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Agrahayana 29, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Friday, December 20, 1985/ Agrahayana 29,
1907 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Chandrashekhar Singh (Banka)

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, namely, Shri Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki and Pandit Chatur Narain Malviya.

Shri Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki was a member of the Provisional Parliament, First, Second and Third Lok Sabha during 1950—52, 1952—57, 1957—62 and 1962—67 respectively representing Bulandshahar and Khurja constituencies of Uttar Pradesh.

A veteran freedom fighter, he actively participated in the freedom struggle and was imprisoned for a long period. A political and social worker, he dedicated himself to the cause of education and uplift of weaker sections of society and identified himself with

2

the Municipal workers. He was associated with several social organisations besides being involved in the Arya Samaj Movement.

Shri Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki passed away on 2 September, 1985 at New Delhi at the age of 67 years.

Pandit Chatur Narain Malviya was a member of the First Lok Sabha during 1952—57 representing Raisen constituency of the then State of Bhopal. He was elected to the Bhopal Legislature in 1937. He was a Minister in the then princely State of Bhopal and held important portfolios during 1948-49.

A veteran freedom fighter, he actively participated in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment for a long period. He organised the movement for the accession of Bhopal and the establishment of responsible Government there.

A dedicated social worker and labour leader, he organised a movement against the practice of untouchability. He was associated with several social organisations. He was keenly interested in the spread of education, welfare of weaker sections of society and in the development of cottage industries. A widely travelled person, he was the author of several publications.

Pandit Chatur Narain Malviya passed away on 30 November, 1985, at Bhopal at the age of 76 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while)

RE : EIGHTH CONFERENCE OF
COMMONWEALTH SPEAKERS AND
PRESIDING OFFICERS

[*English*]

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I have a minute? May I congratulate you on behalf of all Parties in the whole of the Parliament on the excellent opportunity we are going to have by holding the Conference of Speakers of Parliaments all over the Commonwealth over which you are going to preside?

We are surely conscious of the privilege that we achieve through you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you. It is the privilege of all of you, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Why was this secret concealed from us so far?

MR. SPEAKER : It is the eldest of the family who divulges the secret.

[*Translation*]

It has already been included in the Bulletin.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Proposal to Establish Nickel Project at
Sukinda in Orissa

*470. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of import of nickel during the last three years and the cost thereof ;

(b) the extent of nickel-ore available at Sukinda in Orissa ;

(c) whether a proposal for establishment of the first nickel project in the country at Sukinda in Orissa is under consideration of the Union Government for a very long time ; and

(d) when this project will be established and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The extent of import of nickel during the last three years and the cost thereof is indicated below :—

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1982-83	4086	2003.83
1983-84	4351	2156.97
1984-85	16302	9800.00

(b) The nickel ore reserves in the Sukinda area of Cuttack District (Orissa) are estimated at 154.50 million tonnes with 1.05% nickel content.

(c) and (d) Sanction was accorded for a 4,800 tonnes per annum nickel extraction plant, based on the ore deposits in Sukinda and based on indigenous technology in April, 1974. The technology, when tried out on a pilot plant scale, did not yield satisfactory results. It, therefore, became necessary to evaluate the available data. This was undertaken with the assistance of the Canadian International Development Agency. The evaluation brought out the need for additional exploration, laboratory and pilot plant test work before a feasibility report could be prepared. Offers received indicated that the cost of carrying out further studies would be about Rs. 48.71

crores. Indications are that the project would require massive Government subsidy. In view of the severe constraints on resources and the adverse economics of the project, it is not being pursued.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Nickel is a strategic metal. Orissa State is the only State where the strategic metal nickel ore resource are found in Sukinda area of Cuttack district. The Minister has informed that a huge amount, Rs. 48 crores was required to carry out further studies and hence the project is not being pursued.

It seems from the Minister's reply that instead of achieving self-sufficiency in this regard, we will go on importing this strategic metal for all time to come. The Minister has stated that we are importing this metal. In 1984 four times that of the previous year. It has increased 4 times and the amount also increased 4 times. A large amount of foreign exchange is being drained out from the public exchequer. It is already said that the project is uneconomic, according to the Minister. If it is uneconomic on the part of the Government will the Government, which is delaying the project for such a long time, from 1974, allow the public sector to carry on the project so that without any loss to the public exchequer, this strategic metal will be manufactured in the country for the purpose of industries like aircraft defence, steel etc. ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : First of all, with regard to the figure for 1984-85, I might say that the comparison with the earlier figure is not like to like. The import in 1984-85 covers primary and secondary nickel, whereas the previous two years indicate only the primary nickel. So, it is not like to like comparison.

The basic point of the hon. Member is correct in so far as the import of Nickel is concerned. We import all our nickels from abroad. Nickel deposits are only found in Orissa and, therefore the Government had decided, in fact, to go ahead with this project in 1974. There was an Indian company which tried to develop a know-how and the pilot plant was constructed. After the pilot plant study was made, it was found

that this did not yield the results expected and therefore that had to be dropped. Thereafter, the Government approached the foreign companies and experts in the field and it is one of them who came to the conclusion, after a study, that this is totally unviable economically. Then also, the Government pursued this. But subsequently, when it came to the investment of Rs. 48.71 crores — not for the plant but — for further study before the plant could be set up, then it was found that it was too costly and it has been shelved. It has not been "dropped". "Shelved" is the right word.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Sir, the Minister's reply is not satisfactory. He has already said about the foreign companies. I must say that our nickel ore is a low grade one with 1.05% nickel content. Therefore, why will the other countries bother to find out a new technology for our nickel ore ? They are having high grade, i. e. 4% nickel content.

In this situation, what will be our plan of action and whether any UNIDO assistance will be sought, as generally they do help the developing countries in such fields ? If not, will the Government consider this aspect and try to take steps to exploit this valuable resource ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, as I explained earlier, it is not as though the Government went to the foreign experts straight-away. First we gave full opportunity to the Indian company to develop the know-how and after they had tried to develop the know-how, the pilot plant was established. Ultimately when it did not work satisfactorily, it had to be given up. We did not start with that.

Secondly, CIDA assistance was taken for a Canadian firm to pursue the study. Not UNIDO but CIDA assistance was taken in the matter.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : Do not the reserves at Sukinda nickel ore justify setting up of a unit there ? Apart from cost, because their technology is not yet perfected in India, even it is not worthwhile to pursue this project because, the raw material is available in India.

SHRI K. C. PANT : In fact, that is the reason why this Project has been pursued all these years, (a) as the lady Member said, nickel is an important metal and it has certain strategic applications ; and (b) because we have 154.5 million tonnes of nickel, certainly low grade, but still it is our own nickel. But there is certainly advantage in developing it. But the cost has to be kept in mind. It has to be economically viable. *(Interruptions)* You cannot start a Project knowing full well that it is going to be a white elephant. This is the problem. Yet, I did say that it is not a question of abandoning it altogether. We should keep an eye on it. At the moment, I do not think, considering the constraint of resources, we can find money for it. *(Interruptions)*

**Conservation of Foreign Exchange and
Pervention of Smuggling Activities Act**

***471. DR. PHULRENU GUHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some persons have been detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the grounds of such detentions ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) :
(a) to (c) : A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b) During the Period April, 1985 to November 1985, 554 persons have been detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

(c) These persons have been detained with a view to preventing them from acting in any manner prejudicial to the conservation or augmentation of foreign exchange, or with a view to preventing them from smuggling goods, or abetting the smuggling of goods, or engaging in transporting or concealing or

keeping smuggled goods, or dealing in smuggled goods otherwise than by engaging in transporting or concealing or keeping smuggled goods.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : In the statement it is stated that 554 persons have been detained during April, 1985 to November, 1985. I would like to know how many of them were convicted and what is the minimum and what is the maximum punishment given to these people.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The number of convictions from 1st January, 85 to 31st October, 85 out of court decisions of 876, 682 have been convicted.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : 682 are men of conviction !

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : 78.75% have been convicted which is a very high rate of convictions, about 79% conviction.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : My second part of the question is not answered. I wanted to know what is the minimum and what is the maximum punishment given to them.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : That will be made clear in the court. That will require court validity because out of 682, I have no data how much each got conviction.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : My question was quite simple ; maximum and minimum, whatever may be.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I will supply it.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : My second question is from which frontier of our country smuggled goods enter into India and what type of goods are smuggled and from which country, goods are smuggled.

I would also like to know whether Government is contemplating to make the smuggling law more stronger.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The main area from which most of the smuggled goods come is West Coast, East Coast, Indo-Pak border. Indo-Nepal border, Indo-Bangladesh border and India-Burma border. I am giving the relative values that we have come across so that you know... ..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : All-rounded phenomenon.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It is not an all-rounded phenomenon. It is equal. I want to point out from West coast, in 1985, up to October, the value of seizures has been Rs. 5424 lakhs ; in East Coast Rs. 2,340 lakhs; Indo-Pak border Rs. 2,448 lakhs ; Indo-Nepal border Rs. 362 lakhs ; Indo-Bangladesh border Rs 326 lakhs ; Indo-Burma border Rs. 22 lakhs. So, there is a qualitative difference. About the goods that basically come as smuggled goods, gold, watches, synthetic fibres, diamonds, drugs—these are the main items.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Synthetic textiles Rs. 3,000 crores.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I want to know whethet the persistent allegation that big business groups in India are laundering their money abroad as a part of take-over of Indian companies has been brought to the notice of the Government of India and if so, whether the Government has since raided the premises of many big business houses in this respect, what are the results thereof and what are the stringent steps proposed to be taken by the Government to guard the sanctity of our financial frontiers.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I would not say that all big business groups are doing this unless there is evidence. But certainly we have come across in respect of certain large groups ; we have come across evidence where by under-invoicing and over invoicing money is being pumped out of this country ; it is a very serious matter and the Government takes a very serious note of it, because it is nothing less than exploitation of the country's wealth. The Britishers did the same thing ; they pumped out and took the wealth of the country. This is nothing less.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This is super-smuggling.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Therefore, where we have got evidence, we have conducted raids on the basis of the evidence that we have in hand, and we have set up the Economic Intelligence Bureau to strengthen this ; and we intend to strengthen further our enforcement machinery abroad and within the country.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Nobody has been punished.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We have taken action. The matters are in the court, and prosecution will be launched.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Recently on account of raids by the DRI on certain big groups of companies like Kirloskar certain detections have been made regarding violation of foreign exchange by them. But there are some political pressures put by an Opposition Party, not being a leftist Party, and the Chamber of Commerce. Will the hon. Minister kindly assure that Government will not succumb to any political Pressure or pressure by the Chamber of Commerce and strict action will be taken for violation of foreign exchange by these groups, if found guilty ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Just one information—because the hon. Member wanted to know the action taken. Recently in the Havala transaction twelve persons are under COFEPOSA ; that action, we have taken—he was saying that nobody had been punished.

About the investigation regarding Kirloskar Group, I would just say that investigations are taking place and on the basis of the evidence that we come across, certainly Government will take action, and there is no question of changing due to pressure.

Computerisation in Life Insurance Corporation

*472. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government propose to go in for massive computerisation in the Life Insurance Corporation of India ;

(b) whether computerisation on a large scale is proposed to be introduced in other departments under his Ministry ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) LIC has gone in for replacement of its outdated and obsolete Punch Card Machines by micro-processors based systems in its Divisional Offices and larger Branch Offices in order to provide efficient service to policyholders. Installation of micro-processor units is being implemented in a phased manner.

As regards Ministry, it is planned to make a beginning in the use of computers for limited operations to improve speed, effectiveness and efficiency in the Income Tax Department, in the field organisations under the Central Board of Excise and Customs, in the processing of Budget and preparation of statements connected therewith, and in the preparation of accounts by the Controller General of Accounts at the voucher level. Computer facilities will also be utilised for information needs of the ministry.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : I appreciate the programme of computerisation adopted in different departments under the Ministry of Finance. Before introducing such an important measure, I feel it strongly that the Government should make an assessment regarding the impact of computerisation.

In this connection I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether any study or assessment has been made of the growing fear as well as misapprehension in the minds of thousands of employees employed in different departments under the Min. of Industry as well as teaming millions of educated unemployed youngsters in the country with regard to the impact of computerisation on their future. If so, please enlighten what are the steps taken by the Government to

eliminate these fears and misapprehensions in the minds of employees as well as educated unemployed youngsters in the country.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I assure the Hon. House that there will not be any retrenchment in the existing staff. The computerisation and mechanisation is an aid for the management for better productivity. In turn it is going to have more generation of employment opportunities when there is more productivity because of the assistance to the management. The apprehension that there will be no generation of employment opportunities has no basis.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : The Minister has made it specifically clear that attempts are being made to introduce computer system in different departments under the Min. of Finance, such as Income Tax Department so also Excise and Customs Department. It is, of course, laudable. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister, keeping in view of the fact that the efficiency of the banking system has been eroded like anything after the bank nationalisation, just to improve the efficiency and effectiveness in the banking sector, will the Government come forward and introduce the computer system in different activities of the banking system? If so, please give details.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We are introducing the computerisation and mechanisation in the banks also in order to give better service to the customers and also to have more efficiency in the banking system to serve the people in a better way. I will furnish the details to the Hon. Member if he requires them.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Minister has not stated the implication of the massive computerisation. No doubt, the efficiency will be increased, but in a country where there are more than three crores of unemployed youth, computerisation will no doubt have a major impact on the job potentialities of our country. Already it is gradually shrinking. In almost all the western States where there is a massive computerisation, the percentage of unemployment has increased. Moreover, the infrastructure in our country is also very weak. Can an

advance technology be introduced in a country where the infrastructure is very weak? The Minister may clarify.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : As I have stated earlier, the computerisation and mechanisation is one of the factors which is going to help the management to have more productivity. When there is more activity in all the spheres, there will also be more economic activity by which we can have more generation of employment opportunities. It is the intention of the nation to give better service in all the places.

For example, in the case of settlement of cases in LIC when we are introducing computerisation, better services will also be given.

As I stated earlier, computerisation does not mean preventing creation of more job opportunities. On the contrary more job opportunities will come up in various other sectors.

SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : As regards settling of claims, I think, crores of rupees are lying with LIC and many thousands and millions of people are waiting for settlement of their claims. I want to know how soon after bringing in these computers the claims will get settled?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We have set up a Grievances Cell in LIC. I also took a meeting of the executive of the Insurance companies. Efforts are being made to settle claims as early as possible and the rate of settlement is going up.

SHRI D. N. REDDY : Is the hon. Minister prepared to give an assurance to the House that due to this computerisation there would be no retrenchment or unemployment?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I have already replied that there would not be any retrenchment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that question of displacement will depend on how selective is

computerisation and introduction of micro processors. Since there is some sort of apprehension in the minds of the employees will the hon. Minister assure the House that they will discuss this problem with various unions in LIC including LIC Officers' association before taking the final decision?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I can tell the hon. Member that in LIC there was practically no resistance. On the contrary I must congratulate the LIC employees. The issues have been discussed with them and they have encouraged it.

Performance of Orissa Gramin Banks

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*473. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :**
SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) The performance of Gramin Banks in relation to the disbursement of loans in different parts of the country ;

(b) the performance of Orissa Gramin Banks regarding the opening of branches, disbursement of loans and local employment ; and

(c) the criteria adopted regarding the composition of Directors in the Orissa Gramin Banks ?

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

Statement

As at the end of March, 1985, 183 Regional Rural Banks had outstanding advances of Rs. 1143.12 crores in 60.79 lakhs borrowal accounts. The Statewise information is set out in the *Annexure*.

As at the end of March, 1985, 9 Regional Rural Banks covering all the 13 Districts in Orissa State had 747 branches. The outstanding advances of

these banks amounted to Rs. 103.63 crores covering 697,426 borrowal accounts. The staff strength (officers, clerks and others) of these banks as on 31st December, 1984 was 2763.

The Boards of Directors of all the Regional Rural Banks including the Regional Rural Banks in Orissa have been constituted in accordance with the provisions of Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.

ANNEXURE

State-wise details of outstanding advances of Regional Rural Banks.

(As at the end of march, 1985)

Amount in Rs. lakhs			
State/U.T.	No. of RRBs	No. of Borrowal Accounts	Amount out- standing (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	14	694419	12867.61
2. Assam	5	73986	1639.15
3. Bihar	22	919290	14612.45
4. Gujarat	9	40936	864.53
5. Haryana	4	97173	2763.24
6. Himachal Pradesh	1	30239	893.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3	47427	1034.66
8. Karnataka	13	542622	11582.00
9. Kerala	2	342431	5773.97
10. Madhya Pradesh	22	382471	7989.44
11. Maharashtra	8	55374	2078.12
12. Manipur	1	2692	50.96
13. Meghalaya	1	5330	94.73
14. Nagaland	1	336	10.27
15. Orissa	9	697426	10363.22
16. Punjab	3	6585	169.76
17. Rajasthan	14	280691	7622.54
18. Tamil Nadu	1	156063	2699.45
19. Tripura	1	88148	1758.83
20. Uttar Pradesh	38	1204300	23348.25
21. West Bengal	9	409394	6041.82
22. Arunachal Pradesh	1	113	2.26
23. Mizoram	1	1454	51.25
ALL INDIA	183	6078900	114311.51

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

I would like to know the salient features governing the loan policy of the Gramin banks. For what purpose loans are granted and whether there is any upper limit fixed? I would also like to know whether it is seen that the projects applied for are economically viable.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :

The loans in the regional rural banks are given to the people whose income is less than Rs. 6,500 per year. The maximum limit for the loan that could be given in this regional rural bank does not exceed Rs. 25,000. It is a low cost structure and it is to help the rural people in various economic activities in the rural areas like running of small shops, that is, tea shops, etc. and purchasing of pumping sets.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

In the background of this reply I would like to know whether in Orissa as provided in the annexure the amount outstanding is Rs. 10,363 lakhs against a total number of borrowal accounts of 697426. On the overage it comes to Rs. 150 per account. I would like to know how many applications were received for sanction of loan and what was the total amount involved? What is the criterion for opening Regional Rural Banks? Apart from this, in Orissa there are 13 districts. But there are only 9 Regional Rural Banks. The three major districts—Samohalpur, Sundergarh and Bolangir—come under one R.R.B. I would like to know whether there will be one RRB for every district and whether there is any proposal to increase the number of branches.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :

The credit deposit ratio for the regional rural banks in Orissa is 228%. The deposit that has been received from these Regional Rural Banks is Rs. 4537.25 lakhs. The outstanding advances were that was given Rs. 10,363.22 lakhs. The account holders are 6,97,426 people. So far as the norms for opening RRB are concerned, one regional bank is there for two districts. Some districts are having one regional rural bank for one district also. But the norm is one RRB for two districts.

[*Translation*].

SARI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my first complaint is that my question was about the entire country, but the reply has been confined to Orissa only.

I would like to submit that the objective behind opening all these banks was to appoint such persons in these branches who knew the local language and culture, but the urban people managed to get jobs in these branches who do not know the local language. Similarly, the persons who knew the local language and were aware of the problems and difficulties being faced by the rural people were to be appointed on the Management Board, but there also urban people were appointed. As regards the amount of recovery shown by them, I would like to say that there are a number of complaints including the ones that money is taken against fake thumb impressions; loan was taken for digging a well, but there is no well there. So, there are many such complaints. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether he has got any inquiry done into these complaints; if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

[*English*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :

Sir, wherever specific instances were brought to the notice of the Government, immediately enquiries have been ordered. Action has been taken. In the rural areas we have got about 183 rural banks covering about 223 districts. Whenever we receive complaints of corruption and other things, we have taken action. I can assure the hon. Member if he brings to the notice of the Government any specific instance, definitely action will be taken against such persons.

SHRIMATI PREMABAI CHAVAN :

Sir, this is not happening in Orissa only. Does the hon. Minister know that the Reserve Bank of India is not liberal in giving permission to open branches in rural areas so that economically backward people can take advantage of this facility? I have information that some Cooperative Banks have money lying idle with them, but the permission is not given by the R.B.I. Will the hon. Minister do something for this?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Before nationalisation, there was one bank branch for a population of 65,000. Today the all India figure is that there is one branch for 13,000 people. We have spread the branches throughout the country, particularly in the villages. Now, we have got about 29,837 rural branches throughout the country. The rural areas account for 58.5%. So, efforts are being made to open branches in the rural areas. As per the new branch licencing policy, we are spreading out and even one branch will be there for about 10 kilometres.

Geological Survey in Sikkim

*474. **SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Geological Survey of India has been conducting a survey in Sikkim ; and

(b) if so, their findings so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) Survey of minerals is a continuous process and it is being continued by the Geological Survey of India in Sikkim also. As a result of these surveys, the following minerals have been found :—

(i) Workable polymetallic mineralisation at Rangpo and Dikchu.

(ii) Minor base metal mineralisation at Rorathang and Pashekhan.

(iii) Dolomite deposit at Rishi.

(iv) Small marble occurrences in North and East Sikkim.

During the field season 1985-86, the Geological Survey of India has proposed 23 investigations of different types in Sikkim.

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is correct that Sikkim Mining Corporation, Rangpo has been producing polymetallic complex ore and copper, zinc

and concentrates only since 1960, but lead concentrates which contains silver also remains unutilised due to non-availability of technology. If so, I would like to know if such technology will be obtained from abroad and mini smelters set up in Sikkim itself under the 7th plan.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is quite correct that the Sikkim Mining Corporation which is a joint venture of the Government of India and the Government of Sikkim is not only mining the polymetallic ore, but is also concentrating it and the production has been going up. I have with me figures for the last three years and I find that both for copper lead and zinc concentrates, the figure is going up. Silver is, of course, in small quantity. It is not true that these are not being used. These are already being smelted at the Ghatshila Smelter so far as copper is concerned and at Vizag Smelter so far as zinc concentrates are concerned. They are not being smelted at the site itself, but at other smelters in the country.

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Can't this be done in Sikkim itself ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : There are various considerations for smelting. One of the important considerations is the availability of power. If power is not available, smelting cannot be done.

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Is it not a fact that sometime during 1976, it was reported that there are deposits of uranium and gold in Dikchu, and that the percentage of gold was more than that at the Kolar Gold Fields ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : According to my information, gold has not been found in Sikkim. I have here a list of all the metallic and non-metallic minerals. Silver is there, of course, but gold has not been mentioned. I would be glad to know from the hon. Member if gold has been found somewhere.

DR. V. VENKATESH : As you know, Sir, gold is available in my constituency, the Kolar Gold Mines. Sikkim is a very backward State and it has come recently

under the umbrella of our country. I would like to know, whether the Government is going to establish any industry there based on minerals.

SHRI K. C. PANT : One industry, that is the mining of polymetallic ores and the concentrates has been referred to by the hon. Members, Shrimati Bhandari. Dolomite is mined and dolomite is produced by an industrialist in the private sector. Moreover, the Government of Sikkim is also examining the possibility of using the lime stone and marble for a mini cement plant. There are also promising poly-metallic deposits in other places not only at Rangpo and Dikchu. The prospects are promising there also and it is being investigated for the purpose of further development.

[*Translation*]

**Joint Projects Established in Africa
and South America.**

*475. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to State :

(a) the number of joint projects established in different countries of Africa and South America during the last two years and the number of those which are proposed to be set up in those countries ;

(b) the total cost of these project ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the concerned countries are not showing the required interest now in the construction of some of these projects ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the steps being taken for the removal of those causes ?

[*English*]

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
SHRI ARJUN SINGH :** (a) to (e) A
(statement is given below.

Statement

(a) According to the information received from Indian promoters, four Indian Joint Ventures have been commissioned in Africa since 1.1.1984. Besides, 12 Indian Joint Ventures are at different stages of implementation in Africa. No Indian joint venture has been established in Latin America and no such proposal is pending.

(b) The total cost of the Joint Ventures which have commenced operation since 1.1.1984 is reported to be Rs. 225 crores approximately.

(c) Government have not received any such information.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, like his election speeches the reply given by the hon. Minister is very brief and it is not possible to make out anything out of it. What I wanted to know was whether the hon. Minister was aware that the number of proposals for joint venture projects from Africa and some other countries were gradually declining during the last few years as compared to the past years. If so, what are the reasons thereof and if not, what is the number of such proposals received every year since 1980 from different countries ?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Hon. speaker, Sir, it is not that a brief reply is not a reply and you all know the result of brief election speech and the hon. Member has a big contribution in that.

Sir, this is not true that there has been a decline in the number of projects. This is also true that there has been delay in execution of many projects due to different reasons, but there is no decline in the number of projects as such.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : 12 proposals were received from African countries before 1980, but no new proposal has been received after 1980. Some new countries—China is prominent among them—are gradually

eroding our area. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the potential of different companies in India and also in view of the scope of economic development in African countries, the Government will give incentives to Indian companies and initiate dialogue to this effect at diplomatic level with those countries, so that we may be able to get more and more proposals ?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, the suggestion made by the hon. Member is very good and it is necessary to see that special efforts are made by India for getting joint venture projects in developing countries and in Africa so as to ensure increase in the number of such joint ventures. We shall certainly make efforts in this direction.

[*English*]

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question relates both to Africa and South America. The Statement that has been given by the hon. Minister says that there have been no such proposals for joint venture from South America. May I inform the hon. Minister that in 1983 when I made a tour of 16 countries in that part of the world, at least eight or nine of them did suggest that they wanted to have joint ventures with India in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, large scale industries, railways and many other projects ? This is a report which is given to the Ministry of Agriculture. Probably, there is some communication gap. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether an effort will be made to find out about the countries of Latin America who are keen to have joint ventures with India. Will the matter again be opened up ?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I would like to inform the hon. member that whatever communication he had sent in this regard after his tour, I would certainly try to locate it and see what can be done. But the situation, as it exists at the moment has been answered in the question.

[*Translation*]

Formation of Indian Banking Service

*476. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the loss caused to Government by bank employees by resorting to strike at the time of Diwali ;

(b) whether Government propose to form an Indian Banking Service on the pattern of IAS/IPS so that such strikes are banned and officers of one bank could be transferred to another bank ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

[*English*]

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

Statement

(a) Reports received from public sector banks indicate that there was no strike by bank employees at the time of Diwali. State Bank of India has, however, reported that in Ahmedabad Circle the officers had observed a day's token strike on the eve of Diwali on 11th November, 1985. As a result of the strike, most of the offices could not function in Gujarat on the day of strike. The strike caused inconvenience to the customers. It is, however, not possible to quantify the loss.

(b) and (c) Government do not have any proposal to form an Indian Banking Service on the pattern of IAS/IPS. Banks are separate legal entities and a common service is not considered feasible.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, The banks remained closed for five days due to the strike by the bank employees. Still the hon. Minister is not aware of the quantum of loss sustained. In reply to the question, he has stated that each bank is functioning under its own separate rules. I want to know whether government want to introduce uniform rules in all banks in place of the existing different rules in different banks ?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
Sir, the banks are expected to function according to the norms fixed for the bank employees. In this case, what had happened was that two officers had been transferred in the same city after they were due for transfer. And some eight officers have been transferred out of Ahmedabad. So, all these people have gone on strike saying that their transfer orders should be cancelled. The two officers who have been transferred inside the city also—from one branch to another—objected to that. They started agitation and even the clearance was disrupted.

The transfer order was issued in the month of January. The agitation went upto March and some of the officers have been suspended. Here, after all Parliament is a supreme body. Now, it is for us to consider whether the time has come to take firm action against these people. It is not possible. Now-a-days, it is found that from one office to another office, it is very difficult to transfer these people. The Government is determined to take firm action.

Also, I am sorry to say that, if the public have been inconvenienced, I owe apology to the public of Ahmedabad.

[Translation]

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : The bank officials like the Managers, etc. indulge in a large scale bungling. It has been seen that they usurp amounts as much as Rs. 5 crores. They withdraw money from bank deposits in other's name and it was because of this that this action was taken. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this strike was legal or illegal. At the time of strike, the hon. Minister had said that five days' wages of those who go on strike would be deducted. I want to know whether five days' wages were deducted or not?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
Sir, the wages have been cut for the day of the strike. I have given reasons why these people have gone on strike. One more

factor is why they have gone on strike. It is my duty to tell the House that one leader—union leader—was not prepared to work during office hours and these people have told that he must work during office hours. He was telling that he wants to work for the union and not for the office. I am sorry to say that there are in this country, union leaders—not all, some of the people, who have not worked for 20—25 years. They have not lifted their pens and written anything. This is the state of affairs. We are determined to take action.

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : There are some bank losses which are due to bank employees or may be due to connivance of some people, particularly in Bombay—in the Central Office of the State Bank of India—a big industrialist had taken Rs. 52.5 crores, five years back and till today he has not returned even five paise. And also in your own State—in Bangalore—some excise contractor had taken Rs. 3 crores by issuing some false cheques. In my own State also—in Rajamundry—in the name of tribals, the Bank Manager had taken 35 lakhs of rupees. He has created a small village and in the name of bogus tribals, he has taken 35 lakhs of rupees. In Calcutta, in the Bank of Baroda, the then Chairman had taken Rs. 7 crores, what is the action taken by the Government.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
The allegation that Chairman has taken Rs. 7 crores we have not come across. But wherever there are involvements of the Bank Managers, we have taken firm action. For the information of the hon. member—for example, he has mentioned my State of Karnataka, he had referred to one incident—there also we have taken action and we lodged a complaint. Unfortunately, the State Government was not effective in taking immediate action. I am appealing to all the States wherever there is deficiency, they must taken action.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I suggest that from his reply, the words 'State Government' should be expunged !

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Let him explain what the State Government has to do in this regard, and what the Centre has to do. We would like to understand that.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Wherever there is fraud and other things, it is the duty of the bank to bring it to the notice of the immediate law and order authorities, asking them to take action. Immediately what they have to do is that the case should be registered, and investigation should be immediately started. People should be immediately arrested also. What is happening in some States is this. Because the hon. Member referred to my State, I had to say this. In some States what is happening is that when there is no immediate action, they are going to the courts to get anticipatory bail also. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : My colleague has made it clear that when the bank come across any such things, it files an FIR ; and then the law and order machinery of the State and the police have to take action under the criminal law. That is the duty of the State. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The answer given by the hon. Minister carries an impression as if the law and order machinery in Karnataka failed. So, let him tell us how many FIRs were recorded, and how many cases...(*Interruptions*) He said that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Everywhere it happens.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Minister should make a responsible statement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : What is the question? There has to be one question. What is the question?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You please give State-wise figures. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Let them formulate one question. (*Interruptions*) They are unable to formulate any question. We can answer a question, but we cannot answer noise. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I think the hon. Members opposite want to say this. On their behalf, I say that we have not got any impression that the law and order machinery has failed. Our impression is that when the case is registered, it is not expeditiously taken up for investigation. It must be done. (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : How many cases have been registered? Please say clearly.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : How many FIRs were filed?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is : There are different people at several stations, and they take action. It is not a particular State Government as a whole that is responsible. It is a certain police station or something like that. If it is not said so, it may be taken otherwise. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down now. I have asked Mr. Ajoy Biswas to put the question. Let Mr. Ajoy Biswas put the question.

MR. AMAR ROY PRADHAN : sit down. Please sit down.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : May I answer?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : My difficulty was I can answer a question, but I could not answer noise.

Now I have come to the question as to as how many FIRs have been lodged and what action has been taken by the law and administrative authorities in the States. We will furnish this data to the hon. member.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : I want to know whether it was a fact that the transfer was aimed at curbing the trade union activities of some officials and that actually was the main reason for the employees to go on strike. Will the Government give an assurance in the House that the Government will not take any such recourse which may create some problems and the employees may complain ?

MR. SPEAKER : They should be given free charge !

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The bank managements are not taking action against those people who are law abiding and who are sticking to the norms. When, during the normal course after the fixed period they are due for transfer, then it is done. If they are not prepared to go and also if they want to violate the directions of the bank management, and thereby cause disruption, then only action will be taken.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Is the hon. Minister aware that under the Banking Regulations Act there are enough powers to proceed against defaulting or erring or dishonest officials by the bank management themselves ? Or, is the Government aware that there is, what is called a Central Bureau of Investigation, and where the local investigating agency fails, you can always requisition the services of the CBI and they can charge-sheet and proceed against them ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If the CBI does not function you can go to the CPI !

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : When there are cases of fraud, we have to register the cases and it is the demand of the hon. Members that the persons who are responsible for the fraud should be dealt with severely. The management would punish them, but they cannot send them to jail. And you are correct that departmental inquiries can also be held and departmentally also we can take action. Here, we cannot

allow those people who are responsible for the crime to go unpunished. They must be sent to jail also. This is one of the methods to mete out the punishment. Departmental actions are also being taken.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not interrupt.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far as the CBI is concerned, whenever action has not been taken according to the law and order in the States, for example and the States are not taking action then the CBI are also entrusted with some cases and they are also taking some action, and they are also filling the charges.

