68
8. Himachal Pradesh	150.00
9. Jammu & Kashmir	* 395.00
10. Karnataka	1026.00
11. Kerala	1125.86
12. Madhya Pradesh	1112.97
13. Maharashtra	902.60
14. Manipur	126.51
15. Meghalaya	102.00
16. Mizoram	68.92
17. Nagaland	121.00
18. Orissa	123.49
19. Punjab	281.30
20. Rajasthan	1753.38
21. Sikkim	70.00
22. Tamil Nadu	1402.91
23. Tripura	79.34
24. Uttar Pradesh	526.65
25. West Bengal	1326.30
Total States	13866.73

1	2
<i>Union Territories</i>	
1. A&N Islands	38.00
2. Chandigarh	3.09
3. D&N Haveli	5.74
4. Daman & Diu	3.80
5. Delhi	110.00
6. Lakshdweep	9.16
7. Pondicherry	185.00
Total UTs	354.59
Grand Total States/UTs.	14221.32

\* Indicates proposed outlay only.

**Export of Livestock**

1516. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast scope to promote the export of livestock products;

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

(c) the performance of export of livestock products during the Ninth Plan period, so far; and

(d) the projections made for remaining period of Ninth Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The scope of livestock products' export from India is limited by the high standards of quality, hygiene and sanitation laid down by importing countries for human consumption of such products.

(b) In view of the limited scope, the efforts to promote the export of livestock products are:

1. To improve the quality of livestock products exported from the country, standards for export of various livestock products i.e. raw meat (chilled/frozen), processed meat products, egg products and animal-casings have been notified under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.

2. The meat processing facilities are inspected periodically by a Committee comprising of members from various Government Departments to ensure that they comply with the standards as laid down under Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. The plants conforming to the standards are registered with APEDA.
3. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has formulated various schemes for developmental and promotional activities such as market development, brand publicity, quality control, packaging development, upgradation of meat processing facilities etc. to assist exporters of livestock products.
4. Official and trade delegations are sent to the countries having potential for export of animal products.
5. Efforts are being made to enter new markets like Indonesia, CIS etc. by inviting official delegations from these countries to inspect and evaluate processing facilities. Efforts are also being made to lift the ban imposed by certain countries (Saudi Arabia, Turkey) on import of Indian bovine meat.

(c) Exports of livestock products from India during the Ninth Plan period so far have been as follows:

(Value: Rs. crores)  
(April-November)

Sl.No.	1997-98	1998-99*	1999*
1. Meat & meat preparations	796.65	775.53	469.78
2. Poultry & Dairy products	118.04	98.46	52.82

Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta  
\*Provisional

(d) Proposed projections for the remaining Ninth Plan period are:

(Value in Rs. crores)

Sl.No.	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1. Meat & its products	745.00	900.00	N.A.
2. Poultry & Dairy products	100.00	100.00	N.A.

#### Summit organised by the CII

1517. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether while addressing the Partnership summit organised by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) he called upon WTO to desist from any attempts to kill the competitiveness of the developing countries by interfering in non-trade activities and asking WTO to confine itself to trade issues only; and

(b) if so, the precise concerns of the developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) While addressing the Partnership Summit-2000 organised by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) on January 10, 2000, it was urged that WTO should be given a much narrower, trade-oriented remit. It was emphasised that WTO should be confined to trade issues only as many of the non-trade related issues, like core labour standards were sought to be introduced into the WTO's agenda by the developed countries only as protectionist devices, with a view to curb the comparative advantage of the developing countries. It was also impressed that non-trade issues can be properly addressed by the appropriate international institutions, like International Labour Organisation (ILO) in the case of labour standards, as they are more competent and better equipped to handle these issues than WTO.

(b) It has been emphasised at various fora that WTO should first redress the concerns on "Implementation Issues" as have been raised by India along with other developing countries in the preparatory process to the Third WTO Ministerial Conference. These "Implementation Issues" relate to: (i) the imbalances and inequities inherent in some of the WTO Agreements; (ii) non-realization of expected benefits through WTO Agreements pertaining to subjects such as Agriculture and Textiles, (iii) operationalization into contractual obligations of the Special and Differential treatment provisions in favour of developing countries. It has been also stressed that WTO Agreement have already provided for mandated negotiations and mandated reviews which by themselves along with "Implementation Issues" constitute a fairly large agenda and that there is no need to further overburden the WTO agenda with non-trade related issues.