Loss in Cotton Corporation of India

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477. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :**
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has been incurring huge loss since it has been set up :

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the loss incurred by the Cotton Corporation of India up to 31 October, 1985 ;

(d) whether Government have inquired into the working of this undertaking during the last three years ; and

(e) if so, results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (e) A statement is given below.

Statement

1. The Cotton Corporation of India made profits after it was set up in 1970 upto 1976-77, and in the year 1980-81. During the remaining years, it has incurred losses. The total accumulated loss incurred by it upto 31st August, 1985 is around Rs. 100.00 Crores.

2. The main reasons for the losses suffered by the Corporation are on account of the heavy interest burden on the past borrowings from the banks/Government which the Corporation had to undertake in order to make large purchases during the years of comfortable cotton supply position, and on account of the carrying costs of the stocks.

3. The working of the Corporation is reviewed by Government from time to time and appropriate measures are taken to make its functioning more efficient and viable.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, the Cotton Corporation is neither useful to the farmers nor to the Government. In the statement he has stated that the total accumulated losses incurred by it are up to Rs. 1000 crores, up to 31st August 1985.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have inquired into the reasons for the huge losses and whether the Government have identified the persons responsible for the huge losses and if so what action has been taken against them.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : The main reason for the accumulated losses is due to the fact that interest charged is very high. It was 19.5 per cent and when we represented, it was brought down to 17.5 per cent, plus carrying charges on the stocks of godown that are purchased by the CCI.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : What steps have the Government taken to streamline the working of the Corporation, will the Government consider the setting up of a House Committee to go into it ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : The working of the CCI is reviewed from time to time and all necessary corrective actions are taken as and when justified.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government want to impose a total ban on the import of cotton with a

view to saving the Corporation from sustaining loss and to give incentive to the cotton producers ? If not, the reasons therefor ?

[English]

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Only 75,000 bales of short staple cotton was imported during the last season when this type of cotton was in short supply in the country.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Generation of Black Money Due to Rise in Land Prices

*478. **SHRI MANIK REDDY :**
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recent decision to revise land prices in Delhi and elsewhere is likely to further generate black money as reported in the 'Indian Express' of 17 November, 1985 ;

(b) if so, preventive measures proposed ; and

(c) whether a clear picture of the estimated black money and estimated decrease arising from various steps taken, has emerged ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government have not conducted any study of the increase/decrease in black money as a result of revision of land prices, which was notified only on 24.10.1985.

Cancellation of Policies by L.I.C.

*479. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the unsympathetic attitude of nationalised insurance companies, including Life Insurance Corporation of India towards the public ;

(b) the new machinery and vigilance measures instituted to curb such tendencies ;

(c) the number of policies cancelled by the Life Insurance Corporation of India all over India in 1983, 1984 and 1985 ; and

(d) whether there is an element of arbitrariness in such cancellation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The nationalised insurance companies including the Life Insurance Corporation of India are aware of their obligations towards the insuring public and try to extend their utmost cooperation towards them. They have got established machineries to deal with the complaints generally and in particular with the demands of the policy-holders. Instructions have also been issued by the Government to strengthen their grievance redressal machinery. They have also their vigilance machineries to look into the cases of irregularities committed by the employees involving inter alia corruption.

(c) and (d) The number of policies not taken up during the last three financial years is given below :—

Year	No. of policies	Sum assured (in crores)
1982-83	5513	19.75
1983-84	4418	15.36
1984-85	4509	16.89

The cancellations are made according to prescribed rules and regulations and therefore there is no element of arbitrariness involved.

Fraud in State Bank of Indore, Chandni Chowk (Delhi) Branch

*480. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a fraud of about Rs. Thirtyfive lakhs was detected in the State Bank of Indore, Chandni Chowk (Delhi) Branch in June, 1983 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that two officers of the branch were found involved therein ; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The State Bank of Indore has reported that the then Branch Manager of State Bank of Indore, Chandni Chowk (Delhi) Branch had allowed drawals against uncleared cheques lodged by a firm with it much beyond the discretionary powers delegated to him. The maximum amount of such over drawals allowed to the party under the head "Demand Drafts Purchased" amounted to Rs. 36.60 lakhs at any single time. However, after setting off the credits in the account, the amount of irregularity worked out to Rs. 27.89 lakhs. The total amount together with interest has since been fully recovered by the bank from the party.

(b) and (c) According to the Bank, in addition to the Branch Manager, four other officers were found responsible for the various lapses concerning the above account. The Branch Manager, as a result of the departmental enquiry held against him, was awarded the punishment of reduction to a lower Grade (from MM-III to MM-II). Two officers, after departmental enquiry were awarded the punishment of censure. Two other officers were issued administrative warnings. The Government is not satisfied with the punishments meted out. The bank is being advised to take firm action.

Industrial Sickness

*481. SHRI ASUTOSH LAW :
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has recently analysed the causes and magnitude of the problem of industrial sickness ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) A Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in 1981, had, *inter-alia*, looked into the causes and magnitude of the problem of industrial sickness.

The important factors leading to industrial sickness were identified as management deficiencies, marketing constraints, demand recession, obsolescence of machinery, labour factor, non-availability of critical inputs such as power, essential raw materials, etc., liquidity constraint or inadequate availability of funds. The Committee also noted that it could be a combination of causes which could be responsible for making a unit sick.

The RBI reviews the magnitude of sickness in the portfolio of commercial banks every six months. As per the provisional information at the end of December, 1984, the number of sick units is 93,282 involving an outstanding amount of 3,638.39 crores.

[*Translation*]

Delay in Setting up of Aluminium Company Plant by National Aluminium Company

*482. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work relating to the setting up of aluminium plant by National Aluminium Company is being much delayed ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when this plant is likely to start production ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C PANT) : (a) and (b) As per the revised schedule, the project is almost on time,

(c) Start up of the aluminium plant is scheduled for December, 1986.

[*English*]

Valuation of Articles Brought as Accompanied/ Unaccompanied Baggage at International Airports

*483. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Appraisers are responsible for valuation of goods as per the provisions of the Customs Act for the levy of Customs duty ;

(b) if so, the number of Appraisers who have been posted round the clock in different International Airports of India for the purpose of valuation of the articles brought as accompanied and unaccompanied baggages ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the instances of under valuation and requisitioning high value items before expiry of prescribed time-limit for sale ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken/proposed to be taken to prevent recurrence of such instances in future ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : (a) and (b) Import and Export goods are assessed to duty by Appraisers. The value of such goods is declared by the importer or exporter and is subject to scrutiny by the Appraisers and percentage checks by another set of officers. However, as a measure of facilitation and in order to ensure quicker clearance of passengers, articles brought as accompanied and unaccompanied baggage are assessed to duty by the Air Customs Officers. In order to ensure uniformity, articles imported as baggage, are assessed to duty on the basis of price lists maintained by the Customs authorities at the airports.

(c) and (d) Articles imported as baggage, are not allowed to be sold, displayed, advertised or offered for sale or displayed in a

shops until the market price of such articles has depreciated to less than 50% of their market price, when new. Television sets and fire-arms are not, however, allowed to be so disposed of unless they have been used for a period of not less than five years from the date of clearance.

Contraventions of these restrictions often come to notice when appropriate action (including confiscation of goods and adjudication of penalty) is taken.

Mineral-Bearing Areas for Exploitation by Private Sector

*484. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have sought the views of the State Governments as well as public sector companies on the issue of throwing open the mineral-bearing areas for exploitation by the private sector ; and

(b) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) and (b) The Central Government have constituted a Committee for the de-reservation of mineral bearing areas. The Committee has sought views of the State Governments on the

question of de-reservation. It has also sought the views of the public sector undertakings on the question of surrender of reserved areas.

Disparity in Commission Rates Charged by Nationalised Banks

*485. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum and maximum commission charged by each nationalised bank customers for the various services rendered by them ;

(b) the reasons for disparity in these charges ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Based upon studies conducted by Indian Banks' Association about the costs incurred by the banks in rendering various services, the State Bank of India revised its service charges in June, 1985. The maximum and minimum charges levied by the State Bank of India for some of the important banking services are set out below :—

Item of service	Charges	
	Minimum Rs.	Maximum Rs.
1	2	3
1) Commission on collection		
(a) Bills	5.00	1000.00
(b) Cheques	3.00	1000.00
NOTE : Postage, Telegram charges and other out of pocket expenses have to be recovered in full.		
2) Exchange Purchases :		
(a) D.D. Purchase (Bills)	8.50	1000.00 + 0.35% of the amount of the Bill.

1	2	3
(b) D.D. Purchase (Cheques)	6.50	1000.00 + 0.35% of the amount of the cheque.
3) Exchange on T.T. Purchases and overdue interest for delays/ reimbursement :		
Exchange	5p%	No ceiling. Ceiling will depend on amount of T.T.
Overdue Interest	5p% per day.	-do-
4) Exchange of remittances : Drafts/MTs/TTs		
	2.00	1000.00
5) Postal Tarrif		
(a) Ordinary Post	2.00	Actual
(b) Registered Post	5.00	-do-
(c) Telegram	15.00	-do-
NOTE : P & T charges will be in addition to the service charges wherever applicable.		
6) Ledger Folio charges		
		A per annum ledger folio charge of Rs. 20/- per folio subject to certain exemptions based on minimum average balance in the account.
7) Commission on inland guarantees :		
(a) For guarantees upto Rs. 20,000.00	25.00	1/8% per month
(b) Above Rs. 20,000.00	25.00	1/12% per month
8) Commission for processing of loan/advance proposal		
(a) Amount upto Rs. 2 lakhs	Nil	Nil
(b) Above Rs. 2 lakhs	50 per lakh or part thereof.	5000.00

The graded structure in these charges provides for lower cost burden on smaller customers. Other public sector banks have also since decided to adopt these revised service charges.

Loan from IDBI for Modernisation scheme of N.T.C. (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta.

*486. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of credit advanced by the industrial Development Bank of India towards the modernisation schemes of the National Textile, Corporation (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta during the last three financial years ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that due to excessive delay on the part of IDBI, the schemes for modernisation of the units under the NTC (WBABO) Ltd., could not be implemented in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) IDBI released Rs. 121 lakhs to NTC (WBABO) during this period.

(b) No, Sir.

Loans to Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers by Nationalised Banks

*487. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank has instructed all the nationalised banks to sanction loans to the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers upto Rs. 3,000/- only on personal security ; and

(b) if so, the number of families given such loans in 1983-84 and 1984-85, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir. Upto Rs. 5000/- banks are required not to ask for any collateral security at all for crop loans and term loans except for hypothecation of crops or asset created out of loan.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to Review the Exchange Control Policy

488. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a working group to review the exchange orders issued to large industrial/business houses during 1984-85 ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to review the entire exchange control policy for large houses ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Government have no such proposal under consideration.

Computerisation Programme for Steel Plants

*489. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Information Centre in collaboration with the Steel Authority of India has drawn up Rs. 100 — crore Computerisation Programme for the steel plants ?

(b) if so, the details of the proposed plan ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Plans for installing an integrated computerisation system in Bhilai Steel Plant are being prepared by the Steel Authority of India in collaboration with Department of Electronics and other concerned Government agencies. Computers are also being introduced in limited areas in other steel plants.

(b) It envisages introduction of hierarchical distributed control system in Bhilai Steel Plant to bring about improvements in productivity, product quality, work environment, customer satisfaction and saving in raw material and energy costs.

(c) The final decision would be taken only after the scheme is fully conceived and evaluated with special reference to its feasibility and availability of funds.

Foreign Equity Holding of M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited

4853. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the categorisation of synthetic detergent as an Appendix 'A' Core Sector Industry, is being used by M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited as only a way to retain 51% foreign equity holdings ; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken by Government in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Industrial Licensing Policy listing out Appendix I items was announced in February, 1973 opening these areas for foreign companies and large Houses for licensing purposes. Synthetic Detergents had been included in the Appendix I list of the licensing policy even prior to the Guidelines for the administration of FERA which were announced in December, 1973. The foreign equity level of FERA companies is regulated having due regard to their contribution in core sectors as envisaged in FERA guidelines (i.e. Appendix I items, manufacturing activities involving sophisticated technology and own exports).

(b) The question of remedial measures does not arise.

Application Received for Loans by Nationalised Banks from Union Carbide Gas Tragedy Victims

4854. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of loan applications received by the nationalised banks of Bhopal from Union Carbide Gas tragedy victims which have been forwarded by Government of Madhya Pradesh for their rehabilitation ;

(b) the number of those who were sanctioned loan by the nationalised banks ; and

(c) the reasons for not sanctioning loans to the remaining persons by those banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the number of applications received under "Special Training and Employment Programme for Urban Poor" (STEPUP) by the commercial banks for the assistance to gas victims of Bhopal was 3,466, out of which 1,121 were sanctioned loans by the banks. The remaining applications could not be sanctioned, so far, mainly due to following reasons :—

- (i) Non-availability of beneficiaries for appraisal ;
- (ii) Non-fulfilment of eligibility criteria laid down by the State Government for STEPUP. ;
- (iii) Applicants residing out side the area of operation of bank branch and
- (iv) Some applicants whose applications were sponsored earlier declining to accept the loans later.

[Translation]

Misappropriation in Arrah State Bank Branch

4855. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Arrah State Bank Se Lakhon Ka Gaban" (misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in Arrah

State Bank Branch) appearing in the Patna based Hindi daily "Patliputra" of 25 September, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which came to light in various banks from 1982 till date ; and

(c) the facts brought to light after inquiry and the number of corrupt officials punished ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (c) Government has seen the news-item. The facts, as reported by the State Bank of India, are that a fraud involving an amount of Rs. 31.12 lakhs has been detected at its Arrah Branch. The fraud has been perpetrated by Shri Bharatmuni Mishra, a Clerk at the Branch while he was working at the Savnigs Bank counter between 1979 and 1985. The modus operandi adopted by Shri Mishra was that he developed close rapport with a number of Savings Bank account-holders who, reposing confidence in him, used to hand over their cash together with their pass books and pay-in-slips for being deposited in their accounts. Shri Mishra used to swindle the money and make fictitious credit entries for these amounts in the pass book under his own authentication. He used to make fraudulent withdrawals from the Savings Bank accounts of several depositors by forging their signatures on the withdrawal forms and by passing the vouchers for payment in his capacity as Officiating Junior Management Officer and thus misappropriated the money. To escape detection, the relevant debit entries in the respective ledgers were also made by him. Whenever the customers, from whose accounts money was giphoned off, presented withdrawal forms, he made the payments to them either from his own pocket or by borrowing from third parties. After his involvement in the fraud came to light, Shri Mishra abstained from his duties and has not so far been traced despite efforts by the local Police, with whom the Bank had lodged an F. I. R. on 19.9.85, to arrest Shri Mishra. The Bank has, however, placed Shri Mishra under suspension. The Bank has also placed under suspension the officer, who was holding the charge of the branch when the fraud came

to light, for his acts of gross negligence and dereliction of duty which led to the perpetration of the fraud. The C.B.I. has since taken up the case for investigation.

(b) The present data reporting system in the banks does not yield information regarding frauds according to their type. However, the number of cases of frauds of various types perpetrated in the public sector banks in India and the amount involved therein (excluding the amount in foreign currencies), irrespective of the date of occurrence, as reported by the banks to the Reserve Bank of India during the years 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (upto 30.9.85) is given below :

Year	No. of cases of fraud	Amount involved (In crores of rupees)
(Data provisional)		
1982	2065	19.44
1983	2360	29.62
1984	2410	38.39
1985	1623	38.44
(upto 30 9.85)		

[English]

Taking Over of Sick Companies

4856. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that every year a large number of companies become sick and the management compelled to close their industries ;

(b) whether Government are contemplating to bring forward comprehensive legislation to regulate take-over of such companies for safeguarding the interest of the minority shareholders ;

(c) the number of companies which have been taken over till date by Government and the number out of these which have been re-started ;

(d) the number of such companies which have been taken over by Government, but are still closed down ; and

(e) the steps being taken to restart these for safeguarding the interests of the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Some industries become sick every year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) The number of units taken over by Government under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act since 1967 is 80. Out of these 28 units have been nationalised by the Central Government and 19 units have been nationalised by State Government while 4 units have been denotified and 2 units have been handed over to erstwhile owners and 27 units are still being managed under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

Complaints from Customers in Janpath Hotel, New Delhi about Wrong Billing

4857. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of complaints from the clients and customers/guests of Janpath Hotel, New Delhi, regarding wrong billing has been increasing ;

(b) if so, whether the management had to refund huge amount against many of such complaints from the guests during the last three years ;

(c) the details thereof ;

(d) reports of the enquiries made in this regard ; and

(e) the penal action taken against those found responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir. Three such complaints were received in 1982-83, two in 1983-84 and none in 1984-85.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Assistance for Renovation of Hotel Kampala International in Uganda

4858. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uganda is seeking help from India to rehabilitate its biggest hotel, the Kampala International ;

(b) whether Milton Obote's Government had struck a \$22 million deal with India's Oberoi chain to renovate the hotel as reported in the 'Business Standard', of Calcutta of 14 November, 1985 ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the India Tourism Development Corporation is not coming forward to clinch this deal with all its expertise and trained manpower ;

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism of Uganda and India's Oberoi chain of hotels had entered into an agreement for operating hotel 'Kampala International' in Uganda subject to the same being renovated. The renovation was estimated to cost US \$ 22 million and according to the Indian party, a part of this was to be arranged as loan from the Exim Bank of India to the Government of Uganda. Discussion on this project is still being carried on between the parties.

(c) The India Tourism Development Corporation has not received any request for help in this regard.

Fera Cases Pending against M/s. Mackinnon Mackenzie, Bombay

4859. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending investigation against M/s. Mackinnon Mackenzie, Bombay under section 8 (3) read with section 49 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 since 1981 ;

(b) the details of the cases and the action taken in each case ;

(c) whether in any of the cases adjudication proceedings have been dropped ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No such case is pending since 1981.

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

(c) and (d) In a case registered in 1980, a Show Cause Notice for contravention of the provisions of section 8 (3) read with section 49 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 for alleged misuse of foreign exchange amounting to U.S. \$6,86,976/- was issued on 1.10.1981 to M/s. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Ltd., Bombay and its directors. The adjudication proceedings in respect, of the Show Cause Notice have already been completed in March, 1984 and the charges have been dropped as the amount of foreign exchange was found to have been duly repatriated to India and not misused as alleged in the Show Cause Notice.

Cases of Proceedings Initiated, Acquired, Dropped Under Section 269(C) of Income Tax Act, 1961

4860. SHRI N. SOUNDARA RAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 200 cases per month are being piled up in Delhi for initiation without disposal under Section 269C of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 ;

(b) in how many cases proceedings have been initiated, acquired, dropped under 269F (6 & 7) during the preceding three months i. e. August, September and October 1985 in Delhi ; and

(c) if no cases has been disposed of so far, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) As answer to part (b) would indicate, proceedings for acquisition were initiated under section 269C in about 200 cases for each of the months of August, September and October 1985. However, 49 cases, 5 cases and 38 cases were disposed of during August, September and October, 1985 respectively. Number of proceedings initiated has, on the whole, been greater than the number of proceedings completed.

(b) The information is as under ;

	No. of cases in which proceedings initiated u/s 269C.	No. of cases in which orders passed u/s 269F (6).	No. of cases in which proceedings for acquisition dropped u/s 269F (7).
August 85	188	Nil	49
Sept. 85	217	Nil	5
Oct. 85	234	Nil	38

(c) Does not arise.

Projects and Schemes in U.P. Earmarked for Completion in 1985-86

4861. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that execution of many projects and development schemes in Uttar Pradesh earmarked for completion in 1985-86 has been delayed due to lack of Central assistance which is not being timely released ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not releasing the sanctioned funds for these scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Ear-marked outlays from part of the approved State Plan outlays. One twelfth of Central assistance for State Plans is credited to the accounts of the State Governments on 1st of each month and there has been no delay in any month in the release of this assistance.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Ban on Import of Medicines and Chemicals

4862. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Europe mein to mana per garib deshon ko supply" (Banned in Europe but are being supplied in poor countries) appearing in the "Jansatta" of 27 September, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the names of such medicines and chemicals being imported in India ;

(c) the reasons for their import ; and

(d) whether Government propose to ban the import of these medicines and chemicals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

Information regarding the withdrawal of certain drugs by some countries from their markets is received by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare mainly through the World Health Organisation. All such reports are considered by the Government in consultation with the medical experts including

the Indian Council of Medical Research and the decision to ban or otherwise is taken, taking into consideration the local conditions, benefits, risk considerations, availability of safer substitutes and the extent of its use in the country.

The World Health Organisation has so far reported withdrawal of 31 drugs by certain countries. Out of these 31 drugs, 14 drugs have not been approved for marketing in India and action to withdraw 10 drugs from the Indian market has already been taken in consultation with the medical experts.

In respect of the remaining 7 drugs, namely (1) Nitrofurans compounds, (2) Pherformin, (3) Hydroxyquinolines derivatives, (4) Higher dose Lynestrenol products, (5) Piperazine, (6) Phenylbutazone/Oxyphenbutazone and (7) Analgin, it may be stated that though these drugs are banned in some countries yet these are still being marketed in a number of developed countries and all these drugs are official in the Pharmacopoeias. In consultation with the medical experts, a decision was taken to permit the marketing of these 7 drugs in the country subject to cautionary statement and contra-indications being given on the label/package insert in some cases.

The drug "Chloramphenicol" referred to in the press report, is a broad spectrum antibiotic and is the drug of choice for typhoid fever. The most serious adverse effect of chloramphenicol is bone marrow depression. Serious and fatal blood disorders are known to occur as a result of administration of this drug. So far as we are aware, the drug Chloramphenicol is withdrawn only in Japan and its use restricted in many developed countries including USA, UK and Germany for typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever and purulent meningitis.

Chloramphenicol is a Schedule 'H' drug and preparations containing this drug are required to be sold only against prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner. The drug is indicated only for treatment of Typhoid fever, H. influenzae, meningitis and other severe infections when careful clinical assessment indicates no other antibiotics are

effective. The leading manufacturers of Chloramphenicol formulations in the country are giving the following Warning Statement on the label and on the strip-pack for the guidance of the consumers that the use of the drug may cause blood dyscrasias and therefore blood tests during therapy is necessary ;—

“Warning :— Blod dyscrasias may be associated with the use of Chloramphenicol. It is essential that adequate blood studies be made.”

The drug Chloramphenicol still remains the drug of choice for typhoid fever all over the world.

[*English*]

Cases Pending for Compensation for Evacuee Properties Left in Bangaladesh

4863. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to expedite disposal of cases claiming compensation for evacuee properties i. e. the properties left in Bangaladesh by the displaced persons now settled in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the progress in the matter ; and

(d) the number of cases pending as on 31 October 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government is taking various steps from time to time for disposal of pending claims like transdfer of the work of disbursement of ex-gratia payment from Bombay to Calcutta, increase in the number of verification panels, increase in the rate of remuneration to panel members etc.

(d) 14560.

[*Translation*]

Stoppage of Import of Avoidable Articles

4864. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in spite of adopting a liberal import policy for export oriented production, the trade gap is likely to be of the order of Rs. 7000 crores for 1985-86 while the earlier revised estimate was Rs. 5325 crores ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the value of raw-material, machines and food articles imported during this year, the details thereof ;

(d) whether it is a fact that many such things are imported which are ordinarily not necessary for the country ; and

(e) whether Government propose to stop such avoidable imports, and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) At this stage it is very difficult to project the trade deficit or total imports for the current financial year 1985-86. However, the Government have been taking necessary steps to achieve the export target of Rs. 11,736 crores set for the year 1985-86.

(c) A table based on the provisional figures compiled by the DGCI & S, Calcutta, showing some of India's principal imports including raw materials, machines and food articles, during April-June 1985 is given in the Statement below.

(d) and (e) In general, India's import policy allows import of only those items which are necessary to maintain essential investment, production and consumption in the economy.

Statement*India's Imports of Principal Commodities During April—June, 1985.*

(Value : Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Item	April—June, 1985 (Preliminary)
1.	Cereal & cereal preparations	18.90
2.	Pulp & waste paper	48.94
3.	Fertilisers crude	27.47
4.	Sulphur & unroasted iron pyrites	35.44
5.	Metalliferrous ores & Metal scrap	66.51
6.	Petroleum, petroleum products & related products	1403.18*
7.	Vegetable oils, fixed (Edible oils)	184.98
8.	Organic & inorganic chemicals	147.11
9.	Fertilizers manufactured	162.96
10.	Artificial resins, plastic material etc.	36.35
11.	Paper, paper board & manufactures thereof	32.99
12.	Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones	188.91
13.	Iron & Steel	240.26
14.	Non-ferrous metals	85.30
15.	Manufactures of metals	43.94
16.	Machinery & transport equipment	750.27
17.	Professional scientific, controlling instruments, photographic & optical goods watches & clocks etc.	85.03
Grant Total of Imports (Including other Items)		4348.59

NOTE : Figures are preliminary/provisional and subject to revision.

*Based on data furnished by Ministry of Petroleum.

SOURCE : DGCI and S, Calcutta.

[English]

Counting of Military Service for pay fixation, promotion etc. of Ex-servicemen Re-employed in Public Sector Banks.

4865. SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had issued some guidelines in 1983 with regard to counting of military service for pay fixation, promotion etc. to ex-servicemen re-employed in public sector banks ;

(b) whether any representation has been received by Government from the All India Ex-servicemen Bank Employees Federation in regard to certain anomalies in the rules on pay fixation, non-implementation of guidelines on promotion and making different interpretation of the rules by the various bank managements ;

(c) whether some Members of Parliament have also written to Government in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Release/Acquittal of Smugglers

4866. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of smugglers acquitted during the last three years ; and

(b) the number of smugglers released from detention by Advisory Boards during last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The

total number of smugglers acquitted during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 is given below :—

Year	No. of smugglers acquitted.
1982	319
1983	430
1984	220

(b) The total number of smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers released from detention on the basis of Advisory Board's opinion during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 is given below :

Year	No. of smugglers released from detention on the basis of Advisory Board's opinion.
1982	97
1983	92
1984	133.

Rubber and Coffee Industries in Eastern Region

4867. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the development of rubber and coffee industries in Eastern Region ; and

(b) the amount so far spent in this regard during 1983-84, 1984-85 and likely to be spent in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The Rubber and Coffee Board are providing research, extension and technical support through their offices located in the Eastern Region, for the development of rubber and coffee industries. Financial assistance is also being provided.

(b) The expenditure incurred by the two Boards during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 and likely to be incurred during 1985-86 is as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Rubber Board	Coffee Board
1983-84	5.00	12.50
1984-85	25.00	33.74
1985-86	115.00*	37.40*

*Estimated.

**Uniform Hill Compensatory Allowance
to Central Government Employees at Hill
Stations**

4868. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the demand for the payment of uniform hill compensatory allowance to Central Government employees at all stations in the hill States and regions recognised by Government and Planning Commission (for special financial assistance for economic development), irrespective of the altitude of the stations being 1000 metres and above mean sea level as more often the places in the interior of hill States with lesser altitudes are more costly than those stations which have an altitude of 1000 metres or more ;

(b) if so, whether Government have referred this demand to the Fourth Pay Commission or taken any decision of its own ;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (d) Representations have been received for increasing compensatory allowance to Central Government employees posted at various hill stations. The Fourth Pay Commission is already examining the structure of emoluments and other service conditions of Central Government employees, including Hill Compensatory Allowance.

**Areas Identified for Boosting Exports
During Seventh Plan Period**

4869. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether new areas have been identified by Government for boosting exports during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period ; and

(b) if so, the details therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The following sectors have been identified which can provide a substantial contribution to the growth in our exports in the medium term Tea, specially in packaged and value-added forms; Cereals Processed foods, including fruits and juices, meat and meat products and fresh fruits and vegetables ; Marine products, specially in value-added forms ; Iron ore ; Leather and leather manufactures, with an emphasis on the letter ; Handicrafts and Jewellery ; Capital goods and Consumer durables ; Electronic goods and Computer software ; Basic Chemicals ; Fabrics, piece-goods and made-ups ; Ready-made garments ; Woollen fabrics and knitwear ; and projects and services.

**Renovation of India Tourism Development
Corporation Hotels**

4870. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted for renovation of various hotels run by the India Tourism Development Corporation ;

(b) the period after which each hotel is renovated ; and

(c) whether there is any relation between the renovation and the business out-put of the hotels ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) The main criterion for renovating hotels run by ITDC is the need to keep the properties contemporary and competitive in relation to other hotel chains.

Job Opportunities to Displaced Persons in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant Area

4871. **SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any concrete programme has been evolved recently in consultation with the representatives of the Andhra Pradesh Government to provide job opportunities to the displaced persons under the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant area ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of persons likely to be absorbed in the next three years (a) in the steel plant, (b) ancillary industries and (c) self employment programmes ;

(d) the financial involvement ; and

(e) whether the State Government have agreed to share any responsibility in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Project is still under construction. The rate of recruitment will depend on the schedule of commissioning of the Visakhapatnam Steel Project, the nature of the jobs, the availability of displaced persons possessing requisite qualifications etc. It is not possible to indicate recruitment in the next three years in terms of specific numbers. The prospects of employment in ancillary industries and self-employment opportunities to displaced persons will be determined by the rate of growth of industrial and commercial activity around the plant. The State Government has been arranging training to displaced persons.

Non-Payment of Bills to Contractors Engaged for Modernisation of NTC (U.P.) Kanpur and NTC (WBABO) Calcutta

4872. **SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that quite a good number of projects relating to modernisation of various units under the NTC (U.P.) Limited, Kanpur and NTC (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta have come to standstill due to non-payment of untimely payment of various contractors' bills and other related payments ;

(b) whether the contractors' claims for cost escalation even for those time-scheduled contracts or fixed rate contracts which were delayed due to various reasons, are not being considered by the managements of both the subsidiaries ;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the details of cost escalation benefits including that of statutory increase of steel prices given to each of the existing contracts during the past three years ; and

(d) the further steps being taken to expedite the process of completion of the on-going projects and to extend cooperation to the execution agencies etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. In some cases there are delays, but not on account of non-payment or untimely payments to contractors.

(b) and (c) Existing civil construction contracts have a clause for statutory increase in prices except for steel and cement, which are the responsibility of the NTC to provide. As regards machinery supply orders, these do not contain escalation clause because price is finalised with the suppliers after each budget and holds valid for the year.

(d) Implementation on modernisation is closely monitored and suitable action taken wherever necessary.

Collaboration Between India and FRG

4873. SHRI H. N. NAADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of collaboration approval between India and Federal Republic of Germany has increased substantially during the last two years ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and details of approvals in regard to the payment of royalty, technical fees and other charges made in each case during the last three years alongwith names of parties in India and in the Federal Republic of Germany ;

(c) the total amount of credit finance received from the Government of Federal Republic of Germany under any bilateral arrangement ;

(d) whether any finance has been earmarked for ship industry or automobile industry and whether any such collaboration approved ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The number of Foreign Collaboration approvals between Indian and German companies approved during the years 1983 and 1984 were 129 and 135 respectively.

(b) The foreign exchange remittances for FRG made on account of Royalty and technical know-how fees during the following three years for which latest data are available are as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Technical know-how	Royalty
1980-81	642	172
1981-82	779	107
1982-83	1132	232

(c) From the start of Indo-FRG financial cooperation to 1984-85, FRG has pledged DM 9808.85 million as financial credit. For 1984 direct Govt.-to-Govt. Financial assistance to the tune of DM 360 million and technical assistance to the tune of DM 30 million have been pledged. An identical sum has been pledged for 1985. FRG Govt. follows calendar yearwise allocation.

(d) and (e) No finance has been earmarked from the Govt.-to-Govt. assistance for either sector in the last two years.

**Unauthorised Grant of Loans to business/
Industrialists by Managers/Agents of
Nationalised Bank**

4874. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government were unauthorised grant of loans to businessmen/industrialists were granted by some of the managers/agents of nationalised banks in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether such loans have been advanced for short period and ;

(d) whether such unauthorised activities do not tend to defeat Government's policy of credits ; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India has reported that some instances have come to their notice where advances beyond the discretionary powers have been sanctioned in some of the banks at various levels. Reserve Bank of India in its letter dated 7th June, 1985 addressed to the Chief Executive Officers of all commercial banks reiterated its earlier instructions in this regard, and has, inter-alia, impressed upon them to ensure that

the functionaries at various levels refrain from grant of ad-hoc credit facilities beyond their delegated powers. The banks have also been advised that whenever on account of business exigencies sanction beyond the discretionary Powers of a functionary is given, the same should be promptly reported to the controlling authority. A system should also be devised so that releases of such advances are brought to the notice of the Head Office/ Board of Directors at quarterly intervals.