#### Cable operators

1518. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of cable operators and the number of cable users in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the tariff range charged from the customers and the nature of services provided by the Cable Network in the urban areas and Metropolises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI AURN JAITLEY): (a) Government does not maintain information of state-wise numbers of cable operators and users in the country. However, according to the National Readership Survey (NRS), 1999, it is estimated that there are 29.4 million cable and satellite homes in the country.

(b) Government does not maintain information about tariff charged by the cable operators from customers. Cable networks mainly re-transmit programmes carried by satellite channels, which include programmes on such subjects as news, films, nature and wild-life, science, health, fantasy, mythology, music, soap operas, sports etc. Some networks generate their own programmes also on some of the above subject.

#### **Export of Spices**

1519. SHRI RAJIAH MALYALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Spices Congress was organised at Mumbai, recently;

(b) if so, the highlights of the three days deliberations on trade oriented subjects; and

(c) the achievements made by the Spices Board to boost the export of Indian spices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Fifth World Spice Congress was held at Mumbai from 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2000. The theme of the Congress was "Spices to Food: New Trends, New Dimensions". During the event following three business sessions were held in which presentations were made by competent speakers:-

(i) Crops and Markets

(ii) Spices and Food

(iii) Competencies and Capabilities.

(c) The Spice Congress, jointly organised by All India Spices Exporters Forum and Spices Board, has emerged as one of the most important event in the spices sector as evident from growing global as well as domestic response. This Congress was attended by about 150 overseas delegates from 37 countries and 250 Indian delegates. Apart from presentations and deliberations during the business sessions, the Congress offered an excellent opportunity for Indian exporters to meet and directly interest with importers of major spices importing countries.

#### **Pending Tax Appeals**

1520. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tax appeals pending as on 31.12.99, State-wise, with total amount of tax claims recovered with classification of major cases by period and tax arrears;

(b) the special initiatives have been taken/proposed for quick disposal of cases and reasonable/hassle free recovery of tax arrears/claims;

(c) the vacancy position of Senior Tax Officers in each State, particularly in Maharashtra, along with details of steps taken/propose during 2000-2001 to strengthen the tax settlement/recovery tribunals in each State; and

(d) the details of other innovative measures taken/proposed to deal with mounting arrears of pending tax settlement cases and ensure better revenue collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) State-wise number of tax appeals pending as on 31.12.1999 is enclosed a statement. The number of cases relating to income tax where demand is more than Rs. one lakh is 2,7108 crore. The total amount of arrears relating to central excise and customs duties is Rs. 3017.61 crores and Rs. 216.65 crores, respectively.

(b) Steps taken for quick disposal of cases and recovery of tax arrears include bunching of cases issue-wise or cases covered by earlier judgements of higher courts, making special efforts to get the stays vacated by filing urgent petitions in the courts, periodically monitoring and co-ordinating the pending cases by holding meetings/discussions with concerned officials, sanctioning additional benches of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, and enhancing the monetary limit for appeals to be heard by a Member of the Tribunal sitting singly.

(c) The vacancy position of Chief Commissioners/Commissioners, State-wise, is as follows:

State	No. of Vacancies
1	2
Bihar	1
Delhi	3
Gujarat	3
Haryana	1
Karnataka	2
Kerala	1

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	2
Maharashtra	7
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	5
Uttar Pradesh	1
West Bengal	4

To strengthen the tax settlement machinery, a Customs and Central Excise Settlement Commission has been set up in 1999.

(d) For recovery of outstanding tax dues, in 1998-99, a one-time Kar Vivad Samadhan Scheme was introduced which enabled tax payers in dispute with the Department and having tax arrears due as on 1.3.98, to opt for the Scheme and pay only 50% of the tax arrears. With effect from 1.10.98, provision for direct appeal to the High Courts, under the Income Tax Act, has been introduced, replacing the old system of filing reference application before the Appellate Tribunal to refer a question of law to the High Court. Vide the Finance Act, 1999, the Income Tax Act has been amended, enabling the Commissioner (Appeals) and the Tribunal, where it is possible to decide every appeal within a period of one year and four years, respectively, from the end of the financial year in which the appeal was filed. Measures taken to improve revenue collection include the introduction of a modern system of audit relating to excise duty, which will help in detecting short payments or avoidance of duty, setting up anti-evasion measures by effective gathering of intelligence, surprise checks of production and clearance, and legislative measures such as rationalisation of tariff structure, simplification of procedures and provisions for imposition of penalty.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise number of tax appeals pending  
as on 31.12.99*

State	No. of Appeals Pending
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	18288
Assam	4764
Bihar	2719

1	2
Delhi	52338
Goa	3102
Gujarat	58517
Haryana	13075
Himachal Pradesh	1509
Jammu & Kashmir	1188
Kerala	13499
Maharashtra	113501
Madhya Pradesh	9229
Manipur	41
Meghalaya	239
Karnataka	19194
Nagaland	26
Orissa	9581
Punjab	10955
Rajasthan	28298
Tamilnadu	42172
Tripura	42
Uttar Pradesh	48138
West Bengal	35473

#### **Price Rising**

1521. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the SEBI investigation into the price rigging of BPL, Sterlite and Videocon has showed that the promoters were involved with Harshad Mehta; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken on the basis of the findings of SEBI investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (c)



Investigations were undertaken by SEBI in the wake of abnormal trading in the scrips of BPL, Sterlite and Videocon during April-May 1998 and the likelihood of sudden payment crisis at the two major exchanges, BSE and NSE, in June 1998. Investigations prima facie concluded that a set of stock brokers and sub-brokers acting in concert on behalf of common clients, cornered a large chunk of shares at BSE and NSE. These set of clients were acting as a front for Harshad Mehta. As a result of investigations, enquiry proceedings were initiated under SEBI Regulations against 34 stock brokers and orders were passed against 18 brokers, prohibiting them from undertaking fresh activity as brokers till completion of the enquiry proceedings. Show cause notices were issued to the President, Vice President and the Executive Director of BSE for their failure to discharge their responsibilities and for their conduct which was detrimental to the integrity of the system. Show cause notice was also issued to NSE for slackness in monitoring and not taking effective surveillance action. Consequent to findings of investigations and show cause notices, SEBI has passed orders against the President, BSE asking him to relinquish the office of the President. SEBI has also directed that the President and the Executive Director of BSE shall not be eligible to hold any public position in future as member of the governing board as well as in capital market related public institutions for a period of 3 years. Proceedings against the Vice President of BSE and the NSE are underway. Investigations had also indicated that the companies BPL, Sterlite and Videocon had connived with Harshad Mehta in the price manipulation, following which show cause notices have been issued to Harshad Mehta and Directors of these companies. The investigations also brought out certain systemic deficiencies for which SEBI has taken appropriate steps.

#### **Promotion of Knitted Fabrics and Polyester**

1522. SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned by the Government from the processing of mixed cotton knitted fabrics and 100% knitted polyester sectors during 1997-98 and 1998-99; and

(b) the details of steps taken to promote these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) No separate revenue figures are collected or available in respect of processing of mixed cotton knitted fabrics and 100% knitted polyester sectors.

(b) All knitted fabrics processed without the aid of power or steam, as well as the processed knitted fabrics with over 50% cotton content, are exempt from excise duty. As regards other knitted fabrics, they attract an excise duty of 16% ad valorem, which includes the basic excise duty levied under the Central Excise Act, 1944 and the additional duty of excise (in lieu of sales tax) levied under the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957.

The knitted fabrics, when exported, are eligible for refund rebate and drawback of the customs and central excise duties paid either on the inputs contained in them or on the exported final products.

[Translation]

#### **NABARD Aided Projects**

1523. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of the National Agriculture and Rural Development Bank in the various States, particularly in Bihar during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the details of the lapses, if any, found in the implementation of the State projects; and

(d) the State-wise details of the approved projects alongwith the number of such projects, particularly in Bihar which are yet to be cleared/approved by the National Agriculture and Rural Development Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (c) The activities of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are monitored by Government on an on-going basis. An in-depth review of NABARD's operations is conducted by its Board of Directors which comprises, amongst others, senior representatives from the Finance, Agriculture and Rural Development Ministries and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). An annual review of NABARD's activities is also tabled in Parliament alongwith the annual report of NABARD. The State-wise credit-related functions, achievements under investment credit and production credit are analysed and presented in the Annual Report of NABARD. NABARD also has a well structured monitoring arrangement covering, inter-alia, District oriented monitoring, technical monitoring, scheme-oriented monitoring, mid-term review of implementation of schemes and ex-post evaluation of schemes. The State-level deficiencies and implementation difficulties are also reviewed at the State Level Bankers' Committee Meetings

where State Governments, commercial banks, RBI and NABARD are represented. Further, NABARD also holds structured discussions with the Departments of the State Governments, wherever considered necessary, to resolve outstanding issues.