[Translation]

**Visit of Tourists to Mathura, Vrindavan,
Gokul, Nandgaon and Barsane**

4875. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of tourists who visit Mathura, the birth place of Lord Krishna, and Vrindavan, Gokul, Nandgaon, Barsane and other places every year ;

(b) the arrangements made to provide transport, good boarding and lodging facilities to tourists at these places ;

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Union Government's Tourism Department every year thereon ;

(d) the salient features of "Brij Bhoomi Parikarma Vikas" master plan, the progress made so far in this regard and the details of the proposals to be implemented in the near future ; and

(e) the targets proposed to be achieved by the next Janmaashtami festival in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Statistics of tourists visiting the country are collected only at the entry points and do not cover different places in the country visited by foreign tourists.

(b) and (c) Development of infrastructural facilities at the tourist centres is primarily the responsibility of the State Government and assistance is provided by the Central Government on the basis of merit of the proposals received and availability of resources. The Central Department is financing the construction of a Yatrkal at Vrindaban through Bharatiya Yatri Avs Vikas Samiti at a total estimated cost of Rs. 13.5 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 1.15 lakhs has also been sanctioned for the construction of a Raslila Stage.

(d) and (e) A master plan for Brijbhoomi Parikarma Vikas was got prepared through National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad at a total cost of Rs. 1.99 lakhs. The master plan covers various centres connected with the life of Lord Krishna. It envisages protection, conservation and development of Brijbhoomi. Provision of amenities to tourists such as accommodation, etc. has also been included in the scheme. The implementation of the master plan has to be done by the State Government.

[English]

Loan Applications Received from Unemployed Graduate; under 20-Point Programme in Orissa

4876. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of loan applications received from unemployed graduates by the branches of various nationalised banks in each district of Orissa under the 20-Point Programme during the last two years ;

(b) the amount of loans actually disbursed by the branches of each bank during the above period ; and

(c) the total amount of loans sanctioned, number of applications rejected and the number of applications under consideration, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Scheme for providing Self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youths which was introduced in the year 1983. Under Self-employment Scheme 28,168 and 40,510 applications were received for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively in Orissa. For the year 1983-84 as against the target of 8,600 the banks sanctioned 6823 cases involving an amount of Rs. 13.69 crores ; for the year 1984-85 as against the target of 7000 7599 cases were sanctioned by the banks involving an amount of Rs. 17.04 crores. As per the information furnished by the Government of Orissa, 2883 cases involving an amount of Rs. 3.53 crores were disbursed loans upto 31.3.84 for the year 1983-84. For the year 1984-85, 4,429

cases were disbursed loans involving an amount of Rs. 12.33 crores upto 31.3.1985.

Stock Position with Plants and Stock Yards Under Steel Authority of India Limited

4877 SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the stock position of steel with different plants and stock yards under the Steel Authority of India Limited as on 1st April 1984, 31st December 1984 and 31st March 1985 and what were their rates and value thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT)

The position of stocks of steel with the plants and stockyards of SAIL on different dates, their average rate and value is given below :—

Date	Stock at SAIL Plants and Stockyards (1000 tonnes)	Average Rate (Rupees per tonne)	Value (Rupees in Crores)
1.4.1984	830.6	4700	390.38
31.12.1984	688.7	5370	369.83
31.3.1985	602.7	5750	346.55

Import of Zerox and Photostat Machines

4878. SHRI U. H. PATEL Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of companies, individuals, industries have imported Zerox and photostat machines of various sizes and qualities from foreign countries during 1 January, 1982 to 30 November 1985 ;

(b) if so, the details of such companies the size and number, brand and the names of countries from which imported and the value of machines ; and

(c) the names of Indian companies which manufacture various types of serox,

photostat, electrostat machines and the number of machines manufactured by each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Particulars of import licences such as names and addresses of the parties, cif value of the licences, countries from which import allowed etc. are published in the weekly bulletins of Import, Export and Industrial licences.

(c) A Statement indicating the required information is given below.

Statement

S. No.	Names of the units manufacturing photo copying machines/zerox machines, registered with DGTD	Production in number (1984)
1.	M/s. Advani Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	263
2.	„ McNeil & Magor Ltd., Ghaziabad.	91
3.	„ Dass Reprographics Ltd., Calcutta.	66
4.	„ BPL, Bombay.	217
5.	„ Dynamatic Hydraulics Ltd., Bangalore.	151
6.	„ Bee Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	838
7.	„ Xerographics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	214
8.	„ National Radio & Electronics Ltd., Satpura.	Nil
9.	„ Hindustan Reprographic Ltd., Dehradun.	597
10.	„ Methodex System, New Delhi.	253
11.	„ Koren Business Systems Ltd., Bombay.	319
12.	„ Modi Zerox Ltd., Meerut.	Nil
13.	„ Indian Zerographic Systems Ltd., Bombay. (100% Export Oriented)	Nil

Units manufacturing plain paper copiers in the small scale sector.

The Development Commissioner of Small Scale Industries has approved phased manufacturing programme of M/s. Golden Copiers, Madras and M/s. Shourie Copiers, New Delhi for the manufacture of plain paper copiers. The units are yet to report production.

Steps to make Textile Products Available to Consumers at Reasonable Price.

4879. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to make textile products available to the consumers at reasonable prices through reduction in profit margin ;

(b) whether such scheme is applicable for all classes of consumers ; and

(c) the arrangements made for monitoring the proper implementation of such a scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) to (c) The Textile policy announced by Government in June, 1985 envisages several measures for improving the productivity of the textile industry with a view to making its products available to consumers at reasonable prices by generating competition within the industry. Some of the important

ones modernisation of the industry, capacity expansion, fibre flexibility, rationalisation of fiscal levies and removal of certain regulations and controls. These measures would, also, inter alia, provide only reasonable margin of profits for the manufacturing units. In addition, the National Textile Corporation (NTC) have also launched a new programme for production of low priced blended fabrics using duty exempt fibres under the name "Sulabh fabrics". Implementation of these measures is monitored by Government on a regular basis.

Identification of Uranium in Kolar Gold Fields by Indo-Soviet Team

4880. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indo-Soviet team has indicated the presence of uranium source in the vicinity of Kolar gold fields ;

(b) whether the team has identified the particular area of the gold-field where the presence of uranium deposits is located ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for an early extraction of Uranium from the Kolar gold field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development and Encouragement of Water Sports to Attract Tourists

4881. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme for the development and encouragement of water sports as an additional source of attraction for tourists ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to utilise the rich water complexes developed on river ChemaI at Jawahar Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar, Kota and Gandhi Sagar as places for water sports in future ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) (a) The Department appreciates the importance of water sports in tourism ; and is providing boating facilities and water sports equipments at a number of centres in the country including Ramgarh Lake in Rajasthan. At the national level, an institute of water sports is being set-up at Goa in order to train instructors and other personnel.

(b) No such proposal has been received from the State Govt.

Measures to Reduce Prices of Soda-ash

4882. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of soda-ash registered for import with Directorate General of Technical Development during 1984-85 ;

(b) the machinery Government have set up to check that OGL import is not being misused by the importers ;

(c) the action Government have taken on the complaint that bulk of imports under OGL has gone to the black market ;

(d) whether it is a fact that inspite of imports of over 1 lakh tonnes of soda-ash, none of the six manufacturers of soda reduced their prices which they raised taking advantage of scarcity and

(e) if not, the steps Government propose to take to ensure that manufacturers are forced to reduce their prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) 72,390 tonnes.

(b) There is an in-built provision in the import policy which makes obligatory on the part of all importers to send details of imports under OGL to the Government, to enable it to keep a watch.

(c) No such report has been received. However, Government have decided to allow MMTC to import 10,000 M Ts of soda ash for off-the-shelf delivery to the small scale units who are not in a position to import the material themselves.

(d) and (e) For the purpose of monitoring of distribution and cost of soda ash by indigenous manufacturers, Government have constituted a Standing Committee on soda Ash—under the Ministry of Industry (Deptt., of Chemicals). Monthwise statement of distributions are submitted by manufacturers to the Ministry.

Awarding of Works to Private owned Organisations Despite Lowest Tenders by HSCL

4883. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite of lowest tenders by the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited, certain construction works were awarded to private owned organisations by certain Government agencies ;

(b) if so, the details of the construction works so awarded to private organisations ;

(c) the merit for such award with difference between the HSCL quotation and awardee's quotations, project-wise details thereof ;

(d) whether there is any shift in Government's policy in this regards ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) if not, the reasons for awarding these construction projects to private constructions organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Incentives to Customs Officers for Detection of Smuggling

4884. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Customs Officers are paid special incentives for detection of smuggling cases ;

(b) if so, whether similar incentives are paid to other tax collecting staff such as Income Tax Excise, Sales Tax, property Tax etc.

(c) whether Government have decided to improve these incentives and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether Government propose to work out a uniform policy of payments of incentives to all staff employed in various Departments such as ticketless travel, false insurance claim, etc. ?

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

(b) Almost similar incentives are paid to the Excise staff and incentives are also paid to Income-tax staff. Since Sales tax and property tax are the subject of State Government and Municipal Corporation respectively the Central Government has no jurisdiction over these taxes.

(c) The Scheme of rewards and other incentives granted to informers and departmental officers engaged in anti-smuggling work was reviewed by the Government in March 1985 and it was decided to raise the reward eligibility of the informers and departmental officers alike from 10 to 20% of the value of contraband goods seized with provision for grant of part of the reward immediately after seizure. It includes creation of three Funds with amounts ranging

from 1 to 5% of the value of contraband goods seized, accruing to it to be used by the Govt. for the purpose of encouragement of better performance, acquiring anti-smuggling equipment and providing a measure of security and amenities to the Departmental Officers. Income-tax Department have recently introduced a scheme for grant of reward to its officers and staff. This scheme is, in brief, for maximum disposal of summary assessments, additions above Rs. 50,000/- made to income in scrutiny assessments which are substantially upheld in appeal, for search and seizure work involving assets of at least Rs. 10 lakhs for successful representation before Appellate Tribunal. In the field of collection of Income tax also the Govt. had instituted a scheme of reward in 1973 which was reappraised in the light of the actual working and a revised scheme was formulated in January 1982. Proposal for improving the scheme is under consideration of the Government.

(d) Railway Department has submitted a proposal to grant incentive to the ticket-checking staff which is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. No such proposal is under consideration by the Govt. for the staff in Insurance Department.

[*Translation*]

Scheme to Increase Trade with Socialist countries

4885. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to increase trade with various socialist countries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have reached trade agreement with some of the socialist countries ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the benefits likely to accrue to the country therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Continuous efforts are being made to increase and diversify trade with various socialist countries in East Europe. Various steps like participation in trade fairs and exhibitions, exchange of commercial delegations, convening of Inter-Governmental Joint Commission meetings and conclusion of annual Trade Protocol for exchange of commodities are being taken, in this direction.

(c) and (d) Government have separate Trade Agreements with USSR, GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania which provide for the settlement of all commercial and non-commercial transactions between India and these countries in on-convertible Indian rupees. Under this system, the bilateral trade is to be on balanced basis where imports and exports are expected to balance over a period of time.

(e) Bilateral rupee clearing has helped India in obtaining essential raw materials and industrial goods without recourse to free foreign exchange and also in securing assured markets for exports of both traditional and non-traditional products. The rupee trading arrangements have thus helped India in the conversation of free foreign exchange and the promotion of exports.

[*English*]

Setting up of Tribunals/Courts to Deal Bank Cases

4886. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN : RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheduled banks and co-operative banks have filed court cases in Rajkot and other places of Gujarat against those persons who have not returned the amounts of their loans so far ;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases filed by the said banks in different courts from 1 January, 1983 to 31 October, 1985 ;

(c) whether despite the court decisions in favour of the banks, these decisions remain only on papers due to lawyers who adopt delaying tactics and their enforcement is long delayed ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to set up separate courts or tribunals to eliminate delay in disposal of such cases ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (c) The time effort and money that will be spent in collecting the information asked for will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(d) to (f) : Government has not taken any decision in regard to setting up of separate courts or tribunals for such cases.

Measures to contain Black Money

4887. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has suggested a package of measures to contain black money ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what is Government's estimate of black money in the country now and the sectors of trade/industry where they manifest ; and

(d) whether Government have accepted any of the suggestions made by FICCI for implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Ministry has not received any suggestions from Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry regarding black money.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No official estimate of the amount of black money in circulation at present has been made.

(d) Does not arise.

Tax Evasion by Sex clinics

4888. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government are aware of so-called 'Sex-Clinics' being run in Delhi which are exploiting people in different ways and making huge money ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to enquire into tax evasion by such clinics and take other action ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Government are aware of the press report regarding so-called Sex Clinics of Delhi. As and when some specific information comes to the Income tax Department's notice, appropriate action under various direct taxes Acts is taken.

Target of Tea Export in 1985-86

4889. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the target of tea export in 1985-86;

(b) whether Government feel that this target could be achieved ;

(c) whether Government have made any study of the causes of the crisis in the tea industry ; and

(d) if so, the measures being contemplated to get over the crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The export target for 1985-86 has been fixed at 220 M.kgs. Export Licences issued during the period April to 13th December 1985 are estimated at 176.78 M.kgs. The target for 1985-86 is expected to be achieved.

(c) and (d) There is no crisis in the tea industry. Despite a short fall in world tea prices, India has been able to maintain unit value realisation of tea at a level of Rs. 33.82 per kg. during January—October, 1985 as compared to Rs. 34.54 per Kg. during the corresponding period in 1984.

Investigations Conducted at Indian Potash Limited, Bombay Zonal Office

4890. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a raid/investigation was conducted by Customs/Intelligence authorities at the Indian Potash Limited, Bombay Zonal Office premises on account of certain irregularities ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a), (b) and (c) The premises of Indian Potash Limited, Bombay were not raided by the Customs/Intelligence authorities. However, after investigation, a case was registered by Bombay Customs in January, 1985 for alleged misuse of muriate of potash cleared by Indian Potash Limited free of duty under notification No. 146—Customs dated the 19th July, 1980 which exempts from customs duty muriate of potash imported for use as manure or for manufacture of complex fertilizers. Investigations have disclosed sale of such imported muriate of potash by Indian Potash Limited for use other than as fertilizers. Adjudication proceedings have already been initiated against the concerned firms and persons.

Loan to Bank Employees for Construction of Flats in Delhi

4891. SHRI MANKURAM SODI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nationalised bank like the Punjab National Bank, United Commercial Bank, New Bank of India, Oriental Bank and the foreign bank, Grindleys Bank provide loan facilities to its staff members for the construction of flats in Delhi through any cooperative group housing society which is registered with the Registrar, Cooperative Societies in addition to the bank's society ;

(b) if so, the reasons for denying this loan facility to those staff members of the State Bank of India and State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur by these banks who are not only members of their society with limited membership but have also acquired membership of other societies registered under the same rules ;

(c) whether Government propose to provide loan facility to these people for construction of flats ; and

(d) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Substitution of Mutton Tallow BM the use of Minor Oils in Production of Soaps by Hindustan Lever Limited

4892. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the claim of Hindustan Lever Limited in respect of substitution of mutton tallow by the use of minor oils in the production of soaps has been quantified and tested ;

(b) whether there is any monitoring system to find the tonnages of minor oils actually used in place of tallow for the production of soap by Hindustan Lever Limited ;

(c) if so, the details of such a system ;

(d) whether Government have any statistics regarding purchase of minor oils by Hindustan Lever Limited, year-wise from the year 1974 onwards ;

(e) the quantities of tallow, beef or mutton purchased or imported by Hindustan Lever Limited during the period 1974 to 1984 ; and

(f) whether in the absence of the relevant information and statistics, it is advisable to take the company at its word for purpose of granting subsidiary status to it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POJARY) : (a) and (e)
A statement which shows information

submitted by the company to DGTD with regard to consumption of non-traditional minor oils and tallow is given below.

(b) and (c) DGTD receives annual planning data from all the units on the rolls every year. These planning data give statistics about the production, export and consumption of various imported as well as indigenous raw materials.

(d) No purchase statistics is maintained by DGTD.

(f) The question of majority foreign equity in Hindustan Lever Limited was decided based on figures regarding the entire turnover from processed triglycerides, and 50% of the turnover from saponification and extraction of lye which was treated based on technical advice as involving sophisticated technology. This was apart from the company's turnover in other priority areas.

Statement	(In tonnes)										
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1. Non-traditional minor oils	40,000	65,710	80,023	62,371	68,798	82,254	73,791	73,803	78,018	86,598	102,442
2. Tallow used	9,191	4,519	1,490	15,330	11,052	3,693	6,306	15,420	11,221	15,290	—
3. Soap Production by HLL.	94,135	129,748	150,606	158,640	163,771	160,312	163,726	166,246	153,144	170,430	198,301

Stabilization of Coffee Prices in International Market

4893. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take up the issue of stabilising the coffee prices in the international market with the other coffee producing countries ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) India is already a signatory of the International Coffee Agreement whose objectives include stabilization of coffee prices in the international market.

Amount Spent on Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees

4894. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on dearness allowance paid to the Union Government employees during the year 1985 ;

(b) whether the employees have demanded interim relief pending submission of the Pay Commission report ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The expenditure on dearness allowance sanctioned during the financial year 1985-86 to Central Government employees is estimated at Rs. 140 crores.

(b) and (c) In view of the demands of the employees for interim relief pending submission of the report of the Fourth Pay Commission the terms of reference of the pay Commission were modified in order to enable the Commission to consider relief of

an interim nature taking into account such interim relief sanctioned in August 1983 effective from 1.6.1983. The interim relief recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission was sanctioned in April, 1985. Any further interim relief is for the Fourth Pay Commission to consider and recommended to the Government.

News Captioned "Cofeposa Couple's Dramatic Departure for USA"

4895. SHRI P. R. KUMARA-MANGALAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report about the dramatic escape to USA of a couple belonging to Ahmedabad involved in smuggling out foreign exchange currency worth over Rs. 46 lakhs as reported in 'Clarity' of December, 1985 ;

(b) if so, full facts of the case ; and

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Reports received by the Government indicate that S/Shri Mrugesh Jaikrishna, Asutosh Prafulchandra Nanavathy and Chandrakant Shivabhai Amin were arrested on 20.3.1985 by officers of Air Intelligence Unit, Bombay in connection with their attempts at smuggling foreign currency worth Rs. 46.63 lakhs out of India. All the three persons were subsequently detained under COFEPOSA Act on 9.4.1985. Their cases came up before the Advisory Board on 12.9.1985 and on the basis of the opinion of the Advisory Board the Maharashtra Government revoked the detention orders of Shri Mrugesh Jaikrishna and Shri Asutosh Prafulchandra Nanavathy on 23.9.85 but confirmed the detention of Shri Chandrakant Shivabhai Amin. In this connection Mrs. Paru M. Jaikrishna wife of Shri Mrugesh Jaikrishna was also arrested on 30.9.1985 and she was released on bail.

On 14.10.1985, Shri Mrugesh Jaikrishna and his wife moved the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate's Court, Bombay seeking court's permission to go abroad for four weeks to fulfil their business commitments in Europe and USA. The Department had opposed the petition. Despite the Custom Department's objection, court had granted permission to them to go abroad on 28.10.1985 on execution of additional security of Rs. 2 lakhs.

The Department contested the decision of the lower court in the High Court, Bombay. Despite the objections of the Customs Department, High Court had upheld orders of the lower court and Shri Mrugesh Jaikrishna along with his wife left for abroad on 19.11.1985 and returned to India on 9.12.1985. On return, their passports were surrendered in the Court on 10.12.1985.

(c) Does not arise.

Trade Development with EEC Countries

4896. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commissioner of the European Economic Community, Mr. Cheysson Visited New Delhi with regard to trade development with the European Community countries ; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held with him and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The discussions formed a part of periodical bilateral exchanges of views on matters of mutual interest, especially in relation to Indo-EEC trade, better access in the EEC for Indian commodities, cooperation in the field of industry, and dissemination of information among entrepreneurs.

Decision on Taking Over Closed Textiles Mills.

4897. SHRI P. A. ANTHONY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation or State Textile Corporations have decided not to take over closed textile mills ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether there is any scheme for giving alternative jobs to the workers who will be out of jobs as a result of closure of these mills ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) to (d) A Statement is given below.

Statement

As per the new textile policy where a unit has no expectation of becoming viable in a reasonable period of time, there may be no alternative but to allow the unit to close provided the interests of the workers are protected. Take over by the Government or nationalisation of such sick units does not provide solution to the problems of sickness and the Government would not, as a rule, intervene in such cases :

In the process of revival of sick units and in the event of closure or liquidation, the interest of labour shall be fully protected. Displaced workers would be given priority in securing employment in other units in the same area. Concessional finance would be made available for providing opportunities of self-employment. Workers shall also be encouraged to form cooperatives to run part or whole of the units. Schemes shall be formulated for training and re-training of labour to facilitate redeployment.

Reduction of Excise Duty on Synthetic Fibre and Blended Yarn.

4898. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the series of excise duty reductions on synthetic fibres and blended yarn announced on or about 28 August, 1985 are not passed on to the consumers ;

(b) if so, Governments findings thereon ; and

(c) if the duty reductions are not passed on to the consumer, the manner in which Government now propose to move in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) to (c) After the excise duty reductions on certain synthetic fibres and blended yarns announced on August 28, 1985, prices of fabrics using these fibres and blended yarns have generally shown a declining trend. Government is keeping a constant watch over the situation.

Closure of Powerlooms in Bhiwandi

4899. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of powerlooms which have been closed and of those which are working in the Bhiwandi area of Maharashtra ;

(b) the reasons for the closure of the said powerlooms ;

(c) the amount of rebate given in 'Zakat' to powerloom industry ;

(d) whether Government propose to withdraw this rebate and the people are closing their factories due to frustration ;

(e) the daily wages of powerloom workers ;

(f) whether any instruction have been issued by his Ministry to ensure payment of full wages to them ; and

(g) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) and (b) There are about 1.12 lakh powerlooms with valid permits in Bhiwandi. The levels of weaving activity change from time to time depending upon market conditions. While there is currently some reduction in the level of weaving activity, no precise estimate is available regarding the exact number of closed powerlooms.

(c) Octori duty (zakat) on yarn is payable at the concessional rate of 1%.

(d) There is at present no such proposal with the Government of Maharashtra.

(e) The minimum wages payable in terms of the notification issued by Government of Maharashtra, are about Rs. 1046 per month for a weaver in Bhiwandi. This notification was challenged in the High Court of Bombay and as per orders of the High Court, 75% of the said wages are to be paid during the pendency of the matter in Court.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Robbery in Bank of India, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Raipur City Branch

4900. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 16 lakh was looted from Mahatma Gandhi Road, Branch of Bank of India located in the middle of Raipur city ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that neither security guard was there in the branch nor its alarm was working ;

(c) the number of persons arrested so far in this connection and the amount recovered from them ;

(d) whether Government have taken any action against the security guard and the persons responsible for non-working of alarm ;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) Bank of India has reported that a sum of Rs. 16,56,456/- was looted from its Raipur Branch on 26th October, 1985.

(b) to (f) The Bank has reported that the Branch had not been provided with an armed guard. The Bank has further reported that the Branch had been provided with an electronic alarm bell and a simple alarm bell. However, while the simple alarm bell was in working condition, the electronic alarm bell was not in working condition since August, 1985 and the Bank had taken up the matter with the firm for its repairs but with no response. After examining the after-sales-service of the firm at other branches, the Bank proposes to write to the Indian Banks' Association to blacklist the name of the firm which had installed the electronic alarm at the Banks' Raipur Branch.

(c) The Bank has reported that the police has arrested five persons in this connection and has recovered a sum of Rs. 16,32,611/-.

[English]

Assistance to Indian Spun-Silk Manufacturers.

4901. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that China is dumping its silk due to which the Indian spun-silk manufacturers are finding it difficult to break-even ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the advance licence and replenishment licence scheme have created havoc in silk industry ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to stop the dumping of silk by China and assist the Indian spun-silk manufacturers to become self-reliant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) No, Sir. Import of Spun Silk Yarn is allowed only for export purposes under the Advance Licensing and Replenishment Schemes of the Import-Export Policy which inter-alia provides checks for proper utilisation of the same.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. However, there exists a linkage system under the Import-Export Policy to assist Indian Spun Silk manufacturers in procuring raw material (Silkwaste) at reasonable prices.

[Translation]

Paper on the long Term Tourism Scheme

4902. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is working on a paper on the long-term tourism schemes ;

(b) if so, the time by which this paper will be finalised ; and

(c) whether various State Governments have also been consulted in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The Seventh Five Year Plan document submitted to the Planning Commission sets forth the policy and the programme of the Department for the development of tourism infrastructure during the five year period. The document has kept in view the long-term perspective.

(c) The Seventh Plan was finalised in consultation with the State Governments.

Cases of corruption against Managers and Branch Managers of Regional Rural and other Commercial Banks in Madhya Pradesh

4903. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are certain cases of corruption against the Managers and Branch Managers of the regional rural and other commercial banks in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action being taken against the Managers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Complaints levying corruption charges against bank officials in Madhya Pradesh and other parts of the country are received from time to time. Reserve Bank of India have reported that State-wise/areawise statistics in regard to corruption cases are not maintained by them. Whenever specific instances of the Regional Rural Bank and other banks staff indulging in corrupt practices come or are brought to the notice of Government, Reserve Bank of India and/or National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, there are promptly looked into for remedial action on the procedural side and punitive action whenever found necessary is taken against the guilty staff.

[English]

News item captioned "Foreign Exchange Racket Detected".

4904. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Croron Rupey Ka Videshi Mudra Ghotala' (Foreign

Exchange racket to the tune of crores of rupees) appearing in the 'Tribune' of 6 November, 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any enquiry into the cases of bungling by the travel agents under Foreign Travel Scheme ;

(c) if so, the names of agents/organisations against whom action has been taken and the amount involved in the bungling detected so far ; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to deal with such frauds in future ?

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

(b) to (d) Investigations by the Enforcement Directorate (FERA), in the case referred to in the news-item, are in progress. The allegations in the case are that some persons have obtained foreign exchange totalling U.S. \$2,74,000 from various banks under the Foreign Travel Scheme on the basis of forged documents.

In this connection, five persons, namely, S/Shri Kundan Singh, Charanjit Singh, Prem Chand, Tarsem Singh and Saroop Singh have already been detained under COFEPOSA Act, 1974.

Further action as warranted by law against the persons found involved and remedial measures as may be found necessary will be taken on completion of the investigations.

Transfer Policy in 'NABARD'

4905. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down in respect of transfer of officers in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development ;

(b) whether this policy is followed in respect of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers ; and

(c) if so, why 7 officers, belonging to SC/ST communities out of total 10 officers, have been posted at Singapur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it has laid down definite criteria regulating transfer of its officers which, inter-alia, take in to account the length of stay of the officer at a particular centre, number of vacancies at various centres etc. This criteria is followed in respect of all officers including officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) NABARD has reported that it does not have any office at Singapur.

Disappearance of Ship carrying Palm Oil

4906. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Panama registered ship carrying palm oil fatty acid distillate for the State Trading Corporation of India has mysteriously disappeared en route from Malaysia to India ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation has incurred any loss as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During July 1985 a ship named "Tropical Queen" flying flag of Panama, Carrying, inter-alia, palm fatty acid distillate, did not arrive at the designated Indian Port consequent to its reported deviation from the designated route. This vessel was engaged by three of the suppliers in Malaysia against import contracts entered into by STC for palm fatty acid distillate on 22.5.1985.

(c) No, Sir.

Impact of New Textile Policy on cotton Growers.

4907. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of cotton in the country during the current year ;

(b) how many cotton bales have been used for production in textiles in the current year ;

(c) what will be impact on the cotton growers in view of the new textile policy with reduction in excise duty on man-made and synthetic fibres ; and

(d) whether Government propose to build buffer stocks of cotton or increase the exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The production of cotton in the country during the current cotton season has been estimated at about 94 lakh bales as per the latest assessment.

(b) The consumption of cotton by textile mills during the first two months of the current cotton year viz. September and October, 1985 is estimated to be around 15 lakh bales.

(c) The new Textile Policy envisages that the pre-eminent role of cotton as raw material of the textile industry would be maintained. The reduction in excise duty on man-made and synthetic fibres is not likely to affect the cotton growers.

(d) The cotton situation in the country is reviewed from time to time. The quantities/varieties of cotton considered surplus to our domestic requirements are released for export.

Failure of STC to Import Newsprint for Newspapers

4908. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the newspapers could not take delivery of the allotted newsprint quota for the year 1984-85 from the State Trading Corporation due to the failure of State Trading Corporation to import enough quantity of newsprint for want of foreign exchange ;

(b) if so, who is the appropriate authority for release of foreign exchange for this purpose ;

(c) the reasons for not releasing enough foreign exchange ; and

(d) what Government have done in the case of such newspapers which could not take delivery of newsprint quota from the State Trading Corporation for this reason ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A few newspapers could not be serviced imported newsprint to the extent of the quota allotted to them by the State Trading Corporation of India on account of constraints on foreign exchange resources. The foreign exchange is released by the Ministry of Finance.

(d) Servicing of the unserviced newsprint quota to such newspapers would depend on availability of foreign exchange.

Assistance to Tripura by North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation.

4909. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) what type of financial, technical and other assistance have been provided by the North Eastern Handicraft and Handlooms Development Corporation to Tripura since 1982 to date ; and

(b) what are its future programmes to develop the skill and potentials on handicrafts and handlooms in the North Eastern Regions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Central Assistance for Starting Phulwari Cotton Mills in Bihar.

4910. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any help has been solicited by the Government of Bihar to start Phulwari Cotton Mills ; and

(b) if so, the progress in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Government of Bihar had requested the Central Government to consider the possibility of take over of the unit by the National Textile Corporation. Government of India do not propose to take over the unit.

Setting up of Spinning Mills in Madhya Pradesh.

4911. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some spinning mills in the backward districts of Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so the number of such spinning mills to be set up in those districts ;

(c) whether Government have identified Raigarh district in Madhya Pradesh for location of a new spinning mill ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does, not arise.

Modernisation Programme of National Textile Corporation

4912. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the modernisation programme of the National Textile Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the funds allocated for the requirement of N.T.C. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) National Textile Corporation had estimated a requirement of Rs. 302 crores and suggested a plan provision accordingly. The planning Commission has so far indicated an outlay of Rs. 117 crores for the modernisation and rationalisation of labour schemes of NTC, during the 7th plan period.

Foreign Visits of Union Ministers

4913. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Union Ministers who visited foreign countries since January, 1985 to attend seminars/conferences ;

(b) the total foreign exchange released so far for the purpose ;

(c) whether any Minister visited foreign countries more than two time ; and

(d) if so, the names of those Ministers and the countries they visited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The information is not available and will

have to be collected from all the Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. Collection of this information will involve considerable time and labour and result to be achieved will not be commensurate with the time and labour involved in collecting the information.

Smugglers Dealing in Heroin Drugs

4914. SHRIMATI PRBHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of smugglers dealing in heroin drugs, etc. arrested during 1984-85 ;

(b) the value of drugs recovered from them ; and

(c) the measures taken to stop the drugs smuggling business ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The number of smugglers dealing in heroin drugs, etc. arrested during 1984 and 1985 (upto 30.11.1985) are as under :—

Name of drug	No. of persons arrested	
	1984	1985* (upto 30.11.1985)
1. Heroin	100	137
2. Morphine	32	89
3. Cocaine	3	—
4. Ganja	317	177
5. Charas	155	115
6. Opium	490	472

(NOTE : *Figures for 1985 are provisional).

(b) No precise value of the drugs seized can be furnished as the illicit market price varies widely depending upon the time and place of seizure, purity of the drugs, local demand and supply position, etc.

(c) The field formations remain vigilant to check the smuggling of narcotics. Appropriate anti-smuggling measures are taken in consultation with the State Government authorities.

The matter regarding checking of smuggling of narcotics across the Indo-Pak. border was also discussed at the second meeting of the India Pakistan Joint Commission held from the 2nd to 4th July, 1985 at New Delhi.

Close co-operation with the international agencies concerned is also maintained to curb smuggling of drugs.

A new Act, namely, "The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985" has been brought into force with effect from 14th November, 1985 which, *inter alia*, provides for stringent penalties for drug-trafficking offences.