(d) State-wise details of cumulative number of projects sanctioned by NABARD, the total of amount sanctioned/ disbursed, including that of Bihar State, under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund I to V are given in attached statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of the cumulative number of projects sanctioned, amount sanctioned and disbursed by NABARD under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund-I to V*

Sr.No.	Name of State	No. of projects sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1431	1345.26	483.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	25.10	—
3.	Assam	30137	233.25	36.81
4.	Bihar	1213	289.36	—
5.	Goa	23	15.78	7.74
6.	Gujarat	2179	752.13	271.42
7.	Haryana	104	308.80	88.24
8.	Himachal Pradesh	889	264.80	83.01
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	356	230.14	17.25
10.	Karnataka	2554	772.18	272.93
11.	Kerala	965	438.14	140.87
12.	Madhya Pradesh	795	965.62	324.82
13.	Maharashtra	3396	1311.97	345.93
14.	Manipur	63	1.75	0.96
15.	Meghalaya	56	20.97	4.20
16.	Mizoram	43	51.06	2.37
17.	Nagaland	32	8.16	1.38
18.	Orissa	2714	690.04	255.13
19.	Punjab	329	439.92	191.04
20.	Rajasthan	1017	764.98	280.20
21.	Sikkim	112	21.29	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	2693	653.06	207.00
23.	Tripura	536	232.23	0.32
24.	Uttar Pradesh	14491	2002.41	588.47
25.	West Bengal	4422	805.29	193.42
TOTAL		70557	12643.47	3796.85

*[English]***WTO Summit - 2000**

1524. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals and issues relating to agricultural development and plant protection rights of developing countries discussed at the January 2000 WTO Summit; and

(b) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) Various proposals, ranging from procedural to substantive matters were made by the WTO Members for consideration during the mandated negotiations under the Agreement on Agriculture at the Third Ministerial Conference of the WTO at Seattle, USA held from 30<sup>th</sup> November- 3<sup>rd</sup> December 1999. Similarly, some proposals expressing the need of WTO Members to retain flexibility relating to protection of plant varieties were also made as a part of the review of Article 27.3 (b) of the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). However, no decision was taken at the Third WTO Ministerial Conference, as it was inconclusive.

The General Council of the WTO in its meeting on February 7-8, 2000 at Geneva has decided that the mandated negotiations under the Agreement on Agriculture would be conducted through special sessions of the Agriculture Committee and its first meeting has been scheduled in March 2000.

MR SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 15.20 hours.

11.20 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till twenty minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.*

15.21 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twenty-one Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.*

(SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA in the Chair)

*[Translation]*

Dr. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Democracy is being murdered in Bihar... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Please sit down first. Kindly speak one by one so that I may come to know that the matter is...

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: No comment can be made here on the decision taken by Hon'ble Governor... *(Interruptions)* The action taken by the Hon'ble Governor cannot be discussed in the House... *(Interruptions)* The public has given its mandate which should be accepted... *(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Rashtriya Janata Dal has emerged as the single largest party in Bihar... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not able to hear anything. Please speak one by one...

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Chairman, what is happening in Bihar?... *(Interruptions)* What is the rule of Parliament?... *(Interruptions)* Parliamentary democracy is being murdered in this country. What is the Central Government doing about it?... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. What is the issue? Let me hear that first.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I am not able to hear.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHARIMAN: Now, Papers have to be laid on the Table of the House.

*...(Interruptions)*

15.22 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Population Policy-2000 (Hindi and English versions).

*...(Interruptions)*

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1380/2000]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 37 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964:—

- (i) The Industrial Development Bank of India Bonds and Deposits (Nomination) Regulations No. F. No. LD. 779 A in Gazette of India Dated the 3rd October, 1997.
- (ii) The Industrial Development Bank of India (Employess' Provident Fund) Amendment Regulations, 1999 published in Notification No. 67 in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1999.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1381/2000]

(2) A copy of the notification No. G.S.R. 803 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1999 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend the Notification No. 36/97-Cus., dated the 11th April, 1999, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1382/2000]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, Lucknow, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts, under sub-section (5) of section 30 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, Lucknow, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1383/2000]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Development Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts under sub-section 5 of section 18 and 23 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the Industrial Development Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1384/2000]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts, under sub-section (5) of section 19 and sub-section (5) of section 24 of the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1385/2000]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Acharyakul, Paunar, for the year 1997-98 alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Acharyakul, Paunar, for the year 1997-98.

(7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1386/2000]

(8) A copy of the Ad-hoc Exemption Order No. 78/1/2000-CX (Hindi and English versions) together with an explanatory memorandum dated the 25th January, 2000 seeking to exempt all excisable goods donated or purchased out of cash donations during the period from the 30th October, 1999 to the 1st November, 1999 for charitable purposes in relation to the relief and rehabilitation of the people affected by the cyclone in Orissa, under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1387/2000]

(9) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1998-99.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1388/2000]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 1998-99.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) of item No. (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1389/2000]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH):  
I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 32 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975:—
  - (i) The Tobacco Board (Amendment) Rules, 1997 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 26 (E) in Gazette of India, dated the 13th January, 1998.
  - (ii) The Tobacco Board (Amendment) Rules, 1998 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 606 (E) in Gazette of India, dated the 9th October, 1998.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1390/2000]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 30 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975:—
  - (i) S.O. 569 (E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 8th July, 1999 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 437 (E) dated the 14th June, 1999.
  - (ii) S.O. 421 (E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 19th May, 1998 seeking to suspend the operation of the provision of section 10 of

the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa for a period upto 30-06-1998.

- (iii) S.O. 233 (E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 7th April, 1999 seeking to relax the operation of the provision of Section 10 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 in the State of Karnataka for a period upto 25.04.1999.
- (iv) S.O. 437 (E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 14th June, 1999 seeking to relax the operation of the provision of section 10 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa for a period upto 15.7.1999.
- (v) S.O. 1254 (E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 17th December, 1999 seeking to relax the operation of the provisions of Section 13 and 13 A of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 in the State of Karnataka in respect of sale of scrap and bits of Flue Cured Virginia Tobacco, till the 30th April, 2000.
- (vi) S.O. 613 (E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 30th July, 1999, seeking to relax the operation of the provisions of sections 13 and 13A of the Tobacco Board Act in the State of Andhra Pradesh, in respect of sale of scrap and bits of Flue Cured Virginia Tobacco, till the 16th August, 1999.
- (vii) S.O. 53 (E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 18th January, 2000 seeking to relax the operation of the provision of Section 10 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 in the State of Karnataka for a period upto 1st March, 2000.
- (viii) S.O. 37(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 13th January, 1998 seeking to suspend the operation of the provisions of section 10 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 in the State of Karnataka for a period upto 31st January, 1998.
- (ix) S.O. 427 (E) published in Gazette of India, dated on 9th June, 1999 seeking to amend two notifications mentioned therein.
- (x) S.O. 568(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 9th July, 1999 seeking to amend Notification No. S.O. 436 (E) dated the 14th June, 1999.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1391/2000]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 20A of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975:—

(i) S.O. 436(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 14th June, 1999 authorising for a period upto 15.8.1999, the Tobacco Board to admit the regular and registered traders and dealers of the Tobacco Board to purchase at its auction platforms, the production of unauthorized tobacco produced by registered and unregistered farmers in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa, subject to certain conditions.

(ii) S.O. 234(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 7th April, 1999 seeking to authorise for a period up to 25.4.1999, the Tobacco Board to admit the regular and registered traders and dealers of the Tobacco Board to purchase at its auction platforms, the production of unauthorized tobacco produced by registered and unregistered farmers in the State of Karnataka, subject to certain conditions.

(iii) S.O. 52(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 18th January, 2000 seeking to authorise for a period upto 31st March, 2000 the Tobacco Board to admit the regular and registered traders and dealers of the Tobacco Board to purchase at its auction platforms, the production of unauthorised tobacco produced by registered and unregistered farmers in the State of Karnataka subject to certain conditions.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1392/2000]

(4) A copy of the Tea (Marketing) Control (Amendment) Order, 1999, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1226 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1999, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1393/2000]

(5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

(ii) Annual Report of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1394/2000]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1395/2000]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS (PROF. RITA VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 10F section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957:—

(i) The Mineral Conservation and Development (Amendment) Rules 2000, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 55 (E) in Gazette of India, dated the 18th January, 2000.