Decrease in Growth Rate

4915. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is likely to be faced with slower growth rate arising from large debt servicing as also foreign trade deficit ;

(b) the anticipated trade deficit for 1985-86 and debt repayments internal and external including interest payable ; and

(c) if so, the likely decrease in growth rate ?

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

(b) At the moment it is not possible to provide figures relating to anticipated trade deficit during 1985-86 as a whole. According to Central Government Budget for 1985-86, the debt service liability (amortisation plus interest) on account of external debt and internal debt excluding schemes such as small savings, provident funds etc. would amount to Rs. 4836 crores.

(c) Does not arise.

Companies under 100 Percent Export Oriented Scheme to Withdraw from Scheme

4916. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated loss of foreign exchange earnings on account of detonding of several companies which had come under the 100 per cent export oriented production scheme as requested by them ; and

(b) if so, what steps are contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Calculation of the estimated loss in foreign exchange earnings on account of debonding of certain approved 100% export oriented units is not feasible.

(b) The Scheme of 100% export-oriented units is reviewed from time to time for ensuring efficient functioning of the units under the Scheme and considering additional incentives.

Loan to Farmers by Nationalised Banks

4917. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the farmers have recently met him complaining that their loan applications have been pending with the nationalised banks and others for a long time ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to provide the loans to the farmers in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Farmers as a collective group have not met the Finance Minister recently to complain about delays in sanction of loans to them by the nationalised banks. However, persons belonging to various avocations, including farming, meet the Finance Minister from time to time.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Banks have been advised that all loan applications upto a credit limit of Rs. 25,000 under the priority sector should be disposed of within a fortnight and those over Rs. 25,000 within eight to nine weeks.

Unfair Practices in Export of Ginger

4918. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that certain big ginger exporters in Cochin while exporting ginger to USA, USSR Britain etc. mixed Cochin ginger with low quality outside ginger and if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether as a result of this mal-practice the price of ginger crashed considerably in the Cochin export market and if so, the extent to which the price fell ;

(c) whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry into these unfair practices to save ginger growers from market fluctuations ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to contain unfair practices indulged in by exporters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (e) One complaint against such alleged mal-practice by a ginger exporters of Cochin was received by the Spices Export Promotion Council, Cochin. The Council is enquiring into the complaint. There is a cyclical

fluctuation in the market price of annual agricultural crops like ginger, Exports of ginger are under Compulsory Quality Control and pre-shipment inspection which safeguard against unfair practices.

Visit of Trade Delegation from Malaysia

4919. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a trade delegation from Malaysia has recently indicated from their meetings with various Indian Commercial and industrial organisations their willingness to purchase certain items in India ;

(b) the names of the finished and semi-finished items in which they have shown interest ;

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ; and

(d) whether India also proposes to import certain items from Malaysia ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the items in which they have shown interest are iron-ore bellets, coal chemicals for water supply schemes, wheat, fresh fruits, vehicles, machinery and equipments, spares for helicopters. lumpy ore etc.

(c) Government of India's reaction was positive as this would help to reduce the imbalance in trade.

(d) India is importing palm oil, rubber, tin, etc. from Malaysia.

Tandon Committee Report on free Trade Zones

4920. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tandon Committee constituted by Government to examine the feasibility of establishing more free trade zones in the country has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the decisions of Government on its recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One of the important recommendations made by the Tandon Committee was that additional export processing zones should be set up in the country to provide a fillip to country's export efforts. Four new Export Processing Zones are being set up at Madras, Falta (West Bengal), Cochin and NOIDA (U.P.).

Inclusion of Public Representations in Development Committees of Nationalised Banks.

4921. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3748 on 17 August, 1984 regarding inclusion of public representatives in development Committee of nationalised banks and State :

(a) whether the Union Government have issued directives that public representatives, such as Members of Legislatives and Members of Parliament should be included in Development Committees of the nationalised banks at the State, District and Block level ;

(b) whether these directives are not being followed in all the states, especially in Rajasthan ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the time by which representatives will be included in these Committees in Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (d) The Union Government had advised the State Governments for setting up Advisory Committees at the block level to help in better Implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme. It was suggested that the local MLAs may also be included in these Committees. For better coordination at district level, it has been suggested that the district level review meeting, having non-officials representatives also, should meet twice a year for over-viewing the progress of various programmes being implemented with the assistance of bank credit. In the State Level Coordination Committees also, the States were advised to associate elected representatives of the people. These were in the nature of suggestion and not a directive as such. According to the information collected by Reserve Bank of India, the State Governments of West Bengal, Gujarat and Rajasthan have decided not to constitute separate Block Level Advisory Committees as in their view the existing institutional arrangements are adequate. The Rajasthan Government has decided to strengthen the existing Block Level Coordination Committee by including the MLAs representing the area of the respective Panchayat Samiti and three sarpanches coopted by the Panchayat Samiti.

Career Prospects of Officers of Indian Economic Service

4922. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on Unstarred Question No. 265 on 15 March, 1985 regarding stagnation in Indian Economic Service and state the latest position regarding the review undertaken by the Government to improve the career prospects of the officers of Indian Economic Service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) A cadre review has been taken up. This is being examined in consultation with different Ministries and Departments and is expected to be finalised shortly.

Guidelines to Banks to Charge Concessional Rate of Interest for Development of Small Units.

49-3. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the rate of interest including all levies that is charged by nationalised banks from small scale units vis-a-vis rate of interest charged from large scale units by them on various advances, item-wise ;

(b) what are Governments guidelines to banks with regard to charging of concessional rate of interest for development of small scale units ;

(c) whether these guidelines are being followed by banks ; and

(d) if so, the names of banks which follow these guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) and (b) The current rates of interest on advances by scheduled commercial banks to small scale industry are as follows :

Category	(Percent per annum) Rate of Interest
1. Composite loans upto Rs. 25,000.00	
(a) Backward area	10.00
(b) Other areas	12.00
2. Short term advances, limited of :	
(a) Upto and inclusive of Rs. 2 lakhs	Not exceeding 14.00
(b) Over Rs. 2 lakhs and upto Rs. 25 lakhs	Not exceeding 16.50
(c) Over Rs. 25 lakhs	Not exceeding 17.50
3. Advance to State Level Corporations for assisting artisans, village and cottage industries (for the purpose of purchase and supply of inputs to and/or the marketing of the outputs of the beneficiaries)	12.50
4. Advances to State sponsored Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes Development Corporations (for the purpose of purchase and supply of inputs to and/or the marketing of the outputs of the beneficiaries)	12.50

TERM LOANS :

Small Scale Industry units in

i) Backward areas	12.50
ii) Other areas	13.50

For large scale units commercial annual interest rate is not exceeding 17.50 per cent for short-term loans and 15.00 percent for term loan.

(c) and (d) The guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India are required to be followed by all the commercial banks.

Modernisation of Steel Plants with GDR Aid

4924 SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether German Democratic Republic has put forward some proposals to Government for the modernisation of the existing steel plants ;

(b) if so, the steel plants identified to be modernised with GDR aid ;

(c) the number of proposals that have come from German Democratic Republic in this regard ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) to (d) At the Sixth Session of the Indo-GDR Joint Commission, held in New Delhi in November, 1985, the GDR side indicated their interest in cooperation in the modernisation of the wire rod mill at Bhilai and the small and medium section mill at Durgapur. No concrete proposals have however been received by SAIL.

Decline in Trade in Traditional Items

4925. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that trade in traditional items has been declining in the country since 1980 ;

(b) if so, the names of such items ;

(c) the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to boost export of these items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d)

According to the provisional data available, India's exports in respect of selected traditional items such as tea and mate ; cashew kernels ; spices ; oil cakes ; tobacco unmanufactured and tobacco refuse ; mica (including splittings) mica waste ; shellac, seedlac, gums resins and Balsums ; and jute manufactures were higher in 1984-85 as compared to 1980-81. However, policy measures are being continuously evolved for increasing India's exports of traditional as well as non-traditional items. These include measures for increasing and diversifying the production, making our export more competitive, finding new markets for our products and processing commodities for higher value realisation.

Relaxations for Operating Charters for Tourists to India

4926. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether relaxations have been made for operating charters for tourists coming into India ;

(b) if so, the details of these relaxations ; and

(c) how many more charters will be coming into India as a result of these recent relaxations ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The revised guidelines for operation of charters to the country announced in 1984 are given in the statement below.

(c) To encourage operation of charter flights to our country, the guidelines for operation of Charters have been circulated to the Tour Operators and promoters of charters in those countries from which such flights generate. The Government of India Tourist Offices Overseas have been instructed to give wide publicity to the guidelines on charters. A series of weekly charters from Germany to Goa has started in November and is expected to continue till March 1986. It is too early to make any estimate of the number of charters.

Statement**GUIDELINES FOR CHARTERS**

1. *Origin of the flights* : The charter flights should originate from any place out of India.
2. *Airports to be used* : Presently Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Trivandrum and Dabolim (Goa) airports are open for charter flights, normally as single point of entry and exit.
3. *Travel on Domestic Sectors* : The tourist on charter flights will use Indian Airlines, whenever flying on domestic sectors or railways and/on road transport for travel within the country. Exception may be made in case of charters destined *only for India* and not touching any of the neighbouring countries of South Asia. In such cases, the charters may use one air port for landing and another for departure and only those passengers listed in the original manifest could be carried by the charter aircraft between those 2 airports.
4. *Period of stay* : The tourists coming by charters to India have to stay minimum of 7 days with a fully occupied itinerary pre-paid in foreign exchange. The maximum period of stay will be restricted to 45 days provided the return journey is also by the same charter programme.
5. *Information about Charters* : Information regarding the name of the charter operator itinerary of the flight, passenger list etc., should be furnished by the charter operator/tour operator/travel agent to the representative of the Department of Tourism, Government of India, at least 7 days in advance of the scheduled flight. Subsequent changes in the passenger list upto a maximum of ten per cent would be permissible. A final list of passengers on the charter flight should be submitted at least 24 hours in advance.
6. *Substitution/inter-mixing of passengers* : Substitution upto maximum of 10% of original passenger list would be permissible at the starting point, Inter-mixing of passengers of the same charter programme may be considered.
7. *Handling of the charter aircraft* : Handling of the charter aircraft must be entrusted to Air India ; only in case Air India do not have an establishment at an Airport, the aircraft may be handled by Indian Airlines.
8. *Payments for arrangements* : All arrangements, required by the passengers, will be made through a Travel Agent/Tour Operator recognised by the Department of Tourism and will be paid for in foreign exchange *in advance*. Similarly arrangements pertaining to the aircraft will be paid for in foreign currency.
9. Permission for bonafide representative to travel by the *Charter Aircraft*. The Charter Operator/Indian Travel Agent will be permitted to send his bonafide representative by the charter to finalise arrangements with the travel agent/principals. The executive handling the charter may also travel alongwith the charter group.
10. *Code No. and flight particulars* : While seeking permission of the Director General of Civil Aviation for the flight clearance, airline operator/tour operator should invariably quote the specific code number assigned to the flight by the Director General, Department of Tourism, together with flight particulars required by the Director General, Civil Aviation in terms of Notam 22/62.
11. *Nationality of passengers* : Persons holding valid foreign passport with endorsement to visit India will be allowed to avail charter facilities so long as they abide by other conditions specified. Other conditions :
 - (i) *Restrictions about the price of the package by charter flights* : The price of the package including ground arrangement for 7 days on the charter flights will not be less

than the existing excursion fares between the country of origin and the destination in India if originating from a country which has bilateral agreement with India in respect of excursion and other air fares.

- (ii) The charter flights will not be permitted to be used for purposes other than carrying bonafide tourists.

12. *Transit Charter flights through India (Non-terminating)*

I. *Flight particulars* : All Information prescribed in the Aeronautical Information Circular 22/62 should be furnished to the Director General, Civil Aviation at least 72 hours notice shall be given to the Aerodrome Officer-in-Charge of the Airport of Entry or the Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi if any, flight by such aircrafts, specifying the following particulars :—

- (i) The route be flown.
- (ii) The date of proposed flight.
- (iii) The type of aircrafts.
- (iv) The nationality and registration marks of the aircrafts.
- (v) The call-sign of the aircrafts.
- (vi) The description of the radio equipment carried.
- (vii) The name of the Commander of the aircraft.
- (viii) The name, address and nationality of operator of aircraft.
- (ix) The number of crew and also passengers, if any, as well general description of good cleared by the Director General of Civil Aviation.
- (x) Such other information as may be required by the Director General of Civil Aviation.

II. *Information about the Charter* : The further information is also required to be sent :

- (i) Registration marking of aircrafts.
- (ii) Name of the Charter Company owning the aircraft.
- (iii) Name of tour operator.
- (iv) Route schedule from point to origin in Europe, USSR etc. back to point of origin.

III. Uplift of new passengers : No new passengers should be uplifted.

Introduction of Jute cards for Identifying Jute Growers.

4927. SHRI DEBI GHOSAL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute Corporation of India has received suggestions that jute cards should be distributed to identify jute growers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the contemplation of the Union Government in this regard ;

(d) what is the present system for identifying jute growers in West Bengal ; and

(e) the difficulties, if any, faced by the Jute Corporation of India in identifying bonafide jute growers in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (e) In consultation with the State Government of West Bengal, the Jute Corporation of India is following a system of purchase of raw jute only from the growers who are holding jute cards issued by the State Government or alternatively on the basis of list of growers furnished by Block Development Officer, Panchayats in consultation with district authorities. On the whole, the above system is working satisfactorily.

Construction of India Tourism Development Corporation Hotel in Nepal in Collaboration with Japanese Concern

4928. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any India Tourism Development Corporation hotel is going to be constructed at Kathmandu in Nepal in collaboration with a Japanese concern ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Japanese concern has the majority of shares in the said venture ;

(d) the reasons for entering into a joint venture with a Japanese concern in a project to be located in Nepal ;

(e) whether it is a fact that Indian hotel establishment is behind the international standard ; and

(f) if so, in which of the fields of hotel management we have to borrow the managerial skill ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, in July, 1985 ITDC signed an agreement with M/s Hotel Jaya International Private Limited for providing technical consultancy and management services on commercial basis for the construction of a hotel at Kathmandu (Nepal). The major shareholders of this company are M/s. Mitsui Real Estate Development Company Ltd., Tokyo.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Inquiry into Maharashtra Savings Group Affairs

4929. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in 'Navbharat Times', New Delhi of 8 September, 1985 stating that Maharashtra Savings Group is not refunding the money deposited by the people ;

(b) whether Government have conducted any enquiry into this matter and have made arrangements for the refund of the money to common people, who had deposited the amount ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the particulars of persons on the Management Board of this Group ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The news item has come to the notice of Government.

The Reserve Bank of India has reported that "Maharashtra Saving Group" having its headquarters at Bombay and administrative office at New Delhi, is the proprietary concern of Shri Ashok Thapar. In accordance with the provisions of Chapter III-C of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, unincorporated bodies are prohibited from accepting deposits in excess of certain specified numbers. In terms of the provisions of this Act, it is for the State Government concerned to create the necessary machinery to enforce the provisions of the Act. Reserve Bank of India has already addressed all the State Governments to create the necessary machinery.

On receipt of certain complaints alleging non-payment of deposits by 'Maharashtra Savings', Reserve Bank of India has forwarded the same to the Government of Maharashtra for taking appropriate action.

Extracting Gold Deposits Discovered in Bihar

4930. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme is being formulated for extracting the gold deposits discovered in Bihar recently ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(d) Does not arise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government has not formulated any proposal at present for extracting gold deposits in Bihar as the exploration work is still continuing. Exploitation of gold will depend on techno-economic viability of the deposits.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Financial Irregularities in I.T.D.C.

4932. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

[English]

Proposal to give Interest-Free Loan for Purchase of Raw Jute

4931. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the audited accounts of the India Tourism Development Corporation for 1976—83 revealed financial irregularities to the tune of about Rs.772.12 lakhs ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(a) the quantity of raw jute produced this year ;

(c) the names of the hotels and other projects of the I.T.D.C. in which the losses have occurred and the reasons therefor ; and

(b) the percentage of production purchased by the Jute Corporation of India ;

(d) the action taken against those responsible for the losses ?

(c) whether any proposal from State Governments for interest-free loan for purchase of raw jute at minimum support price is under the consideration of Government ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether any fund was advanced by Government to private jute mill owners for purchase of raw jute since 1980 ; and

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d) The Audit Report relates to ITDC's examination by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India for the period 1976—83. The observations of the audit are Preliminary in nature. The audited accounts are subject matters of the Report of the C&AG of India, to whom necessary clarifications have been given by the Corporation.

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

Decision to Conduct two Competitive Examinations on Same Date

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The present estimates of the Jute/mesta crop size is 85-90 lakh bales. The final estimates of the crop size would become available only later during the season.

4933. SHRI P. SELVENDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(b) As on 12.12.85, Jute Corporation of India has already purchased about 22—24 per cent of the estimated crop of 85—90 lakh bales. Further purchases are in progress.

(a) whether it has been decided to conduct the two competitive examinations viz., State Bank Probationary Officers' Examination, 1985 and Income Tax Inspectors' Examination, 1985 on same date i.e. 22nd December, 1985 ;

(c) No, Sir.

(b) whether this would not jeopardise the interest of educated unemployed persons in the country as they cannot appear in both the examinations simulataneously ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to fix two separate dates for the above-mentioned examinations ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Central Recruitment Board, Bombay has reported that a decision to conduct written test for recruitment of probationary officers for the Associate Banks of SBI on 22nd December, 1985 was taken several months ago. Staff Selection Commission has reported that they are concerned with the Inspectors of Central Excise etc. Examination which will be held on 22.12.1985. They have stated that at the time of finalising the programme of various examinations, being conducted by the Commission, care is taken to see that the dates of examinations do not clash with the dates of examination to be held by U.P.S.C. Both the recruiting agencies have stated that it is too late for changing the dates of examination as it would create more problems to the candidates as well as recruiting agencies.

Introduction of New System of Collection of Share Application and Allotment Money

4934. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of delay in the refund orders of the small investors who supply for new share issue ;

(b) whether the G. S. Patel Committee have submitted recommendation for introduction of a new system of collection of share application and allotment money ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to help the small investors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) There have been some complaints from investors against delay in receipt of refund orders in respect of a few companies. The High Powered Committee on Stock

Exchanges, under the Chairmanship of Shri G.S. Patel, in their interim Report on the Cost of Public issue of Industrial Securities had recommended that the application money for public issue of securities should be collected only through prepaid instruments like drafts, postal orders or a new type of instrument called "security cheque", or in cash. The question of introduction of "security cheques" was examined in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The RBI have advised that the balance of convenience would be in retaining the existing system for the present.

(c) The Government have decided amongst others, that the companies entering the capital market with public offers of capital should be required to pay to the applicants interest at the rate of 15% per annum as against 10% per annum as hitherto for the delayed period beyond 10 weeks from the date of closure of the subscription list. The stock exchanges have been directed to implement this decision.

Delicensing of Sponge Iron Manufacturing Units

4935 SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have delicensed sponge-iron manufacturing units ;

(b) if so, the main purpose of delicensing the sponge iron units ;

(c) whether the main objective of delicensing of the sponge iron manufacturing units fulfilled ; and

(d) if not, the alternative steps proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sponge iron industry has been delicensed on 16th March, 1985 to encourage the setting up of additional capacities to provide alternate raw material for steel making.

(c) and (d) Thirty units have been granted registration since delicensing was done. It is, however, too early to state how many of these would be implemented.

News captioned "10 Delhi Jewellers Licences Suspended"

4936. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the licences of ten Delhi jewellers have been suspended as reported in *The Hindustan Times* of 7 December, 1985 ; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to check similar irregularities by jewellers in other big cities of the country ?

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

(b) Section 50 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 provides for cancellation or suspension of licence or certificate if the provisions of the Gold (Control) Act are violated. The jurisdictional officers take appropriate action on the irregularities noticed by them.

Export of Laundry Soap

4937. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that laundry soap is exported from India to foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which exported and the quantity exported during the year 1984-85 to each country and the cost per ton thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Export statistics for the year 1984-85 have not yet been compiled by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

A statement showing country-wise export figures of Laundry Soap exported during 1982-83, the latest year for which export figures have been compiled, is given below.

Statement

Satatement showing the quantity and value of Laundry Soap Exported to various Countries during the Year 1982-83.

Item	Country	Qty./kg.	Val./Rs.	Cost per ton
				Rs.
Bars	Australia	900	16,500	18333
Flakes)				
Chips)	Bangladesh	19000	22,628	1191
Powders)	Pakistan	43200	3,78,000	8750
Tablet	Canada	1062	7,620	7174
Cakes	Finland	260	2,520	9692
	France	576	10,200	17708
	Malaysia	1500	29,200	19467
	Singapore	2400	48,120	19633
	U.A.E.	1152	19,380	16823
	U.K.	778	14,898	19148
	U.S.A.	2700	18,200	6741
House hold	Nepal	755	10,360	13722
Laundry Soaps	U.A.E.	400	11,100	27750
nes.	U.S.S.R.	21528	8,17,500	37974

Source : D.G.C.I & S., Calcutta.

Allocation of Funds for Steel Plants in Sixth Five Year Plan.

4938. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No, 709 on 26th July, 1985 regarding allocation of funds for public sector steel plants during the Seventh Five Year Plan and state :

(a) whether his Ministry in consultation with the Planning Commission has since finalised allocations for the Seventh Five Year Plan period for the steel sector ;

(b) if so, full details of the allocations made ; and

(c) the extent to which the allocated funds are sufficient for the steel plants in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) (a) to (c) The allocations for the Seventh Five Year Plan for the Public Sector Steel Plants including Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited (VISL) made by Planning Commission are as under :

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	Continuing Schemes	Replacement & Renewals	Moder-nisation & New Schemes	Town-ship & other programme	Total
1.	Bhilai Steel Plant	621.33	100.00	180.00	5.00	906.33
2.	Bokaro Steel Plant	554.01	55.00	160.00	5.00	774.01
3.	Durgapur Steel Plant	28.03	190.00	460.00	10.00	688.03
4.	Rourkela Steel Plant	166.20	143.00	360.00	5.00	674.20
5.	Alloy Steel Plant	66.23	23.00	—	5.00	94.23
6.	Salem Steel Plant	10.06	5.00	—	1.00	16.06
7.	Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., including IISCO Ujjain.	73.14	83.00	52.00	7.00	215.14
8.	Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd.	1.24	—	50.00	—	51.24
9.	Visakhapatnam Steel Project	2500.00	—	—	—	2500.00
10.	New Steel Plants	—	—	10.00	—	10.00
Grand Total :		4020.24	599.00	1272.00	38.00	5929.24

Allocations have been made keeping in view the overall resource position. Allocations for most plants are by and large adequate. However, the extent of work that can be carried out in Visakhapatnam and Burnpur will have to be regulated in accordance with the funds provided. It will also not be possible to make any substantive progress in setting up new steel plants during the 7th plan.

Exploring Foreign Markets For Products of NTC.

4939. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of technical and commercial experts of the National Textile Corporation visited some of the West European countries to explore the possibilities of exporting various items manufactured by the mills under its charge ; and

(b) the names of the countries which responded to the visit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) A team of two officers of NTC (Holding Company), New Delhi, visited Frankfurt (West Germany) to participate in the 54th Interstoff Fair held from 29th to 31st October, 1985.

(b) NTC has obtained firm commitments for about 1.5 lakh meters of sheeting from United Kingdom. Further enquiries received from Italy, West Germany and United Kingdom in respect of sheeting, flannel cloth, pocket lining etc. are in process.

Closure of Textile Mills.

4940. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the state-wise number of cotton mills in the country which are under lock-out or continue to remain closed at this moment ;

(b) the total number of workers out of employment due to lock-out and closure ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to get these mills opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) At Statement showing the state-wise number of erstwhile cotton textile mills in the country which are closed as on 31.10.1985 is given below.

(b) total number of employees on roll on these closed mills was about 1.11 lakhs.

(c) Comprehensive measures for combating sickness in the textile industry have been indicated in the new Textile policy. These include protection of the interest of about, availability of concessional finance to them and facilities for training and retraining of labour.

Statement

Statement showing the state-wise break up of the closed cotton textile mills in country as on 30.10.1985.

S. No.	Name of the State	Number of Mills.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Bihar	1
3.	Gujarat	21
4.	Haryana	2
5.	Karnataka	2
6.	Maharashtra	11
7.	Orissa	1
8.	Rajasthan	5
9.	Tamil Nadu	25
10.	Uttar Pradesh	5
11.	West Bengal	7
12.	Pondicherry	1

**Development of Tourism and Pilgrimage
in Doon Valley and Garhwal Hills**

4941. SHRI DINESH SINGH : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop the Doon Valley and the Garhwal hills for tourism and pilgrimage ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) (a) and (b) The Department of Tourism has taken up the following schemes received from the State Govt. for development of tourism in the region :

- i) Accommodation and restaurant facilities at Auji-Joshimath
- ii) Ski Lift for development of winter sports at Auli-Joshimath
- iii) Provision of trekking equipments.

In addition the Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, a registered society is proposing to construct Yatrikas at some places of pilgrim importance in the Garhwal Hills.

**Concessions to Textile Mills not benefited
consumers**

4942. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether textile prices have now fallen despite many concessions given to the textile industry as reported in the 'Economic Times' of 23 October, 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether the textile mills have benefited at public expense ;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the benefits given to mills are passed on to consumers ; and

(d) whether cotton farmers could also expect to share in the excess money mopped up by the textile mills through this method ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) to (d) Prices of textile items have shown a general declining trend in recent past. Government is keeping a constant watch on the situation and appropriate measures are taken from time to time to protect interests of all the interested sections of the society including consumers and cotton growers.

**Delay in preparation of priority lists of
Jute Farmers in West Bengal**

4943. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether purchase of raw jute by the Jute Corporation of India (JCI) in West Bengal is adversely affected because of delays in receiving priority lists of farmers from the Gram Panchayats ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the other constraints affecting purchase of raw jute by the Jute Corporation of India in West Bengal ; and

(d) the steps taken and proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) In consultation with the State Government of West Bengal, the Jute Corporation of India is following a system of purchase of raw jute only from the growers, who are holding jute cards issued by the State Government or alternatively on the basis of list of growers furnished by Block Development Officers/Panchayats in consultation with district authorities. On the whole the above system is working satisfactorily and Jute Corporation of India has made an all time high purchase of 11.13 lakh bales from West Bengal as on 11.12.85 In view of massive purchase of jute in West

Bengal storage has posed a problem. Steps have been taken to hire additional storage space to take care of this problem. Jute Corporation of India has plans to continue price support operation as long as jute is offered by growers at statutory support price.

Pollicy to Write off Outstanding Loans

4944. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have devised policy to write off outstanding loans given by nationalised banks to the small farmers/ industrialists who are being deprived of the opportunity of further loans due to being defaulters particularly those who have paid the interest more than the existing principal amount ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which such a policy is likely to be implemented ?

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

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Black Marketing of Re. 1/- Note by the Bank Employees in Nationalised Banks

4945. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the rampant black marketing in the banks in new currency notes particularly of Re. 1/- denomination issued by the bank employees on premium ; and

(b) the remedial measures taken by Government to check such malpractices in the nationalised banks and to identify the persons involved in the racket ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) There is a shortage of coins and small denomination notes and measures are being taken to increase production and availability. As per available information, there is no blackmarketing in the issue of notes by bank employees. A specific complaint against a particular branch manager was received some time back and investigated. The complaint was not substantiated. It will be ensured that strictest action is taken against employees who are found to be indulging in malpractices.

Expansion of Trade with USSR

4946. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADHAK PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of exports and imports to the USSR during the last three years and estimates for the current years;

(b) the steps taken to increase the exports to the USSR ;

(c) whether Government have under consideration any new proposals to expand the trade with USSR ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Total exports to and imports from the USSR during the last three years are as under :

	(Rs. in crores)	
	Exports	Imports
1982-83	1558	1513
1983-84	1305	1689
1984-85	1635	1740

Trade statistics for 1985-86 are not available. However, a target for total trade turnover of Rs. 4620 crores in 1985 has been set by the two sides.

(b) Government has been continuously taking steps to increase exports to the USSR. These steps include participation in trade fairs and exhibitions, holding of buyer-seller meets, exchange of commercial and business delegations and periodic reviews at the forum of the Inter-Governmental Joint Commissions.

(c) and (d) Both India and the Soviet Union are taking steps to diversify and broadbase bilateral trade and ensure its growth through new forms of cooperation. In that direction, both sides are having discussions to identify areas for production cooperation co-production and cooperation in services sector.

Price and Tariff Concerning Polyester Filament Yarn.

4947. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received representation regarding the existing distortions in the price and tariff policies concerning polyester filament yarn ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to bring down the demand for reduction in its price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) After reduction in duty on polyester staple fibre in August 1985, Government have received representations for reduction in duty on polyester filament yarn. Market prices of filament yarn have shown a declining trend recently. The situation is under constant watch of the Government.

Customs Duty Collected on Yarn of Man-made Fibre

4948. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of customs duty collected on yarn of man-made fibre from 31 March, 1985 to 31 September, 1985 ; and

(b) the total value of textile goods exported from India from 31 March, 1985 to 31 September, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The total amount of import duty collected during the period 1st April, 1985 to 30th September, 1985 on yarn of man-made fibres is Rs. 78.42 crores.

(b) The provisional figure of value of textile goods exported from India from 1st April, 1985 to 30th September, 1985 is Rs. 770.62 crores on the basis of reports received from Textile Export Promotion Councils.

Increase in Production of Steel

4949. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no possibility of increasing the production of steel in the public sector ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government are considering to allow private units to increase their production ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, other measures taken to meet the increasing demand of steel in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir. The production of saleable steel at the integrated steel plants of SAIL (including IISCO) during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 and their plans for the future are indicated below :—

	Million tonnes)
1983-84	4.76
1984-85	5.28
1985-86 (plan)	5.96
April-November '85 (Actuals)	3.64
1986-87 (Plan)	7.00

It will be seen that production is increasing and will continue to increase.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) To increase the production in the mini-steel sector, steps continue to be taken to ensure adequate availability of raw materials and power to the mini-steel sector and re-rollers. A number of new units have also been issued Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences for manufacture of steel ingots billets etc. Some of the existing units have also been allowed substantial expansion of their capacities.

Amount of interest Differential Fund Accrued to NABARD

4950. SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of the interest differential fund accrued to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development as grant from out of the loans obtained from the Federal Republic of Germany ;

(b) the purpose for which the grant is meant ; and

(c) the projects financed so far by the grant amount and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that an amount of Rs. 54.90 lakhs was available, as on 30th June, 1985, in the Interest Differential Fund relating to assistance from the KFW of Federal Republic of Germany.

(b) The amount available in the Interest Differential Fund is to be used exclusively for financing the training of the personnel of the banks operating in Hoshangabad District of Madhya Pradesh ; to subsidise credit promotion measures for farmers in the Hoshangabad District and other measures in the agricultural credit sector which are particularly worthy of promotion from the aspect of development policy.

(c) NABARD has reported that an amount of Rs. 55,000/- has been utilised for the purpose of training of banking personnel and Staff in the command area. The training programme is expected to enhance the effectiveness of these persons.

Closure of North Brook Jute Mill

4951. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Northbrook Jute Mill employing 4,000 workers has remained closed since 27 January, 1982 ;

(b) whether the owner defaulted on bank loans of about Rs. 3.80 crores and thus put the mill into liquidation ;

(c) if so, what action if any, has been taken against the owner/management ;

(d) whether the workers have not received their statutory dues and some have died due to starvation and suicide ;

(e) whether the West Bengal Government have urged the Centre to take over the mill under the NJMC and to restart the production ; and

(f) if so, Governments reaction in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The total bank dues by the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, the banker of this jute mill, are reported to be about Rs. 252.51 lakhs as on 31.3.82. The bank has already filed suits for recovery of their dues which are still pending with Calcutta High Court for hearing. Meanwhile, the mill has been put under liquidation with effect from 14.2.1982.

(d) The Mill Company is reported to have cleared gratuity dues of all super-annuated workers but there were some arrears of provident fund dues. The Government have no specific information regarding starvation and suicide of any worker.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Nationalisation of an industry is not the remedy. Government's role is primarily to coordinate measures aimed at revival of the sick units, like assistance from the banking and financial institutions, financial and managerial restructuring of the units.

Recovery of Loans from Sethia House

4952. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bank of India has taken steps to recover the dues of loans from the Sethia House ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the amount realised so far ; and

(d) the total dues as on 30 November, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Central Bank of India has reported that as far as the House of Sethia of Shri Ranjit Sethia is concerned, only two companies viz. M/s. Drumplace Ltd. and M/s. S.L. Sethia Liners Ltd. had dealings with its London Office. It has taken the following steps to recover its dues :—

I. Account M/s. Drumplace Ltd.

(i) A civil suit was filed and a judgement was obtained in bank's favour. In the execution of the decree, the court has ordered compulsory winding up of the company.

(ii) A criminal complaint was filed by the bank against S/Shri Ranjit Sethia & N.M. Valecha, former Chief Manager of the Bank's London Office (now under suspension) with Scotland Yard Police who have framed charges against them. The two persons were arrested on 15th November, 1985 and were later released on bail by the London Police after recording their statements.

II. Account M/s. S.L. Sethia Liners Ltd.

A civil suit has been filed by the bank against the company and the same is under progress.

(c) The bank has reported that no recoveries have been effected so far from the House of Sethia.

(d) US \$ 1.674 million (Approx. Rs. 2.02 crores).

Increase in Bad Debts of Nationalised Banks and Public Financial Institutions

4953. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the bad debts of nationalised banks and public financial institutions have increased during the period January—June, 1985 ;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Public Sector Banks close their books and

accounts as at the end of 31st December of each year. At the time of the closing of the account, banks scrutinise their advances portfolio and make a provision for bad and doubtful debts to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors. Banks do not normally make provisions at the end of June. It is therefore not possible to assess whether bad debts have gone up in the period January—June, 1985. According to the forms of balance sheet and profit and loss account prescribed under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 banks are also given statutory protection from disclosing the quantum or particulars of bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the statutory auditors. Further in accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing the nationalised banks, information relating to or the affairs of the individual constituents cannot be disclosed.

Information relating to increase in the bad debts of public financial institutions is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible and permissible under the statutes governing the institutions.

The operations of the public Sector Banks and public financial institutions is continually kept under review by the Government. The Banks and public financial institutions have a system of continuous monitoring of individual advances at various levels of their organisation. Chief Executives of Banks and public financial institutions have been impressed

upon the need to pay special attention to bad and doubtful debts and to take steps to introduce suitable early warning system so that corrective measures wherever necessary can be taken in time to ensure full recovery.

Proposal to Improve Viability of Regional Rural Banks

4954. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to improve the viability of regional rural banks ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the steps taken/proposed ; and

(d) the progress in West Bengal as compared to the progress in other States during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a), (b) and (c) A Working Group with Additional Secretary, Banking Division, in the Ministry of Finance as its Chairman has been constituted by Govt. of India to go into the various aspects of the working of Regional Rural Banks including their viability. Report of the Working Group has not yet been received.

(d) The achievements of the Regional Rural Banks in West Bengal vis-a-vis all-India during the Sixth Five Year Plan period are indicated below :

	As at the end of				Increase during end	
	March 1980		March 1985		March 1980	March 1985
	West Bengal	All India	West Bengal	All India	West Bengal	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. of RRB	4	65	9	183	5	118
No. of Branches	127	2521	625	11886	498	9365
DEPOSITS						
(i) No. of A/cs	80094	2867541	708731	13798251	628637	10930710
(ii) Amount (Rs. in crores)	6.43	140.27	62.34	981.97	55.91	841.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OUTSTANDING ADVANCES						
(i) No. of Accounts	24334	1708944	409394	6078900	385060	4369956
(ii) Amount (Rs. in crores)	6.42	168.41	60.42	1143.12	54.00	974.71

[*Translation*]

Payment of Foreign Loan

4955. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of overseas burden or foreign debt on India even today and the amount being paid per year as instalment and interest ;

(b) the amount so paid during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 so far separately ; and

(c) the amount of foreign loan required for the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The total amount of foreign debt of Government of India as on 30.9.85 amounted to Rs. 24144.78 crores. Repayments and interest payments during the years 1983-84 to 1985-86 are as under :—

	(Rs. crores)	
	Principal	Interest
1983-84	556.84	368.65
1984-85	554.54	470.09
1985-86	624.73	584.73

(Budget estimates)

(c) Net aid and other Borrowings in the Seventh Plan period, 1985—90 are projected at Rs. 20,900 crores at 1984-85 prices.

[*English*]

Bilateral credit Arrangements with France

4956. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the bilateral credit arrangements still existing between the Government of India and France ;

(b) whether large amount of credit finance provided by French Government is remaining unutilised ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether Government have earmarked or allocated certain funds of the said credit for acquiring different items like scientific items, electronic goods, ships, automobile components and towards other developmental schemes ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the total amount of credit finance received by Government of India during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Under the existing bilateral credit arrangements, France provides tied Protocol credits to India mainly for specific projects. These credits consist of two equal parts, one from the french Treasury and the other from a group of french Banks. The Treasury loan is for 28 years including a grace period of ten years and carries interest at 2.5 per cent per annum. The Bank credit is for 10 years and carries interest at the OECD consensus rate which at present is 9.85 per cent per annum.

(b) The credits of FF 4,655 million provided by France during 1980—85 have been utilised so far to the extent of FF 3939.2 million, or 84.62 percent. in terms of contracts concluded between Indian importers and French exporters and notified to the French authorities under the credits,

(c) to (e) The balance of FF 715.8 million is available for projects mutually agreed upon. The projects which are now mutually envisaged to use these credit funds include Palghat DTAX Project, short-circuit testing laboratory of the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, several thick-seam coal mining projects, PABX manufacturing Plants, etc. There is no allocation of French credit funds for ships or automobile components.

Award to Hindi Writers and other Regional Languages on Writing Books on Steel

4957. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to introduce a scheme for giving awards to authors writing original books in Hindi relating to steel and on other concerned subjects ;

(b) if so, the object of the scheme ;

(c) whether Government propose to consider the proposal to give awards to authors writing similar books in Oriya and other regional languages ;

(d) if so, whether necessary direction is proposed to be given to prepare the scheme accordingly ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The object of the scheme is to encourage preparation and writing of standard original books in Hindi on the subject relating to Steel and on other subjects coming under the purview of the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. The object of the scheme is to encourage authors to write original books in Hindi only. At present there is no proposal to give awards to authors writing similar books in Oriya and other regional languages.

Import-Export Pass Book Scheme

4958. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for launching an import-export pass-book scheme ;

(b) if so, when it is going to be launched ; and

(c) the purpose of launching such a scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme is likely to be made effective from 1st January, 1986.

(c) This Scheme is being introduced for regular manufacturer-exporters to provide duty free access to imported inputs for export production. This scheme which is broader in its coverage than the existing Advance Licensing Scheme will help the registered manufacturer-exporters to obtain their requirements of imported raw-materials etc. duty free to suit their production/export time schedule and simplify the system for issue of Import licences by eliminating procedural delays. The need for applying repeatedly for such licences will be eliminated with the issue of such a Pass Book which will also incorporate a duty free import licence.

Development of Atray and Taptapani Hot Springs in Orissa

4959. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hot water springs in the country ;

(b) the names of the States where those hot water springs are located ;

(c) whether Orissa has a number of hot water springs ;

(d) whether the Atray and Taptapani hot water springs in Orissa need to be developed to attract tourists from all over the country ; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) (a) and (b) There are a large number of hot water springs in the country located in Assam, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and West Bengal.

(c) to (e) Orissa has some more hot water springs in addition to the springs at Atray and Taptapani. The Department has, in consultation with the State Government identified Taptapani as one of the twenty centres in Orissa to be developed in a phased manner pooling the combined resources of the Centre, the State and private sector.

Opening of New Branch Offices of Nationalised Banks in Districts of Kangra, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Una and Mandi (Himachal Pradesh)

4960. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether (i) Punjab National Bank ; (ii) United Commercial Bank ; (iii) State Bank of India ; (iv) Punjab and Sind Bank ; (v) Central Bank of India ; (vi) New Bank of India ; and (vii) State Bank of Patiala have forwarded any proposals for the opening of new branch offices in Kangra, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Una and Mandi districts of Himachal Pradesh till 30 September, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each bank in each of the districts, separately ; and

(c) the decision taken by the Reserve Bank of India for grant of licences in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) and (b) During the period from 1.4.85 to 30.9.85, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received applications for opening of new branch offices in Himachal Pradesh, as detailed below :—

Name of Bank	Name of District	Name of Centre
Punjab National Bank	Hamirpur	Nalti
-do-	-do-	Batran
-do-	Kangra	Kathog
State Bank of Patiala	Mandi	Mandi
State Bank of India.	-do-	Nor Chowk

(c) The branch licensing policy for the period 1.4.85 to 31.3.90 has been finalised by the RBI recently. The State Governments and Lead Banks have been advised by the RBI to identify suitable centres for opening of bank offices under this policy. Applications for opening branch offices would be considered by RBI on the basis of the list of centres identified in accordance with the policy.

Accumulated Loss in NJMC

4961. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH** : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation (NJMC) is incurring losses ;

(b) if so, the accumulated loss as on 31 march, 1985 ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take so as to make the Corporation run at a profit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accumulated loss up to 31.3.1985 is Rs. 113.04 crores (including interest of Rs. 20.73 crores on Government loans).

(c) The performance of National Jute Manufactures Corporation is under constant review. The Government have taken up the following steps to reduce losses of NJMC :—

- i) For improving the capacity utilisation of NJMC Mills (excluding RBHM units), a scheme of modernisation/Renovation involving a total outlay of Rs. 28.34 crores has been taken up ;
- (ii) Measures to improve the performance of RBHM units of NJMC have been initiated ;

Proposal to set up a Protection Fund for Shareholders

4962. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of his Ministry to set up a Protection Fund for shareholders affected by default on the part of members of the stock exchanges ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ;

(c) the reaction of the principal stock exchanges in the country particularly their contribution to the proposed fund ; and

(d) the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) A proposal for creation by the stock exchanges, of a Customers' Protection Fund

to take care of the legitimate investment claims of the clients of a defaulting member of a stock exchange has been forwarded to the stock exchanges for working out the details thereof. The proposal envisages that the Fund will be initially financed by way of a levy on the turnover of members and contribution from the listing fees received by the Stock Exchanges.

(c) and (d) The reaction of most of the principal stock exchanges is favourable. They are working out the details of the scheme.

Re-Investment of Dividend Earnings by Foreign Companies for Industrialisation of the Country.

4963. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to introduce any measures making it incumbent upon the foreign companies in India to reinvest their dividend earnings for the industrialisation of the country ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (c) It is open to companies operating in India, including foreign companies, to set-up fresh capacities or expand or diversify within the parameters of Government's industrial policy. Whether in doing so the companies would like to plough back their profits/dividend is a matter for corporate decision and it is not for Government to lay down any guidelines in this regard.

News Captioned "Declaration of Undisclosed Income-Reservation on Validity of Ministry's Offer."

4964. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Declaration of undisclosed income-reservations on validity of Ministry's Offer" appearing in the 'Economic Times', New Delhi, dated the 18th November, 1985 wherein it is reported that the assessee and legal experts have welcomed with reservations the offer of Union Finance Ministry to waive penalty on declaring their undisclosed income ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to give a legal shape to this ?

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

(b) The Board have issued necessary circulars in order to give effect to the T.V. Talk of the Finance Minister and the Press release.

Export of Jute of USSR.

4965. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute Corporation of India has secured its first order from the USSR this season for the export of 5000 tonnes of raw jute ;

(b) if so, the worth of the order ;

(c) the action taken by the JCI to procure the fibre in West Bengal ; and

(d) what machinery has been devised to ensure that only good quality of fibre is supplied and there is no complaint which might come in the way of the JCI in entering into such agreements in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total value of the export order is Rs. 242.88 lakhs.

(c) and (d) There is a provision in the export contract for compulsory preshipment inspection. Besides, representative sample bales are sealed and tested by both buyers' and sellers' agents so as to ensure packing standard strictly conforming to soaled samples. These steps ensure that goods shipped are as per approved quality.

Decline in Foreign Exchange Reserves

4966. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's foreign exchange reserves excluding gold and special drawing rights, have declined in November, 1985 ;

(b) If so, to what extent ; and

(c) the details of foreign exchange reserves during last three years, yearwise and percentage-wise ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The foreign exchange reserves (excluding Gold and Special Drawing Rights) during the last three years were as under :—

Date	Amount (Rs. Crores)	Percentage change over previous period
1.4.82	3354.47	—
1.4.83	4265.26	+ 27.15
1.4.84	5497.85	+ 28.90
1.4.85	6816.78	+ 23.99

Collusion between Staff and Agents of National Small Savings Organisation, Delhi Region.

4967. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a collusion between the staff of the National Small Savings Organisation, Delhi region and the agents of the organisation, resulting in the monopolisation of the agencies by some agents who are the members of the clique, specially the few ones located in Chandni Chowk area Delhi ;

(b) whether more than one agency has been given at one address and to members of the same family and at the same address ; and

(c) the reasons for not terminating such agencies by using an appropriate clause of the agency agreement and debarring those agents for next three years from doing the National Small Savings Organisation agency work ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rules do not prohibit members of the same family taking up small savings agency if they fulfil the prescribed conditions.

Discontentment amongst weaker sections for not getting Loans under "Differential Rates of Interest" Scheme.

4968. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great discontentment amongst

persons belonging to the weaker sections that they are not getting loans easily under the 'Differential Rates of Interest' Scheme ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to sanction more loans under the 20-Point Programme ;

(c) the number of persons and quantum of loans sanctioned during last three years and during the current financial year so far by the nationalised and non-nationalised banks in Orissa ;

(d) the number out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, minority communities and other backward classes who have received such loans ; and

(e) the number of applications of such loans still pending with each bank ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) No complaint as such has come to the notice of the Government. The Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme formulated by the Government of India in 1972 is basically meant to cater to the credit requirements of the weaker among the weak and assist them in their efforts to better their economic conditions by small productive endeavours. Under the Scheme, banks are required to lend 1% of their total advances as at the end of the previous year. The public sector banks as a whole have already achieved this target.

(c) and (d) The data relating to the public sector banks advances under DRI in Orrissa State are indicated below :

Amount outstanding

(Rs. in laks)

Year ended	No. of A/cs	Amount of which to SC/ST		
		No. of A/cs	Amount	
December, 1982	174760	1020.96	98392	555.62
December, 1983	217865	1552.72	133257	971.19
December, 1984	270727	1867.69	137454	1095.77

The data on private sector bank advances under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme are not maintained by Reserve Bank of India. Similarly, the data on minority community and backward classes are not collected separately by Reserve Bank of India.

(e) The present data reporting system of the banks does not generate information in the manner asked for. However, banks have been advised to ensure that credit proposals for weaker sections are cleared promptly and also to ensure that majority of the applications are disposed of at the branch level itself.

Take Over of Textile Mill.

4969. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills that have so far been taken over by Government in each State ;

(b) the number of textile mills out of them which have been restarted ;

(c) the number of such mills which are still closed and number of employees thereof ; and

(d) the steps being taken to restart the closed mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) 37 textile mills have been taken over by the Central Government since 1974. A statement giving the Statewise break-up of these mills is given below.

(b) to (d) All the taken over units are functioning.

Statement

Name of the State	Number of Mills
(1) Uttar Pradesh	6
(2) Maharashtra	16
(3) Kerala	3
(4) Tamil Nadu	2
(5) Gujarat	3
(6) Orissa	1
(7) Madhya Pradesh	1
(8) West Bengal	2
(9) Karnataka	1
(10) Rajasthan	1
(11) Pondicherry	1
Total :	37

Indo-Yugoslav Joint Ventures in Third Countries

4970. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of achievement made in regard to Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee to establish projects in the third countries ;

(b) whether any projects have been established ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee met from 25th - 29th July, 1985 in New Delhi. No projects have been established since them.

Procurement of Iron ore for Steel Plants from Non-Captive Mines

4971. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the steel plants in the country are procuring iron-ore from the non-captive mines ; and

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) if so, the quantum of iron procured by different steel plant from the non-captive mines during 1983-84 and 1984-85, month-wise ?

(b) The details about iron ore procured by SAIL from sources not captive to steel plants are given below plantwise and month-wise for years 1983-84 and 1984-85 :—

*Procurement of Iron Ore from Non-captive Mines
(In 000' Tonnes)*

	BSP	DSP	RSP	BSL	IISCO	SAIL*(TOTAL)
April 1983	Nil	42.6	38.0	10.7	29.2	120.5
May	Nil	27.3	44.2	5.6	16.3	93.4
June	Nil	30.7	7.3	4.4	27.8	70.2
July	Nil	30.0	39.3	9.3	27.1	105.7
August	Nil	30.7	40.4	8.9	10.9	90.9
September	Nil	11.9	17.2	4.3	18.4	51.8
October	Nil	21.9	31.5	9.9	25.1	88.4
November	Nil	28.2	30.2	15.0	24.7	98.1
December	Nil	27.6	27.0	14.6	22.7	91.9
January 1984	Nil	36.6	27.3	26.0	32.3	122.2
February	Nil	27.5	10.9	24.6	27.6	90.6
March	Nil	30.1	15.4	40.9	32.6	119.0
1983-84	Nil	345.1	328.7	174.2	294.7	1142.7
	BSP	DSP	RSP	BSL	IISCO	SAIL*(TOTAL)
April 1984	Nil	47.3	36.8	49.0	30.7	163.8
May	Nil	90.8	16.6	65.7	40.6	213.7
June	Nil	59.9	12.0	53.9	16.6	142.4
July	Nil	48.9	33.6	59.7	6.3	148.5

	BSP	DSP	RSP	BSL	IISCO	SAIL*(TOTAL)
August	Nil	25.2	34.1	51.9	34.7	145.9
September	Nil	24.8	41.1	77.6	19.5	163.0
October	Nil	22.3	55.5	81.9	30.6	190.3
November	Nil	10.1	29.8	92.4	17.4	149.7
December	Nil	11.9	25.0	123.2	23.7	183.8
January 1985	Nil	14.2	25.4	80.3	28.6	148.5
February	Nil	9.7	21.6	67.4	40.5	139.2
March	Nil	16.9	18.5	78.0	29.3	142.7
1984-85	Nil	382.0	350.0	881.0	318.5	1931.5

*Abbreviations used for SAIL Steel Plants.

BSP — Bhilai Steel Plant.

DSP — Durgapur Steel Plant.

RSP — Rourkela Steel Plant.

BSL — Bokaro Steel Plant.

IISCO — Indian Iron and Steel Company.

Loans Granted by Nationalised Banks in Orissa under Scheme for Educated Unemployed Persons

4972. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have so far been granted loan of Rs. 25,000/- particularly educated unemployed without bank guarantee under the scheme meant for educated unemployed persons ;

(b) the details of such loans granted by the different nationalised banks in Orissa ; and

(c) to what extent the Orissa Gramin Bank has shown interest in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Scheme for providing Self-employment to the Educated Unemployed Youths which was introduced in the year 1983. Under the Self-Employment Scheme, 2.42 lakh and 2.29 lakh beneficiaries were sanctioned loan by the banks during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively.

(b) As against the target of 8600 under the Self-employment Scheme, 6823 cases were sanctioned loans involving an amount of Rs. 13.69 crores by the banks in Orissa during 1983-84. For the year 1984-85 as against the target of 7,000 cases, 7,599 cases involving an amount of Rs. 17.04 crores were sanctioned loans by the banks in the same State.

(c) The entire target for a State is to be met by public sector banks and Regional Rural Banks are not given any target under Self-employment Scheme.

Negligence in Charging Sales-Tax on Supply of Imported Liquor

4973. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the negligence of a former Manager, Duty Free Shop, Madras in not charging the sales-tax on the supply of imported liquor to private hoteliers in 1979-80, a penalty of about Rs. 9 lakhs has been levied on the India Tourism Development Corporation by the Sales-tax Authorities ;

(b) if so, the details of the case and whether any responsibility has been fixed and action taken against the erring officials ;

(c) if not, the reasons and justification thereof ; and

(d) the latest position in regard to the payment of penalty by India Tourism Development Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d) Sales tax amounting to Rs. 5.08 lakhs was charged by the Sales Tax Authorities from ITDC on customs duty paid by the hoteliers on liquor purchased from ITDC's bonded warehouse at Madras for the year 1981-82. ITDC has disputed this assessment and filed an appeal to the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, Madras against the above order. The matter is sub-judice.

Demurrage Charges on Goods Purchased from Foreign Countries by ITDC

4974. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Ministry of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the goods purchased in large quantities from foreign countries for India Tourism Development Corporation's duty free shops are not got cleared within the stipulated time with the result the Corporation has to pay very heavy demurrages ;

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

(c) the total amount paid orderwise/consignment-wise as demurrage charges by ITDC during the last three years and upto September, 1985 ;

(d) whether any responsibility to this effect has been fixed on any individual ; and

(e) the steps, if any, taken by the management for reducing the demurrage charges in future ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (e) No, Sir. While goods purchased from foreign countries are in general, cleared by ITDC within the stipulated time, marginal delays occur occasionally due to late receipt of documents/intimation, strike at the Port, receipt of consignments on different dates/flights under one invoice, etc. Demurrage charges are recovered from the clearing agents, if the loss occurs due to his negligence. ITDC has posted special staff at Madras and Bombay to ensure timely clearance of the goods

Autonomous Authority for Export oriented Zones

4975. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has Sought opinion of the State Governments on a draft bill providing for autonomous authority to export-oriented zones like Kandla and other places ;

(b) if so the major aspects of the proposed Bill ; and

(c) when the Bill is likely to be introduced in the Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Opinion of the State Governments has not been sought on the proposed draft Bill. The provisions of the draft Bill have not been finalised.

Melting and Circulation of Fake coins in Delhi

4976. **SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to minting and circulation of fake coins in Delhi as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' of 13 September, 1985 ; and

(b) if so, whether the culprits have been apprehended ?

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

(b) No Sir. The matter was referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation. It is still under enquiry.

Tax Arrears Regarding Mysore and Bangalore Palaces

4977. **SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that Income Tax Department recently attached provisionally the Mysore Palace and Bangalore Palace ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Government took the same on lease and rented out the same to Government Departments ;

(c) whether the said attachment is in respect of tax arrears ; and

(d) if so, the details of tax arrears and how it is proposed to be collected ?

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

(b) No, Sir. However, in respect of Mysore Palace, a Palace Advisory Committee was formed in 1976 at the instance of legal heirs of the late Maharaja for the upkeep and maintenance of the Palace. The Committee is chaired by Chief Secretary to the Karnataka Government. The Committee has let out certain portions of the building belonging to the Palace.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The total tax arrears amount to Rs. 13.61 crores (approx.) which include Rs. 9.32 crores relating to Income-tax and Wealth-tax and interest of Rs. 4.29 crores charged by the Tax Recovery Officer upto 31.3.1985. Of this, an amount of Rs. 6.76 crores is covered by proceedings pending before the Settlement Commission.

An order u/s 226 (3) of the Income-tax Act was issued to the tenants of Bangalore Palace to whom property is let out. But all of them have denied any liability to pay to Maharaja of Mysore. The rent is collected by M/s Chamundi Hotels (P) Ltd., Bangalore who has taken possession of Bangalore Palace under a sale agreement.

As regards Mysore Palace an order u/s 226 (3) was issued to the Secretary and the Chairman of Palace Advisory Committee. The Committee have sought extension of time for responding to this notice. At the same time Shri Srikantadatta Narasimharaja Wadiyar, son of the late Maharaja, has approached the Central Board of Direct Taxes for appointing a receiver.

**Smuggling of Tin ore from Bastar
(Madhya Pradesh)**

4978. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Large-scale smuggling of tin ore from Bastar" appearing in 'The Hindustan Times' of 26 November, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in the matter ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to check the smuggling of tin-ore from the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SMT. RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

**Establishment of Container Freight
Station at Hyderabad (AP)**

4979. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a container freight station, providing dry port facilities and customs clearance facilities both exports and imports, will be established at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) to boost exports from the fast growing Hyderabad industrial region ; and

(b) whether it will be commissioned during 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Such facilities are provided at inland Container Depot at suitable locations and

set up by the Railways on the basis of traffic potential. Studies conducted by the State Government have indicated that the traffic contential would not justify the establishment of an Inland Container Depot at Hyderabad. At present there is no proposal to set up a Container Freight Station at Hyderabad.

Excise Duty on Ship Breaking

4980. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the basis of the judgements handed down by the Supreme Court and High Courts, the activities of ship breakers at ALANG ship breaking yard near Bhavnagar and various other similar yards in the country in dismantling a scrapped ship into parts has received a setback ;

(b) if so, whether this activity is defined as a manufacturing process ;

(c) if not, the reasons for imposing very heavy excise duty of Rs. 365/- per tonne ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for treating ship-breaking as a manufacturing activity ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Government is not aware of any Supreme Court or High Court judgement as a result of which the activities of ship breakers in the country have received a set back.

(b) and (c) Ship breaking activity has been regarded as a manufacturing process and accordingly an excise duty of Rs. 365/- per tonne is leviable on re-rollable scrap arising from such activity.

(d) Ship breaking activity would fall within the definition of 'manufacture' as per section 2 (f) of Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944,

Levy of Customs Duty on drug Intermediates

4981. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the reasons why tioc, a drug intermediate used in the manufacture of erythromycin spectrum drug is levied 140 per cent customs duty when no drugs or drug intermediates are levied customs duty as high as 140 per cent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) The drug erythromycin is produced in the country from basic fermentation stage as well as from TIOC. In the interest of indigenous production and in order to ensure that this drug is available at a uniform price, the customs duty on TIOC has been fixed at 140% advalorem.

High Percentage of Taxes on Medicines

4982. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reason why there is a high percentage of taxes on medicines (48 per cent I.E. 100-140 per cent, customs duty on imported raw material and intermediates, 13 per cent excise duty on formulations, 10 per cent sales tax on pharmaceutical raw material, 12 per cent surcharge on sales tax 4 per cent sales tax on pharmaceutical formulations, 4 per cent. Central Sales tax, 1-2 per cent (Octroi) ; and

(b) whether Government propose to abolish all taxes on life-saving medicines and relieve the ailing consumers of the exhorbitant tax burden ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) In the case of raw materials and intermediates imported for manufacture of drugs, it may be stated, that these are nothing but chemicals and as such these chemicals get classified under the general head of chemicals in the Customs Tariff and bear the appropriate rate of duty. It has not been possible to give these chemicals any blanket exemption

as has been done for bulk drugs. In case of the Excise duty the rate of duty of 13% cannot be considered to be high when the residuary Tariff Item 68 itself attracts 12% of duty. All bulk drugs are wholly exempted from levy of excise duty. 55 drug intermediates are also exempted wholly from excise duty under notification 147/84 CE.

As regards Sales Taxes levied it is stated that this is a state subject under the Constitution. The Central Government has no power to grant any exemption from Sales Tax including Central Sales Tax, Octroi is a local municipal levy and the Central Govt. cannot grant any exemption from Octroi.

(b) There is no proposal at present to abolish Customs and Central Excise Duty on life saving medicines

Additional Accommodation in the Golden Triangle and other Tourist Centres in Orissa

4983. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a need to provide additional accommodation in the Golden Triangle and at other tourist centres in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the Central assistance provided during 1985-86 to Orissa for building accommodation in those places ; and

(c) the other steps proposed to be taken during the current financial year for providing additional accommodation facilities in the important tourist centres in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Central assistance amounting to Rs. 36.76 lakhs has been sanctioned for a Forest Lodge under construction at Simlipal out of which an amount of Rs. 10.80 lakhs was released during 1984-85 and Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1985-86.

(c) The Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti is constructing a Yatrika at Puri at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.50 lakhs, 90% of which will be borne by the Central Department of Tourism. Besides, a 44-room 3-star hotel project is under construction at Puri at an estimated cost of Rs. 190 lakhs as a joint venture of the India Tourism Development Corporation and the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation. Also, a 66-room hotel of 5-star category approved by the Department of Tourism in the private sector is under construction at Bhubaneswar.

[*Translation*]

Saving as a Result of Economy Drive

4984. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently issued instructions to various Ministries to observe economy in expenditure ; and

(b) if so, the total amount saved as a result of this economy drive as also the amount saved by each Ministry separately ?

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

(b) The reductions will be reflected in the Revised Estimates for the current year to be presented along with the budget for 1986-87. It is expected that as a result of various measures so far taken, a saving of Rs. 800 crores over the expenditure already voted by Parliament will be effected.

Amendment to Branch Licensing Policy for Opening of Branches in Hill Areas

4985. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per policy of the Reserve Bank of India,

population is considered the main basis for opening of new branches of the banks ;

(b) if so, whether it means that only few bank branches will be opened in hill areas of the country where density of population is very small ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to amend this policy with a view to make it suitable for hill areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (c) The objective of the branch licensing policy for 1985—90 is not only achievement of a coverage of 17,000 population per bank office in rural and semi-urban areas in each block but also elimination of large spatial gaps in availability of banking facilities, so that at least one bank office is located within a distance of 10 Kms. Reserve Bank of India has reported that hilly tracts, regions which are sparsely populated and tribal areas will be given special consideration and expansion in such areas will be allowed in a comparatively liberal basis taking into account the existing gaps in the availability of banking facilities, the need for meeting the banking requirements of identified groups, growth in economic activities etc.

Decline in Number of Persons Insured Through 'LIC'

4986. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline during the past few years in the percentage of the persons who get themselves insured through the Life Insurance Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, the causes thereof ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for removal of those causes

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a), (b) and (c) No, Sir. On the contrary over the past few years there has been a steady increase in the percentage of persons who get themselves insured through Life Insurance Corporation of India. The percentage of persons insuring for the first time on an individual basis has increased from 64.4 percent in 1980-81 to 68.7 percent in 1984-85. Similarly, number of lives insured under Group Schemes in force has gone up from 63.9 lakhs in 1980-81 to 78.9 lakhs in 1984-85. The Life Insurance Corporation of India has taken several measures such as rapid branch expansion, introduction of new plans, recruitment of development officers in the rural areas, and also rural career agents in order to attract the insuring public.

**Regional Offices of Nationalised Banks
in Uttar Pradesh.**

4987. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no headquarter of any nationalised bank in Uttar Pradesh the most populous State of the country ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the number of regional offices of nationalised banks in Uttar Pradesh is also less as compared to that in some other big States in the country ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to remove this disparity ?

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

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that there are 69 Regional/ Divisional Offices of Public Sector Banks in Uttar Pradesh as compared to 84 in Maharashtra, 53 in Karnataka, 52 in Tamilnadu, 49 in West Bengal, 42 in Gujarat and 36 in Bihar. The question of

setting up of Regional offices in specific areas is decided by the concerned bank after taking into account various factors like number of branches functioning in that area, level of business, area of operations, administrative convenience, etc.

[English]

**Indianisation of Capital Base by Foreign
Companies**

4988. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

the number and names of foreign companies which have Indianised their capital-base during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) Information about the companies which have compiled with the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India under Section 29 (2) (a) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Subsidy/Grants to States

4989. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the amount of subsidy/grants given by the Union Government to various States for the various purposes during the last three years ; and

(b) how much amount Orissa has received out of this amount during the above mentioned period, year-wise ?

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

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

State	1982-83 (A/c)	1983-84 (RE)	1984-85 (BE)
1. Andhra Pradesh	210.02	311.04	215.33
2. Assam	131.12	230.43	252.75
3. Bihar	220.00	258.83	353.88
4. Gujarat	129.98	179.98	190.07
5. Haryana	42.45	71.02	78.92
6. Himachal Pradesh	116.48	147.56	135.76
7. Jammu and Kashmir	122.98	160.80	132.57
8. Karnataka	100.88	138.11	185.49
9. Kerala	69.43	115.27	103.19
10. Madhya Pradesh	190.74	315.32	317.81
11. Maharashtra	182.38	276.64	298.74
12. Manipur	96.45	79.05	90.36
13. Meghalaya	53.39	76.09	75.81
14. Nagaland	64.29	86.50	93.82
15. Orissa	307.19	230.36	231.97
16. Punjab	49.28	81.98	93.11
17. Rajasthan	171.33	189.70	190.65
18. Sikkim	36.58	35.19	38.36
19. Tamil Nadu	141.94	187.92	207.84
20. Tripura	53.01	71.81	83.29
21. Uttar Pradesh	448.52	522.54	580.06
22. West Bengal	196.31	175.85	204.31
Total :	3139.75	3941.99	4159.09

**Car Confiscated by Collector of Customs
Calcutta**

4990. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5215 on 3 May, 1985 regarding car confiscated by Collector of Customs, Calcutta and state :

(a) the dates of (i) confiscation of the foreign Datsun Car ; (ii) the order issued for its repair ; and (iii) the auction for its disposal ;

(b) whether there were any other instances of confiscated foreign cars being repaired and road-tax paid for their use before putting there for public auction ;

(c) whether the belated request by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta for regularising his action was turned down by the Central Board of Excise and Customs ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not taking suitable action against the Collector for violating the rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) (i) The car was confiscated on 23.1.1983. (ii) Orders for its repair were issued on 12.4.1984. (iii) Disposal action started in November 1983. Sale by auction was tried seven times and through tender six times. The highest offer was received on 23.7.1985 and the car was sold.