(ii) The Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2000, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 56(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 18th January, 2000.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1396/2000]

15.25 hrs.

**ELECTION TO COMMITTEE****Court of Aligarh Muslim University**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): On behalf of Shri Murl Manohar Joshi, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xxiv) of clause (1) of Statute 14 of the Statutes of Aligarh Muslim University, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, six members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of Aligarh Muslim University, subject to other provisions of the Statutes. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the University".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xxiv) of clause (1) of Statute 14 of the Statutes of Aligarh Muslim University, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, six members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of Aligarh Muslim University, subject to other provisions of the Statutes. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the University".

*The motion was adopted.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 9, Statement regarding Government Business for the next week.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 9, namely the Statement and the submissions may be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

15.25 1/2 hrs.

**BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Sir, with your permission,

\*Treated as laid on the Table of the House.

I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2000 will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. General Discussion on Railway Budget for 2000-2001
3. Discussion and Voting on:-
  - (a) Demands for Grants (Vote on Account) Railways) for 2000-2001.
  - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1999-2000."
4. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (Amendment) Ordinance, 2000 and consideration and passing of the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2000.
5. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 2000 and consideration and passing of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2000.
6. General Discussion on General Budget for 2000-2001.
7. Discussion and Voting on:-
  - (a) Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2000-2001.
  - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1999-2000."

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda.

1. Need to discuss the problems facing the cotton growers in the country especially in Maharashtra.

2. The problem of unemployment amongst the educated as well as the uneducated in the country is growing day by day. Hence there is a need to provide unemployment allowance to the unemployed.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA (Sirsa): Sir, 30 lakh people are living in slums in Delhi and a higher number of people are residing in resettlement and unauthorised colonies and are somehow leading their lives in such conditions. Electricity, water, accommodation, ration was arranged to be provided at concessional rates to the poor and weaker sections due to their presence in large number in Delhi and the Delhi Milk Scheme was also launched with the purpose of providing milk at cheaper rates to this section. However after the announcement made by the Government to hike the price of milk from Rs. 7 to Rs. 14 per kg., the price of this partially skimmed milk is now equal to the price of milk available in open market.

Hence I urge upon the Government to reverse this anti-public decision immediately.

[*English*]

DR. V. SAROJA (Rasipuram): Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

- (i) Need to allocate Rs. 4 crore for the upgradation and improvement work of the road in the National Highway between Tiruchengode and Chinnamudipatty in Rasipuram Constituency, Namakkal in Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) Need for early forest clearance and fund allotment for the road formation from Nariyankadu and Mullakkurichi at Kolli hills in Rasipuram Constituency due to which all developmental works in the tribal areas have come to a standstill.

[*Translation*]

DR. BALIRAM (Lalgunj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda.

During 1980-82, the Cabinet passed the proposal to restructure some posts in the Ministry, under which the permanent labourers, linemen, wiremen, telegraph messengers, cable jointers were to be promoted to the post of phone mechanics (presently known as telecom mechanics); Phone mechanics were to be promoted to T.T.A. and T.T.A. to J.T.O. which would have been technical promotion, however the Ministry did not follow these rules strictly.

I make a demand from the Government to strictly follow the rules framed in January, 1999 regarding promotion of telephone mechanics to the post of T.T.A. in the Department of Telecommunication so that vacancies of 14000 TTAs throughout the country may be filled.

[*English*]

DR. A.D.K. JAYASEELAN (Tiruchendur): Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Need to upgrade the Tuticorin Airport and operate flights from there.
2. Need to set up planetarium, aquarium and health/yoga centre at Kanyakumari in view of its tourist importance.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Sir, the following items may kindly be included in the next week's agenda.

1. There are two old and large Railway factories in Ajmer, however the Ministry of Railways has not assigned work to these loco and carriage factories as per their capacity. Therefore, the Union Government is requested to assign work of manufacturing of coaches and maintenance of engines to these factories, which are the focal point of the economy of Ajmer, as per their capacity so that retrenchment of the workers is prevented.
2. The work of setting up High power TV Transmitter (Broadcasting Centre) at Taragarh hill in Ajmer should be completed at the earliest so that lakhs of people residing in District Ajmer, Nagaur, Pali, Bhilwara etc. may be able to see the programmes telecast by all the channels of Doordarshan.