(b) One mini-bus was registered in November 1985 to keep it ready for emergency use, by the Calcutta custom house.

(c) The confiscated car was kept road-worthy to meet emergent requirements of anti-smuggling work. There was therefore no question of any request from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta for regularising his action.

(d) In view of (c) above, the question does not arise.

Protocol Signed between India and German

4991. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a protocol signed by the Indo-German Joint Economic Commission on 1 September purports to open a long-awaited chapter in bilateral economic relations ;

(b) if so, whether the Indo-German Joint Economic Commission set up in 1978 with a task of airing bilateral economic issue and paving the way for a smoother implementation of mutual interest, was meeting for the sixth time ;

(c) if so, to what extent Indo German Joint Economic Commission made the purposeful decision which could help both the countries ;

(d) whether the latest protocol shows that there is a change in attitude of the Germans towards India ; and

(e) to what extent this change of attitude has helped in promoting the trade between the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No protocol was signed by the Indo-German Joint Economic Commission on the 1st Sept., 1985. However, on the 29th August, 1985, at the conclusion of the 6th Session of the Indo-FRG Joint Commission for Industrial and Economic Cooperation, the minutes of the Session were signed by the heads of the respective delegations.

(b) The above commission was meeting for the sixth time ;

(c) The commission was useful in airing issues of bilateral economic importance discussing them and in paving the way for a smooth implementation of bilateral economic issues ;

(d) and (e) The attitude of the Germans towards India remains as cordial as in the past, with increased interest in bilateral cooperation.

Import of Soda Ash through MMTC

4992. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have authorised the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to import 10,000 tonnes of Soda Ash to meet the needs of small-scale users like detergent and silicate units ;

(b) if so, whether the step was taken to eliminate mal practices by private trading houses in import of soda ash ;

(c) the other proposals that are being considered to bring down the prices of imported soda ash ; and

(d) whether Government are fully aware of the plight of small units dependent on private trading houses for imported soda ash supplies as domestic production is not sufficient to meet their requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Government have decided to allow minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to import 10,000 M.Ts of soda ash for off-the-shelf delivery to the small scale units who are not in a position to import the material themselves under OGL.

(c) and (d) In order to increase the supply of soda ash, additional capacity has been created to meet future demand. Duty has been substantially reduced on import of soda ash to enable the Actual Users to import the same at a reasonable price.

Indo-Swiss Joint Commission for Trade and industrial collaboration

4993. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-Swiss Joint Commission will identify areas of trade and industrial collaboration ;

(b) if so, whether bilateral trade between India and Switzerland has not shown the growth in regard to India's trade with the European Community ;

(c) if so, the main decisions taken in the Indo-Swiss Joint Commission meet in Berne ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the trade between the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) The Fourth Session of the Indo-Swiss Joint Commission held at Berne in September, 1985, among other things, identified the areas of expansion of bilateral trade. Several trade promotion measures were contemplated, particularly for product development and marketing. The need for transfer of technologies was stressed, keeping in view the scope for identifying new areas where Swiss know-how could be used and complemented by Indian partners.

India's exports to Switzerland were of the order of Rs. 116.97 crores in 1984-85 against exports to the extent of Rs. 95.63 crores effected during 1982-83. India's imports from Switzerland increased from Rs. 111.18 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 161.45 crores in 1984-85. Switzerland is not a member of the European Economic Community.

Imposition of variety of levies on the Minerals in the States

4994. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :

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

(a) whether the Union Government are concerned over the increasing tendency among the State Governments to impose a

variety of levies on the minerals produced in their States in an effort to improve their ways and means position ;

(b) whether the imposition of a fiscal burden on minerals by the State Governments is rendering mining operations more expensive ;

(c) whether the Mineral Advisory Council had advised the officials committee on the revision of royalty rate on various minerals and also to look into the cess and mineral rights tax imposed on the minerals by various States over and above royalty rates ;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have taken certain steps in this regard ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SMT. RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (e) The Mineral Advisory Council in its 22nd meeting held in New Delhi on 9.5.1985 recommended that the Committee to revise the rate of royalty on minerals should also look into the cess and mineral rights tax imposed on the minerals by various State Governments over and above royalty. Accordingly the matter has been referred to the Study Group on the Revision of Rates of Royalty. The Study Group has since finalised its deliberations and is expected to submit its report

shortly. The matter will be examined by Government on receipt of the report of the Study Group. However imposition of any fiscal burden adds to the cost of operations.

Progress made in Modernisation of Units of NTC (WBABO) Ltd. Calcutta.

4995. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by each units of N.T.C. (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta under modernisation both in the matter of civil construction/extension of existing premises and in the process of installation of new machines, etc. ; and

(b) the steps being contemplated to implement the projects expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Modernisation is a continuous process. A statement showing the amount sanctioned and implemented, in each textile unit, under NTC (WBABO) Ltd., as on 30th September, 1985, is given below.

(b) Implementation on modernisation is closely monitored and suitable action taken whenever necessary.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Mill	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Implemented
1	2	3	4
1.	Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills	362.83	340.98
2.	Central Cotton Mills	85.74	81.94
3.	Rampooria Cotton Mills	299.83	316.76
4.	Shree Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills	142.06	164.63
5.	Bangasri Cotton Mills	382.30	203.00
6.	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills	258.72	220.85

1	2	3	4
7.	Bengal Fine No. 1	209.67	197.83
8.	Manindra Cotton Mills	76.20	42.71
9.	Jyoti Weaving Mills	38.97	54.67
10.	Laxmi Narain Cotton Mills	226.41	219.02
11.	Arti Cotton Mills	331.12	240.50
12.	Kanoria Industries	94.21	75.87
13.	Bengal Textiles	342.40	144.06
14.	Bengal Fine No. 2	280.51	131.47
15.	Sodepur Cotton Mills	156.30	181.70
16.	Bihar Co-operatives	134.15	68.81
17.	Associated Industries	210.18	174.82
18.	Orissa Cotton Mills	320.72	297.57
	Central Testing Lab.	7.16	—
19.	Mohini Mills	27.26	—
	Total :	3986.74	3156.19

Support Price Fixed for Various Varieties of Cotton

4996. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the production of all varieties of cotton in our country in 1984-85 ;

(b) the annual requirement of various varieties of cotton required by all the mills ;

(c) the quantity of cotton of fine varieties imported in 1984-85 ;

(d) the support price fixed by Government for various varieties of cotton produced ; and

(e) whether the Cotton Corporation of India was able to purchase all the cotton produced, if so, the price paid to the growers in 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The production of cotton in the country during the 1984' cotton year was estimated at about 101.5 lakh bales.

(b) The requirement of textile mills during 1984-85 was estimated at about 86.5 lakh bales.

(c) A quantity of 75,000 bales of medium staple cotton was contracted for import during 1984-85 cotton season.

(d) The minimum support prices fixed for procurement of various varieties of Kapas during 1985-86 cotton ranges from Rs. 340/- per quintal (for Bengal Deshi) to Rs. 900/- per quintal for Suvin) for different varieties.

(e) The Cotton Corporation is not required to purchase all the cotton produced. However, it undertake price support

operate wherever the prices fall below the minimum support level. The average price paid by the Corporation on purchase of Kapas from farmers in the 1984-85 cotton season ranged from Rs. 476/- to Rs. 900/- per quintal for various varieties.

[*Translation*]

Target Fixed for Giving Loans to Unemployed Youths During Seventh Plan

4997. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed youths and the persons living below poverty line, who were given loans by the banks during the period from March, 1983 to October, 1985 ;

(b) the target laid down in the Seventh Five Year Plan regarding number of unemployed youths and persons living below poverty line to be given loans by the banks ;

(c) whether it is a fact that several persons living below poverty line in the villages of Bihar are not being given loans ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Scheme for providing Self-employment to the educated unemployed youths which was introduced in the year 1983 and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). Under the Self-employment Scheme, 2.42 lakh and 2.29 lakh beneficiaries were sanctioned loans by the commercial banks for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively. The Scheme has been extended for the year 1985-86 with a target of 2.5 lakh beneficiaries to be covered. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), more than 1.64 crore families were

assisted in the Sixth Plan period. For the year 1985-86 more than 7.7 lakh families were assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) upto September, 1985. As regards the targets under the IRDP during the Seventh Plan period the number of families to be covered is placed at 20 million.

(c) No, Sir. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme 19.23 lakh families were assisted during the Sixth Plan Period in the State of Bihar ; for the year 1985-86 1.19 lakh families were assisted upto September, 1985, in the same state.

(d) Does not arise.

Garment Exporting Firms Against whom offences have been proved.

4998. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to such garments exporting firms against whom offences have been proved during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the names of such firms ; and

(c) the details of the offences committed by those firms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A Statement of names of firms and details of the offences committed by them in respect of cases in which Apparel Export Promotion Council has taken action during the last three years is given below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Firm	Details of Offences Committed
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	M/s. Sara International, New Delhi.	Tampering of validity period in L/C.
2.	„ Top and Bottoms, New Delhi.	Wrong statement relating to loss of PPQ Certificate.
3.	„ Oasis Exports, New Delhi.	Mis-declaration that L/C was already with AEPC.
4.	„ Rene Diffusion Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Tampering of Inward Remittance Certificat.
5.	„ Mehra Associates, New Delhi	Tampering of Inward Remittance Certificate.
6.	„ Singh International, New Delhi	Forgery attempted in Berlin Fair Quota Order.
7.	„ Northern India Trading Co., New Delhi.	Tampering of Textile Committee Certificate.
8.	„ Pearl Agencies, New Delhi.	Tampering of validity period in L/C.
9.	„ Mathur Imports & Exports Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Unauthorised diversion of goods from Switzerland to West Germany.
10.	„ Switch Craft India, New Delhi.	Tampering with L/C.
11.	„ Old Town, Delhi.	Wrong Information furnished regarding Membership number.
12.	„ Sunlord Apparels Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Tampering with L/C.
13.	„ Continental Exports Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Tampering of validity period in L/C.
14.	„ Indo Impex, New Delhi.	Tampering of L/C.
15.	„ Ruchi Corporation, New Delhi.	Tampering of validity period in L/C.
16.	„ Fashion Export Corpn. of India New Delhi.	Tampering of validity period in L/C.
17.	„ Shakun International, Delhi.	Tampering of validity period in L/C.
18.	„ Shakuntalas Export House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Tampering of validity period in L/C.
19.	„ Jaidka Hosiery Factory Regd., Ludhiana.	Unauthorised export to Sweden for which no EIC was issued by AEPC.
20.	„ Indiana Export Corpn. New Delhi.	Change of category/description in the invoice but no tampering of E.C.
21.	„ Delfin Enterprises, New Delhi.	Change of Group No. in the invoice but no tampering of E.C.

(1)	(2)	(3)
22.	M/s. ANBEE, New Delhi.	Wrong statement relating to loss of PPQ.
23.	„ Gurukul Exports, New Delhi.	Tampering with L/C.
24.	„ Jay Dee Exports, Delhi.	Tampering with L/C.
25.	„ Gamens International, New Delhi.	Tampering with L/C.
26.	„ Patwari Exports Pvt. Ltd. Madras.	Unauthorised corrections in the mode of payment.
27.	„ Gupta Garments, Madras.	Unauthorised corrections in the shipping bill.
28.	„ Eves Garments, New Delhi.	Unauthorised export of sample consignment.
29.	„ Beverley Hills New Delhi.	Mis-declaration about balance in Inward Remittance Certificate.
30.	„ La Derniere Mode, New Delhi.	Mis-declaration about the balance in Inward Remittance Certificate.
31.	„ Big Bear, New Delhi.	Change of HL to PL in application.
32.	„ Gudiyaa Export Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Altered QC from HL to PL.
33.	„ You N Mee, New Delhi.	Mis-utilisation of Textile Committee's Certificate.
34.	„ Apollo Enterprises, New Delhi.	Tampering of validity period in L/C.
35.	„ J.K. Exports, New Delhi.	Tampering of validity period in L/C.
36.	„ Modern Knit Works, New Delhi.	Mis-declaration that Quota had not been issued.
37.	„ Hemla Embroidery Mills Pvt. Ltd., Haryana.	Submission of forged BG for PPQ.
38.	„ Impex International, Bombay.	Export of unauthorised Quantity.
39.	„ Indian Apparel Industries, New Delhi.	Export of unauthorised Quantity.
40.	„ Shivani Export Inc., New Delhi.	Export of unauthorised Quantity.
41.	„ Dadu Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Export of unauthorised quantity for which no EC was issued.
42.	„ Exports Merchants, New Delhi.	Export of unauthorised quantity for which no EC was issued.
43.	„ Handicraft Intl., Lucknow.	Export of unauthorised quantity for which no EC was issued.
44.	„ Bharat Intl., New Delhi.	Export of unauthorised quantity for which no EC was issued.
45.	„ Hari International, New Delhi.	Export of unauthorised quantity for which no EC was issued.
46.	„ Hari International, New Delhi.	Tampering with L/C.

(1)	(2)	(3)
47.	M/s. Business Associates India, New Delhi.	Export of unauthorised quantity for which no EC was issued.
48.	„ Expo Impo Linkers, New Delhi.	Export of unauthorised quantity for which no EC was issued.
49.	„ Eastern Silk Indl. Ltd., Calcutta.	Export of unauthorised quantity for which no EC was issued.
50.	„ Atex India, New Delhi.	Export of unauthorised quantity for which no EC was issued.
51.	„ Duggal and Bajaj, New Delhi.	Export of unauthorised quantity for which no EC was issued.
52.	„ You N Mee, New Delhi.	Export of unauthorised quantity for which no EC was issued.
53.	„ You N Mee, New Delhi.	Tampering with L/C.
54.	„ Alankar Mrkg. Association, New Delhi.	Export of unauthorised quantity for which no EC was issued.
55.	„ Gemini Overseas Ltd., Calcutta:	Export of unauthorised quantity for which no EC was issued.
56.	„ Daffodil's, New Delhi.	Export of unauthorised quantity for which no EC was issued.
57.	„ Amarpreet Entps. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.	Unauthorised export to Sweden for which no export Certificate was issued.
58.	Indira Intl., New Delhi.	Unauthorised export to Sweden for which no export Certificate was issued.
59.	„ Fashion Overseas, New Delhi.	Unauthorised export to U.K.
60.	„ Gokaldas Fashions, Bangalore.	Unauthorised export and tampering with export Certificate relating to France.
61.	„ Hinduja Knitwear, Bangalore.	Unauthorised export and tampering with export Certificate.
62.	„ Shivam International Co., Madras.	Tampering with quota certificate and clandestinely obtained quota for 4800 pcs. against the eligible qty, of 480 pcs.
63.	„ Stitch Art Exp. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	Unauthorised export to Sweden during 1980.
64.	„ Matty Krafts, Bombay.	Unauthorised export to U.K. during 1981.
65.	„ P & A Co., Calcutta.	Unauthorised export to U.K. during 1981.
66.	„ K. K. Intl., Bombay.	Unauthorised export to U.K. during 1981.
67.	„ Shakun Intl., Delhi.	Unauthorised export to Sweden during 1981.
68.	„ Mode International, New Delhi.	Unauthorised export to Sweden during 1981.
69.	„ Maharani Intl., New Delhi.	Tampering with L.C.
70.	„ Ana Exports, New Delhi.	Tampering with L.C.

(1)	(2)	(3)
71. M/s. Bhandari Hosiery, Ludhiana.		Certification allowed for consignment during 1982 were cleared against EC obtained subsequently for 1983 quota.
72. „ Goyal Dresses, Madras.		Certification allowed for consignment during 1982 were cleared against EC obtained subsequently for 1983 quota.
73. „ Assra Exports, New Delhi.		Falsification of document and mis-utilisation of L. C.
74. „ Sharma Clothiers, New Delhi.		Wrong declaration of Segment.
75. „ Tulips, New Delhi.		Submitted false declaration for seeking transfer of PPE.
76. „ Fabric Fashions, New Delhi.		Unauthorised transfer of PPE.
77. „ Fredbi Fashions, New Delhi.		Change of category/description in the Invoice.
78. „ Atex Overseas Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.		Unauthorised transfer of PPE.
79. „ Magnus Modes (I), New Delhi.		Unauthorised transfer of PPE.
80. „ Sovrin Knitworks, Faridabad.		Unauthorised transfer of PPE.
81. „ Palwell Exports (P) Ltd., New Delhi.		Unauthorised transfer of PPE.
82. „ Mars Enterprises, New Delhi.		False declaration for transfer of PPE.
83. „ Jay Pee Exports (P) Ltd., New Delhi.		False declaration for transfer of PPE.
84. „ Kashish Enterprises, New Delhi.		Tampering with Shipping Documents.
85. „ Paul Associates, New Delhi.		Unauthorised export of excess Quantity.
86. „ Poorvi Apparels Pvt. Ltd , New Delhi.		Tampering with Shipping Bill.
87. „ Regency Apparels, New Delhi.		Unauthorised export to U.S.A.
88. „ Hinduja Knitwear, Bangalore.		Forgery in Shipping Documents.
89. „ RMOB Intl. Trading Corpn., New Delhi.		Mis-declaration for obtaining recommended letter for visa.
90. „ Emm Gee Intl., New Delhi.		Unauthorised export to U.S.A. on the basis of forged export documents.
91. „ Calcutta Exports, Calcutta.		Unauthorised exports to Sweden.
92. „ Anand Brothers, Barielly.		Unauthorised export to Canada by forging export Certificate.
93. „ Summer Apparels, Delhi.		Wrong declaration of PPE.
94. „ Makisma, New Delhi.		Unauthorised transfer of PPE.
95. „ Manjusha Exports, New Delhi.		Claiming CCS by forging Bank Certificate and export documents.

(1)	(2)	(3)
96. „ The Instyle Club, New Delhi.		Unauthorised transfer of PPE.
97. „ Sanorita, New Delhi.		Wrong declaration to the Bank relating to loss of Bank Certificate.
98. „ Gokaldas Fashions, Bangalore.		Falsification of Shipping Documents.
99. „ Atlas Exporters, Bombay.		Tampering with Shipping Documents.
100. „ P & A Co., Calcutta.		Export of unauthorised quantity to Italy for which no export Certificate issued by AEPC.
101. „ Raunaq Intl., New Delhi.		Unauthorised export under Cat. 3 to Canada during 1981 by way of forging export Certificate.
102. „ Monu Intl., Delhi.		Submitted forged/bogus proof of shipment.

SOURCE : Apparel export Promotion Council 85,XII,18.

Cheap Wool Blankets to Poor People :

4999. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether cheap blankets made wool or jute have been made available to poor people by Government during the current winter season ;

(b) if so, the prices thereof ; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to make these cheap blankets available in super bazars and Khadi Gramodyog etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) In order to make available cheap woollen blankets to poor people, shoddy blankets and balankets made from indigenous wool have been fully exempted from the payment of excise duty. Jute blankets have so far not come in commercial use.

(b) There is no statutory control on the prices of woollen textiles.

(c) Woollen blankets manufactured by Khadi and Village Industries Sector are sold through sales outlets of Khadi and Village Industries Commission mainly by Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans and Gandhi Ashrams

etc. A rebate of 10% has been allowed for a period of 90 days for the year 1985-86. Cheap woollen blankets are also sold by Super Bazar.

Cases of Heroin Racket Detected in Bombay and Delhi.

5000. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the cases of heroin racket detected in Bombay and Delhi during the last two years ;

(b) the details of the persons arrested for being involved in these rackets ;

(c) the details of the gangs found carrying on illegal trade in collusion with foreigners ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) and (b) The number of cases of heroin racket detected in Bombay and Delhi during the last two years and persons arrested therefor are as under :—

City	1984		1985* (upto 30.11.1985)			
	No of cases	No. of persons arrested	No. of cases		No. of persons arrested	
			Indian	Foreigner	Indian	Foreigner
Bombay	15	3	15	27	29	9
Delhi	36	20	16	32	38	2

(NOTE : *Figures for 1985 provisional)

(c) and (d) The information regarding details of gangs found carrying on illegal trade in collusion with foreigners is not readily available. The time and labour involved in collecting the same will not be commensurate with the results. All the traffickers arrested in cases of smuggling of heroin were proceeded against and prosecuted under the relevant laws.

[English]

Closing of Illegal Mining Operation in Haryana

5001. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

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

(a) whether a number of mines are being illegally operated in Haryana ;

(b) if so, the names of the places where such mines are in operation ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to close down these illegal mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SMT. RAMDULARI SINHA) (a) to (c) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in Productivity of TISCO

5002. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tata Iron and Steel Company has succeeded in increasing productivity by about 30 per cent through its research and development programme as reported in the 'Telegraph' Calcutta of 19 November, 1985 ; and

(b) if so, whether Government consider purchase of this technology for their steel plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) and (b) TISCO have reported that they are striving for a 15% increase in productivity at their blast furnaces with the help of various measures to improve raw material supplies such as sizing and screening of iron ore, jigging of ore fines, better washing of coking coal and increase in proportion of sinter. They also propose to introduce stamp charging of coal.

The measures being taken by TISCO are in the nature of better operational practices. SAIL is also taking similar measures to improve its productivity and does not feel the need of purchase of technology from TISCO.

Smuggling Activities in the Border Districts of Kutch in Gujarat.

5003. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggler spyneux has been detected in the border districts of Kutch in Gujarat ;

(b) whether this nexus has resulted in growing anti-social and anti-national activities in these border districts ; and

(c) what steps have been taken to prevent the activities of smugglers in collusion with spies in these border districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) and (b) Reports received by the Government indicate that Kutch region in Gujarat State

continues to be vulnerable to smuggling activities. No case of espionage was detected in the Kutch district of Gujarat in 1984. However, one such case was detected from Lakhpat (Kutch) border in 1985, in which four persons, one Pak national and three Indian nationals, were found indulging in espionage activities.

(c) Border patrolling and surveillance have been intensified to prevent such activities in the region. Anti-smuggling drive in the region has also been intensified to check smuggling activities. The trends in smuggling and seizures made are also kept under constant review for taking appropriate remedial measures in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities.

Stringent action is taken against persons found involved in smuggling activities both departmentally as well as through prosecution in Courts. Apart from confiscation of goods involved and imposition of personal penalties, in appropriate cases preventive detention under the COFEPOSA Act is also resorted to.

Representation Regarding Exemption of excise duty on engines from Co-operation of Fishermen

5004. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the marine engines of more than 150 H.P. used by fishermen are exempted from Central Excise duty on high speed diesel, whereas engines of less than 150 H.P. are not entitled for such exemption ;

(b) whether 'Thana Jilha Machhimar Madhyavarti Sahakari Sangh, Maryadit' a cooperative of fishermen, has sent a communication to the Prime Minister on 27th November, 1985 seeking exemption on excise duty on engines with less than 150 H. P. ; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) At present refined diesel oil and diesel oil, not otherwise specified, used in fishing vessel designed for deep sea fishing, which is not less than 13.7 metres in length and not less than 150 B.H.P. is entitled to exemption from 50% of the excise duty leviable on such diesel oil. A further excise duty relief out of the other 50% of the excise duty on diesel oil is available in those cases of such deep sea fishing vessels where necessary proof of export of shrimp is produced within a stipulated time period.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The question of extending the present excise duty concession on diesel oil used in deep sea fishing vessels to the smaller fishing boats was earlier examined by the Government, but it was not found to be feasible. However, it has been decided to re-examine the said request. A decision will be taken shortly.

Proposal to allow Companies to Launch cumulative Convertible Preference Shares

5005. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to allow companies to launch cumulative convertible preference shares to attract more investments from the public ;

(b) if so, what in the Government's view are the advantages of this scheme ; and

(c) whether it would affect the flow of equity risk capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Guidelines for issue of the convertible cumulative preference shares were issued by the Government and laid on the Table of the House on 19th August, 1985.

(b) The cumulative convertible preference shares have the following advantages to the investing public over the existing financial instruments ;—

- (i) The investors are assured of a stable 10% dividend from the date of allotment ;
- (ii) The entire issue of cumulative convertible preference would be convertible into equity shares between the end of 3 years and 5 years ;
- (iii) On conversion of preference shares into equity shares, the right to receive arrears of dividend, if any, on the preference shares upto the date of conversion will accrue to the holder of the equity shares on such conversion. The holder of the equity shares shall be entitled to receive the arrears of dividend as and when the company makes profit and is able to declare such dividend ;
- (iv) The preference shares would have voting rights, as applicable to preference shares under the Companies Act, 1956 ; and
- (v) By the proposed conversion into equity the preference shares will also participate in the capital appreciation, if any, on the equity shares of the company.

(c) No, Sir.

Collection of Equity Capital and Deposits by Leasing Companies

5006. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of leasing companies are now collecting equity capital and also deposits from the public ;

(b) if so, whether the Reserve Bank of India has given them permission to do so ;

(c) whether these leasing companies would come under regulations regarding deposits applicable to non-banking companies ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) According to press reports a number of equipment leasing companies have been coming out with issues of equity shares and also collecting deposits from the public.

(b) Reserve Bank of India's prior permission is not required.

(c) The provisions of Reserve Bank's directions issued to non-banking financial companies have been extended to equipment leasing companies with effect from 1st September, 1985.

(d) Equipment leasing companies, the principal business of which is leasing of equipment or the financing of such activities may also accept deposits for a minimum period of six months and a maximum period not exceeding thirty-six months. These companies can pay a maximum interest on deposits at the rate of 15% per annum. An equipment leasing company can accept deposits the aggregate amount of which together with those amounts by way of debentures and Bank's and Institutional borrowings shall not exceed ten times its net owned funds. The companies are required to maintain minimum liquid assets which shall not be less than 10% of the deposits outstanding on any day as in the case of a hire purchase or housing finance company.

Result of Investment Made in Public and Private Sectors by Non-Resident Indians

5007. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the investment made so far by the non-resident Indians in the public sector and the private sector in the country ; and

(b) the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) On the basis of information received from the Reserve Bank of India, the investment made so far by the non-resident Indians in the public sector and the private sector in the country is as follows :

	(Rs. in crores)
(i) Direct Investment (proposals approved)	419.33
(ii) Portfolio Investment (Actual purchase of shares/debentures)	51.94

**Concession of Textile Mill in Modi Nagar on
the Pattern of Gujarat Formula**

5008. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the textile mills in Modinagar (Uttar Pradesh) have restarted working ;

(b) the loss of production and Government revenue owing to their closure for the past two to three years ;

(c) whether Government propose to offer them concessions similar to Gujarat formula ; and

(d) whether there are other proposals under consideration of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) As per the reports received from Textile Commissioner, three textile mills in Modinagar viz. Modern Spinneres Ltd., Vishal Syntex Ltd. and Modi Textiles Ltd. are closed.

(b) Total estimated loss in Production due to closure of these units is about 11500 kgs. of yarn and 7900 metres of cloth. Loss in revenue due to closure of these units has not been estimated.

(c) and (d) A rehabilitation package for the revival of these units has been worked out.

**Scheme for Beautification and Upgradation
of Steel Cities**

5009. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme for the beautification and upgradation of steel cities ;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the above programme ;

(c) whether Steel City, Rourkela is proposed to be upgraded and beautified under the above programme ;

(d) if so, the schemes prepared and the funds allocated therefor ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) Beautification and maintenance of Steel Cities is a continuing process under the annual development and maintenance programmes. Funds are provided keeping in view the requirements.

(c) to (e) There is no specific proposal for upgradation and further beautification of Rourkela Steel City. A number of steps have already been taken to beautify the City. Works leading to beautification and maintenance will continue to be undertaken within the overall budget provisions.

**Loan Applications Pending with Different
Branches of United Bank of India
in Orissa**

5010. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Bank of India has laid down a new working norm to clear the loan applications within a short period ;

(b) if so, the norms laid down by the United Bank of India in this respect ; and

(c) the number of loan applications pending in the different branches of the United Bank of India in Orissa as on 30 June, 1985 and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) United Bank of India has reported that they have not laid down any new working norm for clearing loan applications. The Bank is, however, regularly monitoring the disposal of loan applications to ensure that they are cleared according to the norms prescribed by Reserve Bank of India.

(c) The total number of loan applications pending in the different branches of the bank in Orissa as on 30th June, 1985 is 1340, out of which 412 relate to Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD P), 20 to the self-employment Scheme, 446 to other Government Sponsored Schemes, 24 to small scale industries (SSI), 330 to Agricultural loan, 76 to other priority sector advances and 32 to traditional loan cases.

Assistance Under "TDF" Schemes by 'IDBI'

5011. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the cases cleared/approved by the Ministry of Industry under the Technical Development Fund (TDF) Schemes during the Sixth Five Year, Plan period have not received assistance from the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) ;

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

(c) the number of applications for assistance under the Technical Development Fund Schemes received by Industrial Development Bank of India during Sixth Five Year Plan and the number of cases in which assistance was actually provided by IDBI ;

(d) the investments involved in (c) above ; and

(e) the state-wise break-up of (c) and (d) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (e) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, it had received 409 applications seeking assistance under the Technical Development Fund Scheme. It had sanctioned assistance to 400 applications involving a total assistance of Rs. 86.14 crores. State-wise break-up is given in the statement below.

Assistance in respect of 9 cases could not be considered by IDBI for want of necessary information from the concerned units within reasonable time and/or on account of unsatisfactory past record of performance of the units.

Statement.

(Rs. in crores)

(July-June) Sanctions	1980-81			1981-82			1982-83		
	No.	Project cost	Amount sanctioned	No.	Project cost	Amount sanctioned	No.	Project cost	Amount sanctioned
(1) Andhra Pradesh	(2) 4	(3) 0.86	(4) 0.57	(5) 2	(6) 0.63	(7) 0.46	(8) 3	(9) 0.36	(10) 0.27
2. Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20	0.14
4. Gujarat	12	3.40	1.85	16	4.83	3.05	8	2.55	2.35
5. Haryana	1	0.43	0.34	5	1.19	0.94	1	0.66	0.50
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Karnataka	3	0.64	0.43	6	0.89	0.65	2	1.09	0.70
9. Kerala	2	0.38	0.25	5	0.70	0.51	1	0.37	0.28
10. Madhya Pradesh	6	1.20	1.00	1	0.36	0.27	2	1.23	0.70
11. Maharashtra	18	4.99	3.10	25	6.40	4.90	17	8.39	4.92
12. Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Punjab	2	0.58	0.34	4	0.50	0.30	2	0.65	0.13
17. Rajasthan	—	—	—	1	0.25	0.16	3	0.83	0.63
18. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	23	6.70	4.52	28	5.54	3.87	12	5.61	3.47
20. Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	2	0.22	0.15	2	0.36	0.28	2	0.92	0.59
22. West Bengal	2	0.52	0.36	4	0.41	0.31	2	1.48	0.35
23. Union Territories (New Delhi)	—	—	—	3	0.51	0.33	—	—	—
Total :	75	19.92	12.91	101	22.57	16.03	56	24.34	15.03

(Rs. in crores)

Sanctions	1983-84			1984-85			Total		
	No.	Project cost	Amount Sanctioned	No.	Project cost	Amount Sanctioned	No.	Project cost	Amount Sanctioned
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. Andhra Pradesh	6	1.54	1.10	5	2.23	1.94	18	5.62	4.34
2. Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Bihar	—	—	—	1	0.07	0.06	2	0.27	0.20
4. Gujarat	7	2.47	1.56	6	2.27	1.35	49	15.52	10.16
5. Haryana	4	1.92	1.19	4	0.38	0.77	15	4.58	3.74
6. Himachal Pradesh	1	0.40	0.31	—	—	—	1	0.40	0.31
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Karnataka	4	1.69	1.21	4	0.83	0.64	19	5.14	3.63
9. Kerala	1	0.23	0.13	1	0.51	0.40	10	2.19	1.57
10. Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	2	1.61	1.19	11	4.40	3.16
11. Maharashtra	34	9.80	7.01	42	15.67	11.42	136	45.25	31.35
12. Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Punjab	1	0.34	0.23	—	—	—	8	2.07	1.00
17. Rajasthan	2	0.97	0.73	2	0.77	0.58	8	2.82	2.10
18. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	11	3.83	2.51	13	4.83	3.15	87	26.51	17.52
20. Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	3	0.53	0.29	4	3.60	2.17	13	5.63	3.48
22. West Bengal	3	0.64	0.45	7	3.68	1.78	18	6.73	3.25
23. Union Territories (New Delhi)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.51	0.33
Total :	77	24.36	16.72	91	36.45	25.45	400	127.64	86.14

**Decline in Recovery Rate of Bank Loan
for Agriculture**

5012. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recovery rate of bank loan for agriculture is declining ;

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

(c) the steps taken to speed up recoveries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) and (b) The recovery performance of public sector banks in case of Direct Agricultural Advances during the last three years is as follows :—

Year	% recovery to Demand
June 1982	52.2
June 1983	53.2
June 1984	51.6

The reasons for poor recovery are wilful default, drought and other natural calamities, lack of infrastructural facilities, improper formulation and appraisal of schemes, underfinancing, inadequate follow up action.

(c) The performance of public sector banks in the field of recovery is being regularly monitored. The banks having adverse recovery position have been advised to gear to their machinery for prompt recovery of their dues. The banks have also been advised to continue to bring about farther refinement in their methods of appraisal and follow up of credit to minimise incidence of overdues and Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions in this regard.

**Suggestion for Major Policy Changes in
the Export of Garments :**

5013. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Apparel Export Promotion Council has suggested major policy changes in the export of garments ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) to (c) The Apparel Export Promotion Council had made certain recommendations on the Export Entitlement Distribution Policy for garments and knitwear for 1986. The Government had announced the Export Entitlement Distribution Policy for 1986 after taking into account the recommendations of the Apparel Export Promotion Council. After the announcement of the policy, certain changes such as accepting one time affidavit and removal of the condition of order number in the letter of Credit have been made on the recommendations of the Apparel Export Promotion Council.

Holding of Credit Camps by Nationalised Banks

5014. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided that the nationalised banks will hold loan melas (credit camps) every month ;

(b) if so whether the representatives of the State Government and the Parliamentary constituencies concerned will be associated with these melas camos ; and

(c) whether any targets or guidelines for implementing anti-poverty programme have been laid down for the public sector banks ?

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

(b) Question doesn't arise.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines to nationalised banks that applications relating to beneficiaries of anti-poverty programme like I.R.D.P. be disposed of within a period of 14 days. It is proposed to provide assistance to 20 million beneficiary households under I.R.D.P during the Seventh Plan period.

Seizure of Undisclosed Assets

5015. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount recovered out of tax arrears by attachment and sale of assets of defaulters during the last three years ;

(b) the number of searches and seizures effected upto June, 1985 ; and

(c) the value of undisclosed assets seized during these searches and seizures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The information regarding amount recovered by way of attachment of movable and immovable property and sale of movable and immovable property during the last three years is as under :—

A. Attachment of Movable Property

1982-83	1983-84	1984-85**
Rs. 486438	Rs. 471231	Rs. 87765

B. Attachment of Immovable property

1982-83	1983-84	1984-85**
Rs. 641802	Rs. 769902	Rs. 637305

C. Sales of Movable and Immovable property

1982-83	1983-84	1984-85**
Rs. 4248	Rs. 244093	Rs. 6137

**The figures are provisional.

(b) and (c) : *No. of searches effected from 1.1.85 to 30.6.85*
3225

Value of assets seized from 1.1.85 to 30.6.85
Rs. 17.54 crores.

[Translation]

Objections of Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.

5016. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited was set up in the country ;

(b) the objectives of its setting up and the role assigned to it vis-a-vis role of various exploring agencies in the country ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited has been successful in achieving the objectives ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if no, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SMT. RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) and (b) Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. was established on 21st October, 1972, under the Companies Act, 1956, by transferring the functions of Mineral exploration and the related equipments and personnel from the Geological Survey of India. The primary object of the formation of the Company was to give a commercial bias to mineral exploration and to bridge the gap between initial discovery, and eventual exploitation of mineral deposits. After the Geological Survey of India has done the preliminary location of the mineral deposits and the service mapping of the area, it becomes the task of MECL to establish whether the mineral deposit is of good quality and exists in sufficient quantities as to be economically

mineable with the available current technology. Mining and Geology Departments of various State Governments are also doing exploration of minerals in their respective areas.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. MECL has been successful in achieving its objectives. Some examples of its achievements are :—

(A) Establishment of economically viable deposits of 17,653 million tonnes (m.t.) of various minerals such as coking coal 6493 m.t., non-coking coal 6954 m.t., Copper-lead-zinc ore 295 m.t., iron ore 1972 m.t., nickel ore 65 m.t., limestone 128 m.t., Dolomite 53.70 m.t. flouspar 0.77 m.t., graphite 1.32 m.t., sand 62.78 m.t, gold 1.47 m.t. and bauxite 1626 m.t.

(B) The Company's work has led to the establishment of a large number of mines in different parts of the country. Important investment decisions have been taken by a number of different organisations including NALCO and Hindustan Copper Ltd. on the basis of the reports made by MECL.

(C) At present, the Company is continuing its exploration activities in more than 40 projects. MECL has kept in mind goals of national importance when taking up promotional exploration. During the 7th Five Year Plan, MECL proposes to do 23.25 lakh metres of drilling and 1.35 lakh metres of exploratory mining.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Installation of Aluminium Plants in 7th Five Year Plan

5017. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of aluminium is much less than the requirement ;

(b) if so, the shortage thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The marginal gap between demand and indigenous production is made good by arranging imports as follows :—

	Indigenous production (in tonnes)	Imports by MMTC (in tonnes)
1984-85	276,492	56,094
1985-86	173,737	23,759
(up to November)		

(c) During the VII Five Year Plan, National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) project with a capacity of 218,000 tonnes per annum of aluminium will go into production, and the captive power plant of Bharat Aluminium Company (BALCO) will also be completed so that it is not dependent on the power from the State Electricity Board.

Sickness of Powerloom due to Reduction in duty of Staple Fibre

5018. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government by reducing duties on staple fibre and by not reducing duties on filament yarn has helped in transfer of the sickness from mill sector to powerloom sector.

(b) if so, the proposal of Government to remove the sickness of the mill sector without causing any sickness to the powerloom sector ; and

(c) the details of these proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. The users of polyester filament yarn did not for a while lift polyester filament yarn on account of its high prices. The manufacturers of filament yarn were thus obliged to reduce the price sharply on about 1st November 1985. With this price reduction the situation is expected to normalise soon,

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Enquiry Against J. T. D. C. Officials

5019. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inordinate delay in initiating action against the charge-sheeted officers of India Tourism Development Corporation, the officials concerned have either been acquitted or lesser punishment has been awarded to them ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the delay was due to proof of corruption having been lost with the passage of time ;

(d) whether is it also a fact that in some cases minor penalty has been imposed although Vigilance Department had recommended major penalty ; and

(e) if so, the details of such cases and reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) The Vigilance Division of ITDC conducts preliminary investigation in respect of the cases referred to them with a view to establishing whether the cases warrant initiation of disciplinary action. On the basis of such preliminary investigation, Vigilance Division makes suggestions to the Competent Disciplinary Authority as to whether major penalty or minor penalty action should be initiated. As per the decision taken by the Competent Disciplinary Authority, the concerned employees are issued charge sheet proposing major or minor penalty action against them. Penalties are imposed by the Competent Disciplinary

Authority after considering the explanation of the concerned employees in response to the charge sheets or on the basis of the findings of the Enquiry Officer appointed for conducting regular departmental enquiries as per the procedure laid down in ITDC Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules, 1978.

Moderate Rate Hotel Accommodation at Darjeeling

5020. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether middle class domestic tourists are finding it difficult to get moderate rate hotel accommodation at Darjeeling ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to construct moderate rate hotels at Darjeeling through India Tourism Development Corporation ;

(c) the number of India Tourism Development Corporation hotels at present at Darjeeling ; and

(d) the tariff thereof and whether the same are within the means of middle class domestic tourists ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Department of Tourism has received no complaints regarding shortage of accommodation at Darjeeling for budget tourists. There are about 40 establishments including tourist lodges which cater to the needs of the budget tourists. The difficulty, if any, in finding middle class accommodation at Darjeeling is seasonal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

Exploitation by Coffee Curing Firms in Karnataka

5021. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the coffee curing firms in Karnataka are dictating terms to the Coffee Board ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to end the exploitation of curers and the shortage of installed capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Although temporary problems have arisen from time to time with regard to curing, as in the case of any other industrial activity, Coffee Board has taken action to provide for increased curing capacity to meet demand. Action has been taken against curing firms who have been found to have violated norms and attempts are being made for modernisation to ensure better quality of service.

Losses in Hotels Run by India Tourism Development Corporation

5022. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of hotels run by India Tourism Development Corporation are incurring heavy losses due to poor occupancy and high cost of maintenance ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the big hotels in Delhi like Akbar Hotel have been converted into Union Government Offices due to poor occupancy ;

(c) whether Government propose to leasing out these India Tourism Development Corporation hotels running in losses to private sector ; and

(d) the reason for losses in India Tourism Development Corporation hotels when private hotels are running on profit ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d) Out of 24 hotels of ITDC, twelve hotels incurred losses during the

year 1984-85 due to setting up of three new hotels in Delhi which are under gestation period entailing financial burden on account of heavy interest and depreciation ; surplus hotel accommodation in certain cities ; and location of certain hotels for purely promotional purposes.

A proposal regarding use of Akbar Hotel by the Ministry of External Affairs is under consideration of the Government.

ITDC has no proposal to lease out any of its hotels to the private sector.

Compensatory Allowances to Employees Posted at Hill Stations

5023. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the resentment among the Central Government employees posted at the hill stations regarding the various poor compensatory allowances paid to them as compared to their counterparts in the State Government services ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered their demand for giving them compensatory allowances at par with those given to the state Government employees and taken any decision in this regard ;

(c) if so, the nature of decision and the subsequent steps taken to remove the grievance ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the demand would be referred to the Fourth Pay Commission and if already referred the date on which it was done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Compensatory Allowances such as Hill Compensatory and Winter Allowances are being paid to the Central Government employees posted at Hill Stations in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. The 4th pay

Commission is already going into the entire gamut of pay and allowances and other conditions of service of Central Government employees. The question of revision of these allowances will be considered in the light of recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission on its receipt.

The Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance is also granted to the Central Government employees posted in areas which are considered difficult and remote. These include hill areas also. In the matter of classification of areas for grant of this allowance the Government of India do not follow the rates at which State Government pay Special Compensatory Allowance to their own employees but only adopt the State Governments classification of areas for admissibility of this allowance and the rates are determined keeping in view the implications at national level. This allowance is admissible in specific places in Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, etc. Recently the position was reviewed and revised orders have been issued in respect of some areas in Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Complaints regarding obtaining of loans under self-employment scheme in Gujarat

5024. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government and Bank authorities have received complaints that some unscrupulous persons are obtaining loans under self-employment scheme through unfair means ;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints and incidents happened during 1 January, 1984 to 30 November, 1985 in Rajkot, Bhavanagar, Kutch, Amreli and Junagarh districts of Gujarat ;

(c) the particulars of the persons who took such loans by cheating the banks ; and

(d) the action taken against these persons as well as for getting back the amount of loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (d) The present data reporting system from banks does not generate data in the manner asked for. However, in a Scheme which is being implemented on a large scale throughout the country, there may be a few instances of complaints regarding delay, non-sanctioning of loans/faulty distribution of loans/availment of loans by ineligible persons and mis-utilisation of loans etc. Specific instances/complaints whenever received, are got looked into for taking suitable remedial action.

Grant of loans under self-employment scheme in Gujarat Districts

5025. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government and various nationalised banks have since simplified the procedures so that educated unemployed could get loans and grants from banks under the self-employment scheme without such difficulty ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of educated unemployed given bank loans by various nationalised banks during 1st January, 1984 to 30 November, 1985 in Rajkot, Bhavanagar, Amreli, Kutch, Junagarh and Jamnagar districts of Gujarat ;

(d) the number of persons applied for loans during the said period and in how many cases loans were rejected and the reasons for rejection ; and

(e) the target to grant such loans during 1986 and 1987 by each banks in above districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the scheme for providing self-employment to the Educated unemployed Youth which was introduced in the year 1983. The Reserve Bank of India have issued suitable guidelines to streamline the procedures for

granting loans to youths under Self-Employment Scheme from time to time. Under the Scheme, the banks have not to ask for owners' contribution in the form of margin money or seek collateral security or third party guarantee for the loan. The security for the bank will be the assets created out of the bank finance. The banks were advised to delegate adequate discretionary powers to branch managers in respect of cases sponsored under the Scheme so that loans could be sanctioned by them without making a reference to higher authorities. In each district a Task Force has been constituted to process the applications received and to recommend suitable cases to the bank branches. The loan proposals are to be disposed of by the Branch Manager within 14 days from the date of receipt.

(c) and (d) The data reporting system from banks does not generate data in the manner asked for. As per the information available, data relating to the number of applications sanctioned for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 in respect of concerned districts are given below :

Name of the district	1983-84	1984-85
Rajkot	799	197
Bhavnagar	404	335
Amreli	1:0	184
Kutch	568	122
Junagarh	328	149
Jamnagar	*NR	196

(*The information relating to Jamnagar District for the year 1983-84 was not received in the Office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries).

(e) The operative period of the Scheme has been extended for 1985-86 only. As such the question of fixing targets for the years 1986 and 1987 does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Filling up of Quota of SC/ST in Bharat Aluminium Co., Korba

5026. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which quota reserved in Bharat Aluminium Company, Korba for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been adhered to ; and

(b) the action being taken to fill the reserved quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, Korba has on its rolls adequate number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Group 'C' and Group 'D' categories in accordance with the reservation policy of the Government. However, it was not possible to induct adequate number from these communities in technical and key posts in Group 'A' and Group 'B' categories due to non-availability of qualified candidates during the construction stage. The Company has already resorted to open advertisements inviting applications exclusively from these communities for induction as Management Trainees. The Company is also making every endeavour to help to raise the level of representation of these communities in the higher grade posts.

[*English*]

Builders of Sky Scrapers and Buyers of Flats sold by them

5027. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sample study has been conducted to find out the original assets of the builders of sky scrapers and the buyers of flats sold by them or of the real or fictitious incumbants of the so called cooperative group housing societies or of agencies providing finances for houses with a view to unearth the black-money ;

(b) if so, whether this has helped in finding out their illegal assets ; and

(c) whether some information has been collected regarding the method being used by these elements for amassing the black-money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Government have not conducted any such study. However, whenever definite information comes to the notice of the Income-tax Department, appropriate action is taken.

[*Translation*]

**Export of Statues and other Paintings
from Gaya District, Bihar**

5028. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhubani paintings, statues and other things made of stone by artisans of village, Pathalkati of Gaya District have been considered for export ; and

(b) if not, whether the Ministry propose to take any measures to develop the afore-said steone-art which has been prevalent since the times of Ashoka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Requirement of Raw Jute for Nationalised Jute Mills

5029. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government persuaded Indian Jute Manufacturers Association or private jute mill owners to build up a buffer stock of raw jute ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the requirement of raw jute for nationalised jute mill ;

(e) whether the total requirements are supplied by the Jute Corporation of India ;

(f) if so, the details thereof ; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (c) A Statement is given below.

(d) to (g) The entire requirements of raw jute of National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Mills are supplied by the Jute Corporation of India (JCI). National Jute Manufacturers Corporation (NJMC) is reported to have placed an indent with JCI for purchase of raw jute for meeting their requirements during the current jute season.

Statement

(a) to (c) An order dated 6.9.85 was issued by the Jute Commissioner under clause 9A of Jute (Licensing and Control) Order, 1961 on 54 working private sector jute mills, directing them to build up stocks of raw jute equivalent to six weeks and ten weeks consumption requirements by 30.9.85 and 31.10.85 respectively. The time limit for building up 10 weeks' level of raw jute has been extended from 31.10.1985 to 15.11.1985. Jute mills who had already built up 10 weeks, stock level as on 31.10.1985 in compliance with his directive of 6.9.85 were also directed not to allow such stocks to go below this level a any time during November, 1985. By another order dated 29.11.85 jute mills have been directed to maintain not less than 10 weeks stocks level upto 31.12.1985. Out of 54 jute mills to whom directive was issued by Jute Commissioner, 28 mills complied with the directive by building up stocks equivalent to 6 weeks consumption level and above as on 30.9.1985. As on 31.10.1985, 34 mills had built up stocks 10 weeks and above consumption level.

Administrative measures have been taken by Jute Commissioner against defaulting mill by debarring them from B. Twill quota allocation for the month of November, 1985. This had had a salutary effect and there has recently been perceptible improvement in stock-building efforts by defaulting mills.

Buffer Stock of Raw Jute

5030. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute Corporation India started purchasing raw jute in September, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Jute Corporation of India has built up a buffer stock of raw jute this year in addition to the requirements of nationalised jute mills ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Jute Corporation of India started purchasing

raw jute from early August, 1985 and have made a record purchase of about 20 lakh bales up to 11.12.1985, in association with the State Cooperatives. Further purchases are in progress.

(c) to (e) Besides meeting the raw jute requirements of NJMC mills, Jute Corporation of India, in association with State Cooperatives, is purchasing raw jute under price support operation to protect the interests of jute growers.

Purchase of Raw Jute by JCI

5031. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state ;

(a) the quantity of raw jute purchased by the Jute Corporation of India upto the end of November, 1985, month-wise figure of State-wise purchase ;

(b) whether the above purchase amounts to 33 per cent of production of raw jute this year ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor :

(d) whether the above purchase was made at the rate of minimum support price plus Rs. 25/- ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) and (c) Assuming that about 75% of the estimated crop of 85—90 lakh bales has arrived in the market by mid-December 1985, the total procurement made upto 12.12.1985 by JCI/Cooperatives works out to about 30—32 per cent. Further purchases are in progress.

(d) and (e) Jute Corporation of India purchased a total quantity of about 1.34 lakh bales under its limited commercial operation within the price band of Rs. 25/- per quintal above the minimum statutory price fixed by the Government.

Statement

The total quantity of raw purchased by Jute Corporation of India in association with Cooperatives, month-wise during the current jute season upto 12.12 85 is as under :—

Month	(Qty. in lakh bales of 180 Kgs. each)		
	JCI	Cooperatives	Total
August	0.26	0.03	0.29
September	2.91	1.10	4.01
October	4.75	2.26	7.01
November	4.17	2.89	7.06
December	1.14	0.82	1.96
(upto 12.12.85)			
Total :	13.23	7.10	20.33

Details of State-wise purchases upto 12.12.85 are as under :—

States	Purchases
West Bengal	13.33
Assam	2.80
Bihar	2.44
Orissa	0.62
Meghalaya	0.11
Tripura	0.68
Andhra Pradesh	0.33
U. P.	0.02
Total :	20.33

Preparation of Black Lists of Customs Officials in the Ports of Cochin, Mangalore, Madras, Bombay etc.

5032. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether independent investigation teams are sent by his Ministry to investigate and prepare the black list of Customs officials in the ports of Cochin, Mangalore, Madras, Bombay etc. ;

(b) whether their reports have been submitted ; and

(c) if so, the details of their investigations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) There is no black list of Customs officials prepared by the Ministry nor are any investigations made for this purpose. However, the Department prepares lists of gazetted officers jointly with C.B.I. in respect of whose integrity there are complaints or suspicions. These lists are under constant review.

Amendment of Income Tax Act Exempting Presumptive Income from Residential House

5033. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several State Governments and the Central Council for Urban Development and Local Government have time and again requested the Government to exempt the 'presumptive income' for at least one residential house actually used for dwelling by an individual, from the levy of income tax ;

(b) if so, whether any steps are contemplated by the Union Government to amend the Income Tax Act so as to implement the aforesaid recommendations in the near future with a view to rationalise the tax structure and encourage those people living in urban areas to build more houses for their own use ; and

(c) if no, the reasons for not acceding to the aforesaid proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a), (b) and (c) This Ministry has received a proposal to totally exempt the income from a self occupied property. This proposal had emanated from the recommendation made by the Central Council of Ministers of Local Government, Urban Development and Housing. The proposal is under the consideration of the Government. The decision in respect of the proposal will be reflected in the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill to be introduced in the Parliament next year.

Supply of Iron Scrap to Metal Scrap Trade Corporation

5034. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum and value of iron-scrap supplied to the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation in last three years by the Bombay Port Trust (BPT) ;

(b) whether it is a fact that BPT has suspended the supply of iron scraps with the result that the activities of 40 units have stopped ship breaking ; and

(c) if so, the effect thereof on the labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c) The Government are not aware of any supply of iron scrap to Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC) by the Bombay Port Trust (BPT). However, BPT has requested MSTC not to import foreign flag ships for breaking for delivery at Bombay. They are, however, allowing breaking of Indian flag vessels at Bombay. No effect on the labour force has been reported since it is being used to break the Indian flag vessels there.

India's Position in World Pepper Market

5035. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India lost its position in the world Pepper market ;

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

(c) the steps being taken to regain India's lost position in this trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) India is one of main exporters of pepper to the world market. India's share in the world pepper trade during the last four years has been as under :

1981	14%
1982	16%
1983	22%
1984	20%

However, viewed over a longer period, there is a relative decline mainly due to emergence of Brazil as an important supplier of pepper to the world market.

(c) Various steps have been taken for increasing production and productivity of pepper. Under the aegis of the International Pepper Community, international cooperation is achieved. Other promotional measures such as participation in fairs, visits of business delegations etc. are being taken.

Proposal to Increase Tourism in Lakshadweep

5036. SHRI P. A. ANTHONY : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the frequency of shipping services between Calicut and Lakshadweep especially for tourists ; and

(b) whether there is any other proposal to increase tourism in Lakshadweep ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration for introducing passenger shipping services between Calicut and Lakshadweep.

(b) The Government proposes promoting tourism to Lakshadweep Islands on a selective basis keeping in view the ecological and environmental considerations and the availability of infrastructure.

Complaints against corruption in Banks

5037. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the general complaints regarding corrupt practices being indulged in by bank officials while disbursing loan to the weaker sections unemployed persons and other categories under the 20-Point Programme ;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received during this years, State-wise ; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The present data reporting system does not yield information in the manner asked for. However, in respect of schemes, which are being

implemented on a large scale throughout the country, there may be a few instances of complaints regarding delay, non-sanctioning of loans/faulty distribution of loans, avaiement of loan by non-eligible persons, mis-utilisation of loans and complaints involving bank officials in the matter of distribution of loans etc. Specific complaints of malpractices or corruption on the part of bank officials, whenever received by the Government, are got investigated and suitable action is taken by the respective banks against the delinquent employees.

Details of cases Registered against Officers of Apparel Export Promotion Council

5038. SHRI U. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases have been registered by CBI against some Government officers, officers of Apparel Export Promotion Council and the garment exporters in February—March, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the outcome of such cases ; and

(d) the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Export of Granite Boulders

5039. SHRI MULLAPPLLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries to which huge granise bould-ers are being exported from the New Mangalore port in Karnataka ;

(b) the purpose for which these are exported ;

(c) the annual income from this during the last three years ; and

(d) the foreign exchange earned from the above export in 1983—85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Granite boulders are being exported from the New Mangalore Port in Karnataka to Japan, West Germany, Italay, Taiwan, USA, Hong Kong, South Korea, Spain, etc.,

(b) These granite boulders are being exported for being used in construction of mounments, manufacture of polished granite tiles, preparation of decorative panel, floorings etc.,

(c) and (d) The foreign exchange earned on export of granite blocks during the last 3 years are as under :

	(Rupees in Crores)
1982-83	10.29
1983-84	18.48
1984-85	32.76

Trade Contracts Signed between India and USSR

5040. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any trade contract between India and the USSR has been signed consequent to the India International Trade Fair ;

(b) if so, the total value of the trade contracts ; and

(c) the main products involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as it is available.

Growth Target in Mining Sector during Seventh Five Year Plan

5041. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the growth target set in the mining sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) the measures proposed to be adopted to achieve that growth target ;

(c) the schemes proposed to be implemented therefor ;

(d) the amount earmarked in the mining sector in the Seventh Plan ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (e) The requisite information is given in the statement below.

Statement

(a) Presumably the question has been asked in respect of Mining Units of the Department of Mines,

HINDUSTAN COPPER LIMITED

During the Seventh Plan it is estimated that the demand for copper during 1985-86 and 1989-90 would be around 1,16,000 tonnes and 1,41,400 tonnes respectively i. e. an average yearly increase of 3.6%.

MINERAL EXPLORATION CORPORATION LTD.

The annual growth target set for MECL is about 11% during 7th Plan period.

BHARAT ALUMINIUM COMPANY LTD.

During 7th Plan period, the annual growth has been estimated at 9%. The following table indicates estimated domestic production and resultant surplus/deficit :—

	(000' tonnes/year)		
	Demand	Production	Surplus (+) Deficit (—)
1985-86	338	280	(—) 58
1986-87	368	289	(—) 79
1987-88	400	393	(—) 7
1988-89	436	484	(+) 47
1989-90	471	499	(+) 24

HINDUSTAN ZINC LTD.

A compound growth rate of 7% for zinc and 14.5% for lead per annum is envisaged.

NATIONAL ALUMINIUM COMPANY LTD.

It is an integrated alumina/aluminium project consisting of bauxite mine of 24 lakhs tpy, alumina plant of 8 lakh tpy and aluminium smelter of 2.18 lakh tpy. The revised cost of the project is expected to be Rs. 2408.14 crores. The commercial production is scheduled to commence only from April, 1987 onwards.

BHARAT GOLD MINES LTD.

Growth target rate of BGML during 7th Plan is nil.

HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD.

Short term measures taken to increase copper production include de-bottlenecking/modernisation of the existing smelters and refineries at Khetri Copper Complex in Rajasthan and Indian Copper Complex at Ghatsila in Bihar and export of concentrates in excess of indigenous smelting capacity for toll smelting abroad.

Long term plan for increased production of copper has to await detailed exploration of the Singhbhum Copper Belt in Bihar and Malanjkhand in Madhya Pradesh.

MINERAL EXPLORATION CORPORATION LTD.

Targets are proposed to be achieved by additional build up of capacity by replacing out-dated equipment by sophisticated equipment in drilling, mining and geology introduction of geophysics and computer on a large scale, intensifying human resource development and increasing productivity.

MECL has proposed exploration input of 18 lakh metres in drilling and 95,000 metres in mining.

BHARAT ALUMINIUM CO. LTD.

To achieve optimum production through self sufficiency in power, NALCO and BALCO, the two public sector undertakings

are putting up their own Captive Power Plants. In the private sector, HINDALCO has its own Captive Power Plant.

HINDUSTAN ZINC LTD.

The measures proposed to increase the production of lead and zinc metals during the 7th Plan are (i) creation of new production capacities and (ii) modernisation of the existing plants to make optimum utilisation of the existing capacities. Following steps are proposed to be implemented :—

Setting up of an integrated lead-zinc smelter in Rajasthan with an annual capacity of 70,000 tonnes per annum TPA for zinc and 35,000 TPA for lead. The Project will be based on the lead-zinc deposits in Rampura-Agucha in Rajasthan which shall also be developed during 7th Plan.

BHARAT GOLD MINES LTD.

Does not arise.

NATIONAL ALUMINIUM COMPANY LTD.

The Company is under construction.

(d) and (e) HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD.

Scheme included in the 7th Plan are :—

Name/type of Scheme.	7th Five Plan outlay (Rs. in crores)
1. Mosabeni Mines expansion	0.60
2. Malanjkhand Copper Project	0.60
3. Surda Expansion	0.50
4. Gas Turbine at KCC	6.31
5. New Schemes	70.84
6. Replacements, Renewals & Townships	65.00
7. Capital Mine Development	15.95
8. S & T Programme	5.20
Total	165.00

MINERAL EXPLORATION CORPORATION LTD.

Rupees 70 crores for promotional projects and Rupees 55 crores capital outlay has been earmarked.

BHARAT ALUMINIUM CO. LTD.

(Rs. in crores)	
(i) Existing Schemes	
(a) Gandhamardan Mines	25.54
(b) Captive Thermal power Plant.	292.00
(c) Special Grade Alumina and feasibility study for Galium	2.45
Sub-total	319.99
(ii) New Schemes	
LPG Plant at J.K. Nagar	0.01
(iii) Replacement Renewals and township.	8.00
(iv) S&T Scheme.	3.00
Total	331.00

HINDUSTAN ZINC LTD.

A provision of Rs. 104 crores has been made in 7th Plan for this project as under :—

(Rs. in crores)	
(i) Existing Schemes	6.40
(ii) New Schemes	44.20
(iii) Replacement & Renewals	50.00
(iv) S & T Scheme.	3.40
Total	104.00

BHARAT GOLD MINES LTD.

A provision of Rs. 21.10 crores has been made in the 7th Plan in respect of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. as under :—

(Rs. in crres)	
(i) Existing Schemes	8.40
(ii) New Schemes	2.12
(iii) Replacement Renewals	10.20
(iv) S&T Schemes	0.308
Total	21.10

NATIONAL ALUMINIUM COMPANY LTD.

(Rs. in crores)

(i) Existing Schemes Orissa Aluminium Complex.	1154.00
(ii) New Schemes— Downstream-facilities.	20.00
Total	1174.00

(b) if so, the year from which the scheme has been introduced ; and

(c) the details of import as registered with DGTD for the years 1982-83, 1983-84 1984-85 and 1985 86 (upto latest month) indicating (i) name of importers (ii) Quantity (iii) CIF prices, (iv) total value and (v) country of origin ?

Import of Soda Ash under OGL.

5042. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all imports of soda-ash under OGL are required to be registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development before imports can take place ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1983-84.

(c) A statement given below.

Statement

The details of imports of Soda Ash as registered with DGTD

Period	Qty. regd. with I&EP Cell, DGTD (in tonnes)	Average value of imports/ tonne in US \$	Total value of registered quantity in US \$	Principal countries of import	Importing industries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1983-84	35,000	102	55,70,000	Kenya, Romania, Bulgaria, Germany and USA.	Glass, detergents, silicates, etc.
1984-85	72,390	127	91,93,530	-do-	-do-
1985-86 (till 10th December, 1985)	1,90,531	120	2,28,63,720	-do-	-do-

Funds Allotted for Development of Handloom to Cannanore District in Kerala.

5043. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allotted by the Union Government to the handloom sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) the percentage of the funds allotted for the development of handloom in Kerala ; and

(c) whether Cannanore district in Kerala has been given any special consideration in the district-wise allotment of funds as major portion of the poorer population in the district is engaged in the handloom manufacture trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) The handloom sector has been provided an outlay of Rs. 168 crores for the Seventh Five Year Plan of the Union Government.

(b) No State-wise or district-wise allocation is made of the plan funds of the Union Government for the handloom sector. Funds are released to the States on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments in respect of approved schemes.

(c) Does not arise.

Bagchi Committee on Garment Export

5044. SHRI U. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bagchi Committee on Garment Exports has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the particulars of garment houses and exporters who submitted Memoranda to the Committee, the details of the suggestings ; and

(d) the particulars of the garment exporters etc. who were called for oral evidence and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) and (b) Accepting the major recommendations of the Study Group, the Government have announced the Export Entitlement Distribution Policy for garments and Knitwear Vide Public Notice No. 28-ETC (PN)/85, dated the 4th September, 1985, the salient features of which are given in the statement below.

(c) The Apparel Export Promotion Council and some exporters associations had submitted their recommendations to the Study Group which were taken into account while formulating the Policy.

(d) There is no practice of taking oral evidence.

Statement

As per the Export Entitlement Distribution Policy for 1986 for garments and knitwear announced by Government, there will be four systems of allocation in 1986. The systems and the levels allocated in each system are indicated below :—

SYSTEM	% OF THE ANNUAL LEVEL
(a) Past Performance (PPE)	65
(b) FCFS Small Orders	25
(c) Manufacturer/Exporter (MEE)	7
(d) Central/State Corporations	3

DIVISION OF ALLOTMENT YEAR AND APPORTIONMENT OF QUANTITIES :

2. Under the PPE system and the MZE system, there will be one period of allotment from 1st January, 1986 to 30th September, 1986. 50% of the allotment under PPE system should be utilised before 30th April, 1986. Under the FCFS Small Order System, there will be three periods for woven items. The allocations in these three periods for the above items will be 15% of the total annual level for the first period,

7% in the second period and 3% in the third period. The period for knitted items under FCFS system will be two, 85% of the level ear-marked being allowed in the first period and 15% in the second period.

PAST PERFORMANCE SYSTEM :

3. As in the previous years, the base period for calculation of past performance will be 2½ years, namely, 1983, 1984 and January-June 1985. The exporter will be eligible for allotment under this system only if he has export performance in the relevant country/category during any two years of the three years.

FIRST-COME FIRST-SERVED SMALL ORDER SYSTEM :

4. In order to prevent cornering of entitlements by firms, the applicants under this system are required to give an affidavit in proper form that none of their associate firms has applied for entitlements under this system. The date of registration for eligibility of allotment of non-slow moving items will be 31.12.1983.