SHRI LAL BIHARI TIWARI (East Delhi): Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. The Department of Communication, C.P.W.D., the Department of Information and Broadcasting and all other Ministries have accorded the status of Gazetted officers to the employees drawing salaries in the pay scale of Rs. 6500/- The Department of Railways have not taken any justified step in this regard.



2. The Junior Engineers working in such departments as C.P.W.D., Department of Information and Broadcasting, M.T.N.L. draw salaries in the pay scale of the Rs. 5500-6500 whereas the pay scale of the Junior Engineers employed with the Department of Railways starts at Rs. 5000/-. An appropriate decision should be taken in this regard and the pay scale should be revised to Rs. 6500/-.

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE (Bilaspur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I request that the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. The Union Government should provide cent percent grants alongwith power to provide irrigation facility to all the farmers throughout the country.
2. Guarantee scheme should be implemented to check the growing number of educated unemployed in the age-group of 30 to 40 years and to provide employment opportunities for them every year.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Chandni Chowk): The following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. The Government should not encourage those who violate the law through such schemes as voluntary Disclosure scheme and regularisation of unauthorised construction.
2. The Management Committees comprising of people's representatives and social workers should be constituted in each Government school in view of deteriorating condition in the Government schools.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

Augmenting the broadcasting capacity of AIR Station situated at Sholapur in Maharashtra.

Development of Vitthal Rakumai temple situated near Chandrabhaga river at Pandharpur in District Sholapur of Maharashtra as a pilgrimage and implementation of an action plan to provide adequate facilities to the devotees coming here from various parts of the country.

15.26 hrs.

*(At this stage, Shri Tufani Saroj, Shri Sunil Khan, Kunwar Akhilesh Singh and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the Private Members' Business?

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow me to speak for a minute.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would the Private Member's Business be taken up or not?

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in Bihar.. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): They have called Shri Nitish Kumar to form the Government. It is totally unconstitutional... (Interruptions)

Mr. CHAIRMAN: You may speak one-by-one.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have told you to make your point from your seats.

...(Interruptions)

15.29 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Tufani Saroj, Shri Sunil Khan, Kunwar Akhilesh Singh and some other hon. Members went back to their seats*

SHRI ANANIT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is 3.30 P.M. Would the Private Members' Business be taken up or not?... (Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): We wanted to draw your kind attention to what is happening in Patna just now. This is nothing but a deliberate murder of democracy.

The Parliamentary democracy is being ridiculed... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is 3.30 p.m., I want the House to decide whether it wants to have Private Members' Business or not. Otherwise, I would adjourn the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Sir, democracy has been murdered in Bihar. This is a very serious issue. Hence it should be discussed first...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandiyan, what do you want to say?

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN (Tirunelveli): Madam Chairman, it has been going on for the last four-five days. The House has not been able to transact any business... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is exactly what we are deciding. Please sit down.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Madam, the House has not been able to transact any business. The Government is keeping quiet. The Leader of the House has been absent

for the last four-five days. We have not been able to do anything... (*Interruptions*). How are you going to resolve the dispute?...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): What issue the Hon'ble Member is raising? It is time now for the Private Members' Business. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want to have a discussion. But nobody is allowing me to conduct the House. How do I conduct the House?

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Secondly, on behalf of AIADMK, we oppose the action of the Governor in inviting Shri Nitish Kumar to form the Government in Bihar. Without the required number, how could he form the Government?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to know whether the Private Members' Business is to be transacted or not.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Monday, 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2000.

15.33 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 6, 2000/ Phalgun 16, 1921 (Saka).*

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**Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates  
(English Version)**

**Friday, March 3, 2000/Phalgun 13, 1921 (Saka)**

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<b>Col./line</b>	<b>For</b>	<b>Read</b>
18/5 (from below)	450	4.50
62/5 (from below)	114	214
79/2	8320.00	8330.00
83/5	162000.00	1620000.00
150/2	1,96,81,49.00	1,96,81,049.00
153-54/21	85.62, 85.63, 56.52	- , - , -
291/7 (from below)	45620.77	44620.77
292/16	Shri Sanjay Pasan	Dr. Sanjay Paswan
311/6 (from below)	3753.27	3753.28
312/3	17643	47

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha  
(Ninth Edition) and Printed by M/s. Jainco Art India, New Delhi.

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