MANUFACTURER-EXPORTERS SYSTEM :

5. The allocation under this system will continue to be made by the Textile Commissioner. Manufacturing capacity will be taken into account for allocation under this system.

SLOW MOVING ITEMS :

6. The definition of slow-moving item has been liberalised to bring in more items under the category of slow-moving items.

SIMPLIFICATION OF BANK GUARANTEE SYSTEM :

7. The system of Bank Guarantees has been simplified.

[*Translation*]

Import Duty on Fertilizer Diesel Tractors, Trucks etc.

5045. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Italian aided Fertimont Projects are being undertaken in some States through the Union Government ;

(b) if so, the names of such States

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government realise import duty on fertilizers and diesel tractors, trucks harvesters, jeeps and other equipments received under this Project by rejecting request of the States ; and

(d) whether the Union Government propose to exempt all such equipments from import duty ?

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

(b) The Fertimont Project is in operation in the selected districts of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

(c) and (d) Fertilizers are generally free from customs duty. On a proposal from the Ministry of Agriculture, certain specified agricultural machinery and equipments including tractors, harvesters, and mobile workshops have been exempted from the whole of customs duties. However, exemption from customs duty on cars and trucks for the same project has not been granted. There is no proposal under consideration of this Ministry for exempting these goods from customs duty.

Targets of Production of Steel Plants

5046. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed production targets for steel plants set up in various States in the country ;

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

(c) the estimated production in steel plants during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The production targets of SAIL steel plants for 1985-86 and their production of saleable steel from April to November, 1985 is indicated below :—

(Million tonnes)

Plant	Targets 1985-86	Production (April to November '85)
Bhilai Steel Plant (M.P.)	2.04	1.23
Durgapur Steel Plant (West Bengal)	0.72	0.42
Rourkela Steel Plant (Orissa)	1.00	0.62
Bokaro Steel Limited (Bihar)	1.72	1.05
Indian Iron and Steel Company (West Bengal)	0.48	0.31
SAIL Group	5.96	3.63

[English]

Seizure of Smuggled from Salaya Porbandar and Kutch

5047. SHRI U. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity and amount of smuggled and foreign goods seized during 1 November, 1985 to 30 November, 1985 from Salaya, Porbandar and Kutch of Gujarat State ;

(b) the persons arrested or detained in that connection ;

(c) how many of them have been bailed out and released ;

(d) the reasons for their release ; and

(e) the action taken to curb such smuggling and illegal activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) During November, 1985 contraband goods worth Rs. 2.51 lakhs were seized under the Customs Act from Kutch and Salaya. The items seized include wrist watches, electronic goods, fabrics, cosmetics, etc. No seizure was made from Porbandar.

(b), (c) and (d) During November, 1985, 16 persons were arrested from Salaya under the Customs Act and were taken into judicial custody upto 5.12.1985. These persons were crew members on a vessel on foreign run which had arrived from Gulf country with unauthorised passengers. Considering the merits of the case, the Hon'ble Magistrate subsequently released them on bail subject to the condition that they were not to leave the limits of Jamnagar district without permission. No person was arrested from Kutch and Porbandar during the above period.

(e) The drive against smuggling in the region has been intensified. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department in the region remain vigilant against smuggling activities. The trends in smuggling and seizures made in the region are kept under constant review for taking appropriate remedial measures in close co-ordination with the concerned and State Government authorities.

Stringent action is taken against persons found involved in smuggling activities both departmentally as well as through prosecution in Courts. Apart from confiscation of the goods involved and imposition of personal penalties on the persons concerned, preventive detention under the COFEPOSA Act is also resorted to in appropriate cases.

**Seizure of Smuggled Goods near Mahuva
Town Bhavanagar.**

5048. SHRI U. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggled goods and other articles worth Rs. 2 crores were seized by Customs Authorities near Mahuva town of Bhavanagar District of Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the action taken against the persons involved ;

(d) the quantity of smuggled goods and various articles found and seized during 1 January, 1981 to 30 November, 1985 from various parts of Bhavanagar District of Gujarat and the details thereof ; and

(e) the action taken against the persons involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Member is perhaps referring to the seizure of wrist watches, watch movements/parts, TV/Radio parts and miscellaneous goods collectively valued at Rs. 1.87 crores effected at Mahuva Town of Bhavanagar District on 7.6.1985. The facts of the case are as given below :

On 7.6.1985 police authorities at Mahuva Town intercepted two trucks containing wrist watches, watch movements/parts, TV/Radio parts and other miscellaneous goods collectively valued at Rs. 1,86,56,282/-. Later, the contraband goods along with the two trucks were seized under the Custom Act. In this connection, 8 persons were arrested and all the 8 persons were subsequently detained under the COFEPOSA Act. Show-cause notice for adjudication of the case has been issued on 25.10.85 and the adjudication proceedings are in progress.

(d) and (e) The details of the number of cases booked, value of goods seized, number of persons arrested and number of persons detained under COFEPOSA Act in

connection with smuggling activities in various parts of Bhavanagar district of Gujarat during the period from 1.1.1981 to 30.11.1985 are as follow :

Year	Number of cases	Value of goods seized (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons detained under COFEPOSA Act.
1981	3	56.46	11	6
1982	5	27.29	9	9
1983	38	5.25	—	—
1984	2	120.60	21	20
1985	2	187.73	14	8

(upto November)

The main items seized include : wrist watches, watch movements/parts, electronic goods, fabrics, Indian currency, etc.

Stringent action is taken against persons found involved in smuggling activities both departmentally as well as through prosecution in Courts. Apart from confiscation of the goods involved and imposition of personal penalties on the persons concerned, preventive detention under the COFEPOSA Act is also resorted to in appropriate cases.

Proposal to introduce Zero Budgeting

5049. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government process to introduce a zero-based budget from 1987-88 ;

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme of change in the budgeting procedure being thought out ;

(c) the reasons for introducing it ;

(d) whether this will apply to both public sector and joint sector enterprises ;

(e) whether the cooperative and small scale sector will also be covered ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (f) The need for the Central Governments Department to adopt zero base budgeting approach in the context of the resources constraints to finance the Seventh Five Year Plan has been recognised in principle. This requires identification and sharpening of objectives ; examination of various alternative ways of achieving those objectives ; selecting the best alternative through cost benefit and effectiveness analyses ; prioritisation of objectives and programmes ; switching of resources from programmes with lower priority to those with higher priority ; and, identification and elimination of programmes which have outlived their utility.

Under zero-base budgeting approach, the existing programmes will not be treated as immutable but will be examined a fresh as to their continued utility and effectiveness thereby freeing resources for new programmes. This will also facilitate a more purposeful allocation of resources for the various programmes.

It is proposed to adopt zero base budgeting approaching in Central Government Departments with effect from the Budget for 1987-88. Public sector undertakings, including those in the co-operative sector, under the control of Central Government will also be advised to adopt this approach.

Amount Spent on Promotion and Expansion of Rubber Cultivation

5050. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent annually for import of natural rubber during the past three years with year-wise break-up ;

(b) the total amount spent during this period for the promotion and expansion of rubber cultivation ;

(c) whether Government have fixed any target year within which to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of rubber and stop import ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Amount spent on imports of natural rubber and for promotion and expansion of rubber cultivation during the last three years were as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Amount Spent on imports	Amount Spent for promotion and expansion
1982-83	2480 00	922.00
1983-84	3566.00	1040.00
1984-85	3529.00	1143.00

(c) and (d) It is not considered feasible to achieve self-sufficiency in the near future, in view of the high rate of increase in consumption and the long gestation period of rubber plantations.

Subsidy and Loan for Rubber Plantation

5051. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been made that the subsidy and loan for rubber plantation should be raised and the subsidy for interest should be retained :

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

(c) whether Government feel that the cost of cultivation has increased many times ; and

(d) if so, the other measures being taken so that the rubber growers get remunerative price at all times ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) Rubber prices in the past few years have ruled at very remunerative levels. There have been suggestions for increase in the rate of financial assistance on account of increase in cost of cultivation. However, even with present incentives the progress in rubber planting has been satisfactory and a further increase in rates of subsidy/loans would imply coverage of lesser area and number of growers within the limited resources available.

Rules for Regulating Staff Cars for use in Statutory/Autonomous Bodies.

5052. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have framed the rules for regulating the staff cars for the use of Statutory/Autonomous bodies ;

(b) if so, whether the Statutory/Autonomous bodies are empowered to amend these rules, without the approval of the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof in this regard and if not, reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) : The statutory/autonomous bodies frame their own rules regulating use of their Staff Cars and hence these rules differ from one statutory/autonomous body to another.

Amendments to these rules are also carried out by the statutory/autonomous bodies themselves.

Banking Facilities for 'Deficit Blocks'

5053. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has after a survey listed "deficit blocks" in the country which called for immediate banking facilities ;

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

(c) the facilities sought to be created ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) : The branch licensing policy for 1985-90 recently finalised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) aims at achieving a coverage of 17,000 population per bank office in respect of rural and semi-urban areas of each block. The RBI has identified 1966 deficit blocks where the average population per bank office in respect of rural and semi-urban areas is more than 17,000. RBI has advised all the Lead Banks, State Governments/Union Territories to set up groups in their Districts to identify suitable growth centres where branches are to be opened in deficit blocks. Opening of branches would be considered by RBI on the basis of list of identified centres received by it in accordance with the policy. As such, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the name of places, where branches are likely to be opened in these blocks.

Revamping of IISCO

5054 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has agreed to revamp the Indian Iron and Steel Company ;

(b) if so the programme drawn up for this ;

(c) the increased production date of the renovation ; and

(d) whether such Japanese help will also be utilised for other project ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT)

(a) to (d) : In June, 1985, SAIL entered into a basic technical collaboration agreement with Nippon Kokan K. K. of Japan to act as production and technical consultants for services required for the modernisation plans of SAIL steel plants at Durgapur, Rourkela and Burnpur (IISCO).

SAIL has had exploratory discussions with representatives of the Japanese Steel Industry on further collaboration between the Japanese steel industry and India so as to bring the operations of the Indian steel industry to international standards. The possibility of the Japanese steel industry assisting in the modernisation of IISCO was also mentioned.

Representation from Association of Plastic Manufacturers Regarding Central Excise Exemption

5055. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a representation dated 1 November 1985 from the Association of Plastics Manufacturers, New Delhi regarding Central Excise exemption on plastics footwear parts ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

(c) whether it is a fact that the excise exemption available for footwear parts i.e. soles and heels made of synthetic resin or plastics material has been withdrawn vide notification No. CE-174/85 dated 24 July, 1985 ;

(d) if so, the reason why this exemption has been withdrawn when it is allowed for leather, rubber and wooden footwear soles and heels ; and

(e) the measures Government proposed to take for the improvement in the plastic industry ?

THE MINISTER OR STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDANA POOJARY) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have not acceded to the request for restoration of full exemption available earlier in respect of footwear and parts thereof, made from duty paid resins and plastic materials.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Full exemption from excise duty available to footwear and parts thereof, made from duty-paid resins and plastic materials, was withdrawn since it was noticed that this concession was being availed of in respect of costlier varieties of footwear too. However, manufacturers of footwear are free to continue to avail of the other concession, namely full exemption on parts of footwear used in a factory for the manufacture of footwears costing not more than Rs. 30 per pair.

(e) In view of (d) above, no action is contemplated for the present so far as plastic footwear and parts is concerned.

Geological Survey for Blackstone in Attappadi Valley in Kerala

5056. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey was conducted by the Geological Department in Attappadi valley in Kerala for a peculiar kind of blackstone ;

(b) if so, the result of the survey and other details thereof ;

(c) whether there is any scheme to exploit this resource commercially ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Survey for minerals is a continuous process and while carrying out such survey in Attappadi valley in Kerala by Geological Survey of India, has revealed the presence of several dykes and sills of dolerite and gabbro in the said area. The dolerite dykes are fine grained and have homogeneous texture

and have lengths varying from a few metres to over 4.5 km and widths from a few metres to 40 metres.

(c) and (d) Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project, (KMEDP), Trivandrum, has recently taken up detailed work on these dykes with a view to identifying suitable locations for quarrying dimension stones for polished "black granites" in the Attappadi area. The work is in progress.

Remittance from Gulf-Countries

5057. SHRI K KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the remittances from Gulf-countries during the past three years ;

(b) whether Government have any estimate as to the volume of annual remittances through illegal channels from these countries ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether Government proposes to introduce any concessional scheme to attract more legal remittances and discourage the remittances through illegal channels ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Information in regard to remittance received from abroad is not maintained country-wise.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Various measures schemes have been introduced by the Government from time to time to attract flow of funds from non-resident Indians into India. These measures/schemes so introduced are kept constantly under review.

Suggestion Regarding Creation of Separate cell in Finance Ministry to which Functioning of Tax Laws.

5058. SHRI P. R. KUMARA-MANGALAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a large backlog of tax cases before the courts affecting the resources of the country ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India has suggested creation of a separate cell or Department in the Finance Ministry to which the functioning of tax laws in action for effecting changes speedily to eliminate diversity of interpretations by courts as reported in the Times of India of 1 December, 1985 ?

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

(b) It appears that the observation referred to here was made by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India while inaugurating a two day second international conference of tax payers organised by the international forum of tax payers. The news item has been seen in 'the Times of India' of 1st December, 1985 to the effect that Chief Justice of India has suggested creation of a separate Cell or Department in the Finance Ministry to watch the functioning of tax laws in action for effecting changes speedily to eliminate diversity of interpretations by courts.

Confusion Caused by Imported Coins

5059. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the new imported coins are causing confusion amongst public due to variety of sizes in circulation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that new 50 paise coins are not suitable for use in public call telephones and if so, how the situation is being handled ; and

(c) whether tele-communication authorities were consulted or had given their views in the matter before orders were placed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The imported coins are identical in shape, size and composition to the coins being minted in our own mints. The question therefore does not arise.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

Stock Piling of Handloom and Khadi Goods

5060. SHRI P. A. ANTHONY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of stock piling of handloom and Khadi goods ;

(b) whether this is on account of Government Departments not purchasing handloom goods ; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue instructions in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) As far as handlooms are concerned, some stock piling is a normal phenomenon since the demand is seasonal. As intimated by the Ministry of Industry, there is no stock piling of Khadi and the production and sale of Khadi have been keeping pace.

(b) There has been no regular purchase of handloom products by Government departments. The handloom agencies tender alongwith others for Govt. purchases.

(c) In view of the present practice of purchase of handloom products by Government and the stock piling, Government are moving towards introduction of a limited tender system for this purpose.

Steps Taken to Reduce Import of Palm Oil, Rubber etc.

5061. SHRI P. A. ANTHONY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures being taken by Government to reduce imports of palm oil, rubber, etc. ; and

(b) whether new areas have been identified to grow such crops so that imports could be reduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILE (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) With a view to increasing indigenous availability and thereby reducing imports of palm oil, a pilot project on plantation of oil palm is being implemented in Kerala by Oil Palm India Limited, Kottayam, which is a joint venture of the Government of India and the Government of Kerala. Oil palm is also being raised in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

As regards rubber, the Rubber Board is providing subsidies extension advisory support rainguarding materials, high yielding planting materials etc. to growers and is also undertaking research on various aspects of rubber cultivation, with a view to increasing rubber production in the country. Rubber cultivation is also being encouraged in all North Eastern States, West Bengal, Orissa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

Accountability of Officers for Losses in Hindustan Copper Limited

5062. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2974 on 6th December, 1985, regarding the losses in Hindustan Copper Limited and state :

(a) the exact nature of ore gradation and scale of operation design deficiencies in certain sections etc., and whether any responsibility for such affairs has been fixed on individual officers of the Company ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the extent of accountability of officers working in Khetri and Malanjkhand ;

(c) whether Government have received serious complaints against some odd deeds of senior officials of the said two copper complexes ;

(d) whether huge expenditures have been regularly incurred towards transportation of ore from Malanjkhand to Khetri ;

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

(f) the details of modernisation of smelters and refineries being undertaken and whether any foreign agencies are involved therewith ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Transfer of Mining work to Gujarat State Mineral Development Corporation

5063. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any application from Gujarat Government for transfer of mining work to the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

National Handloom Development Corporation

5064. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why the headquarters of National Handloom Development Corporation has been set up at Lucknow instead of Delhi ; and

(b) whether Government propose to open its branches in all the State capitals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The Government of India considered it desirable to locate the headquarters of the National Handloom Development Corporation in a state which has a large number of handlooms and needs infrastructural support in order to provide fillip to the growth of the handloom sector. Hence, it was decided to locate the head-quarters of National Handloom Development Corporation at Lucknow.

(b) The Corporation has opened its regional offices in Bombay, Coimbatore and Gauhati. It has also opened yarn depots at Gauhati, Biharshariff and Bhagalpur. Opening of offices/yarn depots elsewhere will depend on operational requirements

Evasion of Customs Duty by Misusing Advance-Free Import Licences

5065. SHRI K. S. RAO :
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that customs duty to the tune of over Rs. 1,000 crores have been evaded by misuse of advance free import licence by some parties ;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (a) and (b) It is a fact that misuse of advance licences under the Duty Exemption Scheme has been noticed. These abuses consist of either non-fulfilment of the export obligations or misutilisation of the duty free material

imported. No separate data on the extent of evasion of customs duty due to abuse of Advance Licences are being maintained. However, the estimate given by the Hon. Member appears to be exaggerated.

(c) Stricter scrutiny of the applications before issue of Advance Licence—especially to check bonafides of the applicants, careful examination at the time of import and export by the customs, especially for sensitive items and a rigorous monitoring of all duty exemption cases by the Licensing Authorities in coordination with the customs are some of the steps which have been taken to prevent/detect attempts of misuse of advance licensing benefits. Deterrent penal action (including prosecution), under the provisions of relevant law is also being taken by the Licensing Authorities/Customs against those found misusing the Advance Licensing benefits.

Scarcity of Corn

5066. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the severe scarcity of corn due to drought condition in many States ;

(b) whether the availability of corn is not sufficient to meet the demand of corn in the starch industry ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to import corn in view of shortage due to drought and due to the growing demand of corn ; and

(d) if not, the alternative steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no shortage.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Reduction in Prices of Aluminium

5067. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government propose to reduce prices of aluminium/steel used in furniture/buildings manufacture to reduce large scale felling of trees at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : There is no such proposal under consideration.

Fatal Accidents Stone Quarries in South Delhi.

5068. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether number of fatal accidents like the one that took place in September, 1985 in stone quarry in South Delhi, have taken place in Badarpur mines ;

(b) if so, the number and details of such accidents in 1984 and 1985 so far ; and

(c) the steps taken to effectively prevent the illegal mining without proper security measures in the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) (a) and (b) : No fatal accident took place in Badarpur Mines of South Delhi during the years 1984 and 1985.

(c) Mining of badarpur was departmentalised in June, 1983. A new corporation under the name and style of Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation was set up in May, 1985 and it has taken over the mining functions from the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation with effect from the 1st June, 1985. Besides this, the Collector (Mines and Quarries) and the Delhi Police make raids on the sites of illegal mining. Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation is also

taking action against persons engaged in transporting minerals illegally. It is also proposed to create a special cell in the Police Department for curbing illegal mining.

Export of Rice Bran

5069 DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rice bran is exported from India to foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which exported and the quantity exported during the year 1984-85 to each country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Soda Ash

5070. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether sodaash was imported in the year 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the quantity and the names of the countries from which imported and the cost per ton ; and

(c) the measures being taken to remove the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI

KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b)

A statement showing the quantity, value, unit value and major countries from which imported) of soda ash imported during 1980-81 to 1982-83 (upto February, 1983) is given below Figures beyond February, 1983 are not yet available.

(c) Imports of soda ash were permitted at a reduced rate of Import duty. MMTC has decided to import 5000 tonnes of soda Ash for supply to small scale industries.

Statement

Import of Neutral Sodium Carbonate (Soda Ash) during 1980-81 to 1982-83 (upto Feb., 83)

Qty. in Tonnes

Value in Rupees.

Sl. No.	Description of Item	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83 (upto Feb. 83)		Names of Major Countries from where imported.			
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
				Unit value per tonne		Unit value per tonne		Unit value per tonne			
A. Neutral Sodium Carbonate (Soda Ash) :—											
1.	Dense	44510	88143056	1980	33958	49889137	1469	2081	3093613	1487	Bulgaria, Kenya, Rumania, USA, France Belgium, U.S.S.R.
2.	Light	73417	97743161	1331	108271	118960666	1099	29495	30547587	1035	Bulgaria, Rumania, USA, Belgium, German FRP, Italy, USSR.
3.	Others	2723	6376017	2341	5404	8687148	1607	46*	281957*	6129*	Bulgaria, Belgium, France, Kenya, Japan, German FRP, UK.

Source I : For 1980-81 and 1981-82 : Monthly statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. II (Imports) Published by The Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

Source II : For 1982-83 (upto Feb. 83 : Advance data received in the Office of the Economic Advisor from the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

*Figures under verification.

Production of Goods which are Imported

5071 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether and to what extent the value of total import exceeds value of total export from India in 1985 ;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to identify those goods now imported that are capable of being produced manufactured indigenously, details thereof ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to reduce/curb the import of goods and to increase exports ?

THE MINISTR OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) to (c) According to the provisional data available (updated till July, 1985), during 1984-85, India's total imports exceeded total exports by Rs. 5319.21 crores.

Continous efforts have been and are being made by the Government to raise the indigenus production of bulk items of impo like crude oil and petroleum products, fertilizers, steel cement synthetic and regenerated fibres, newsprint, non-ferrous metals, edibe oils and foodgrants.

Policy measures are being continously evolved for increase India's exports. These include measures for increasing and diversifying the production, making our exports more competitive, finding new markets for our products and processing commodities for higher value realisation. The current Import-Export Policy has been formulated to give a major thrust to exports as well as encourage import substitution.

Setting up of Processed Food Giants with Foreign Collaboration

5072. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian industrial giants are vying with each other in setting up fast food chains and processed food giants with foreign collaboration ;

(b) if so, the details of agreements in operation or in pipeline ; and

(c) whether in view of paucity of foreign exchange and availability of know-how in the country in food technology, such foreign collaboration on fancy foods for the affluent is considered desirable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) to (c) : Ministry of Industry, which is the nodal Ministry for this, does not have any such proposal before it.

Details of all approved foreign collaborations showing the names of Indian and Foreign firms, the item of manufacture and nature of collaboration are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a Supplement to its Monthly News Letter. Copies of this Publication are furnished to the Parliament Library.

Prohibition on export of oilseed cake and Iron Ore

5073. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised an export boost items of certain select items with a great export potential ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether these include items of protective foods in short supply in the country which are available now only for the affluent and effecting health of weaker sections ; and

(d) whether Government ensure that raw materials such as oil-seed cake and iron ore are prohibited for export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) to (c) The following sectors have been identified which can provide a substantial contribution to the growth in the exports in the medium term ; Tea, specially in packed and value added forms ; Cereals ; Processed foods, including fruits & juices, meet products and fresh fruits & Vegetables ; Marine products specially in value-added forms ; Iron ore ; Leather & Leather manufacturers, with an emphasis on the latter ; Electronic goods and Computer software ; Basic Chemicals ; Fabrics, piecegoods & made-ups ; Ready-made garments ; Woollen fabrics and knitwear ; and projects and services.

(d) At present Expellor Cakes, all varieties, except Cotton seed Expellor Cakes are not allowed for export vide S. No. 21 (i) of part 'A' of Import and Export Policy (Vol. II) for 1985—88. However, export of Cotton Seed Expellor Cakes is allowed within a limited ceiling of 10,000 tonnes on First-come, first-served basis against registration of contracts with all India Seeds Crushers Association, Bombay, Export of Cotton Seed Cakes (decorticated and undecorticated) is also allowed within a limited ceiling of six lakhs tonnes on first come, first-served basis against registration of contracts with all India Seeds crushers Association, Bombay. Export of Groundnut Oil (Expellor variety) and De-oiled groundnut cake containing more than 1 per cent Oil is not allowed. Regarding Iron ore, export is canelise under OGL-4 through MMTC and KIOCL as per the policy mentioned against S. No. 45 (ii) of the Policy Statement at page 16 of the Policy Book.

Number of Income Tax Assesses.

5074. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of assesseees on the record of the Income-tax Department as on 31 March, 1984 ; and

(b) the number of companies and trusts among the above assesseees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The total number of assesseees on the record of the Income-tax Department as on 31 March, 1985 is 49,29,559.

(b) The number of companies and trusts among the above assesseees are 52,951 and 51,534 respectively.

Fall in Export of tea due to changes in Export Policy

5075. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of tea has fallen in 1985-86 as compared to the previous year ;

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

(c) whether it is due to frequent changes in the export policy and restrictions on exports, as per the view of the tea industry ; and

(d) if so, Governments reaction to such criticism ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) No, Sir. Export Licences issued during the period April to 13th December, 1985 are estimated at Rs. 176.78 M. Kgs. as compared to 178.63 M. Kgs. for the period April to December, 1984.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Facilities at Rewalsar Scheme, Himachal Pradesh

5076. NARAIN CHAND PARASAR : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of the Indian Tourism Development Corporation have provided or planned to provide any facilities at Rewalsar, a place of Buddhist pilgrimage in Himachal Pradesh ;

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

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take into account the international importance of this pilgrimage centre and provide the essential facilities at an early date ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d) ¶A proposal to provide the accommodation at Rewalsar at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.93 lakhs from the State Govt. of H. P. has been received. The proposal will be examined after receipt of some detailed information which is awaited from the State Government.

Coloured Cultured Pearls

5077. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has successfully cultured coloured pearls for the first time ;

(b) if so, the export potential for this variety of pearls ;

(c) how much of the coloured pearls are being imported at present ; and

(d) whether Government propose to develop appropriate infrastructure for its market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) Government is not aware of coloured pearls having been successfully cultured in India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Real or cultured pearls, unset/un-drilled are allowed for imported as replenishment against export of polished/Processed Pearl (real or cultured). Separate statistics of import of cultured colored pearls are not available.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration in view of the reply to part (a) above.

Indo Soviet Trade Agreement

5078. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement has been signed in November, 1985 ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Egyptian Panel for Trade and joint Ventures.

5079. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Indo-Egyptian panel met in Delhi in November, 1985 to discuss matters relating to trade, joint ventures and increased cooperation between the two countries ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) and (b) The first session of the Indo-Egyptian Joint Commission met in New Delhi from 18th to 21st November, 1985. The two sides reviewed the existing cooperation between the two countries in the fields of trade, agriculture, energy, education and culture, and agreed to further intensify and broaden the cooperation in these fields.

Grant of Supplementary Licences for Import T.P.A.

5080. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have permitted grant of supplementary licences for import of TPA ;

(b) whether this decision has been taken after Government had discussions with Reliance Industries as reported in the 'Business Standard' of 27 November, 1985 ;

(c) whether the Reliance have agreed to withdraw the Court case ; and

(d) if so, the justification of (a) above and the reasons why this could not be done earlier ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) M/s. Reliance Industries Limited have withdrawn the Court case on their own.

(d) Applications of M/s. Reliance Industries Limited along-with others for grant of supplementary licences for import of TPA, have been considered and decided on merits after taking all the relevant factors into consideration.

Scheme for Rehabilitation of Tribals Displaced due to Mining Activities

5081. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to formulate a scheme for the rehabilitation of the tribals who are displaced due to mining activities in big mining complexes in the country ; and

(b) if so, the detailed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SMT. RAMDULARI SINHA) (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration to formulate a scheme as such for the rehabilitation of the tribals who are displaced due to mining activities. The Department of Mines

and the Department of Coal have issued the guidelines to their respective undertakings to give preference to the tribals displaced due to mining activities in the matters of employment and rehabilitation.

Restructuring of the Central Board of Excise and Customs

5082. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board of excise and Customs, the largest revenue collecting wing of Government, is being restructured ;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed scheme of the restructuring ;

(c) When a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ; and

(d) To what extent it will help Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) At present, there is no proposal for the restructuring of the Central Board of excise and Customs. The Board is, however, considering certain proposals regarding reorganisation of its field formations to make them more responsive to realisation of revenue targets.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Aid from Japan

5083. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japan has offered aid of 39,259 Million Yens for India for five projects covering Gas Pipelines, Fertilizer, Hydro-electric project and Tele-communications ;

(b) if so, the details of this aid project-wise ; and

(c) the terms and conditions for the repayment of the above said loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir. For the year 1985-86 the Government of Japan have extended to India a loan assistance of Yen 39,231 million for Gas Pipeline, Fertilizer, Hydro-electric and Telecommunications projects.

(b) The project-wise details of the aid are as follows :—

- (1) H.E.J. Gas Pipeline Project : Yen 15,800 million or Rs. 80 crores approximately,
- (2) Aonla Fertilizer Plant Project : Yen 9,500 million or Rs. 47.6 crores approximately.
- (3) Sardar Sarovar Hydro Electric Project : Yen 2,850 million or Rs. 14.3 crores approximately.
- (4) Ujjani Hydro Electric Project : Yen 1,500 million or Rs. 7.5 crores approximately.
- (5) Telecommunications Project (VIII) : Yen 9,581 million or Rs. 48 crores approximately.

Total : Yen 39,231 million or Rs. 197.4 crores approximately

(c) These loans are repayable over a period of 30 years including a grace period of 10 years and carry an interest rate of 3.25 percent per annum.

Setting up of Dry Port and Air Cargo Complex in Madhya Pradesh

5084. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a scheme to set up a Dry Port and Air Cargo complex in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to set up a dry port in Madhya Pradesh. Establishment of air cargo complexes is considered in terms of the feasibility of recommendations of respective State Governments who manage them. No detailed proposal backed up with traffic justification has so far been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in this regard.

Production of Cotton

5085. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of production of cotton in the country State-wise variety-wise during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 ;

(b) the quality of cotton exported and the quality of cotton imported with rates and quantity-wise during these years ; and

(c) expected imports for the year 1985-86 with details of quality, cost and quantity and production within the country, state-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The production of cotton in the country during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 cotton seasons was estimated at about 84.77 lakh bales, 75.16 lakh bales and 101.5 lakh bales respectively. Precise and authentic information regarding State-wise and variety-wise production is not available.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) There is no proposal for import of cotton during the current cotton season. The production of cotton during the current cotton season is presently estimated at about 94.00 lakh bales. State-wise production estimates are not available.

Statement							
Variety of cotton	Quantities exported						
			(Qty. in lakh bales) (value in Crores of Rs.)				
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83
	Qty.	value	Qty.	value	Qty.	value	Qty.
Bengal Deshi	0.31	7.61	0.33	8.99	—	—	—
Staple cotton	6.36	141.44	2.88	81.56	1.68	58.97	—
Yellow							
Pickings	0.10	1.66	0.13	2.56	—	—	—
Assam Comillas	0.16	3.95	0.09	3.10	0.11	4.82	—
Zodas	0.04	0.50	0.11	2.15	—	—	—
Total	6.97	155.16	3.54	98.36	1.79	63.79	—

No cotton was imported during 1982-83 and 1983-84 cotton seasons. During 1984-85, a quantity of 75,000 bales of medium staple cotton was contracted for import from Pakistan at a price of US Cents 41.90 per pound FOB Karachi.

Closure of Hindustan Steel works Construction Limited

5086. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a threat of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, a Government Undertaking being closed down with 23,000 employees getting unemployed ;

(b) if so, whether Government would intervene in the matter and prevent hardships to large number of employees in view of the fact that it is possible to make the undertaking economically viable ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) Government is examining various alternative strategies to deal with the problem of heavy cumulative losses and surplus labour of the Company.

The Government is also seized of the problem of the employees and is examining various alternatives to see whether the unit can be made viable.

Application Received by IDBI for Acquisition of Equipment for Rationalisation of Labour

5087. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India had during the Sixth Five Year Plan period received applications routed through the different State Financial Corporations and State Industrial Development Corporations under the scheme which facilitates acquisition of equipment for rationalisation of labour ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the steps taken by IDBI ; and

(d) the State-wise break-up of (b) and (c) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) There is no specific scheme of the Industrial Development Bank of India which facilitates acquisition of equipment for rationalisation of labour.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Poor Quality Control by Industrialists Affecting Foreign Exchange Earnings

5088. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's exports in engineering goods have lagged behind due to poor quality control and deviation from samples actually given while getting orders and actual supplies ;

(b) the corrective steps proposed to overcome the situation ;

(c) whether Government have withdrawn recognition and other benefits to such industrialists and blacklisted them ; and

(d) if so, the list of such blacklisted industrialists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) There has been no decline in exports of engineering goods from India due to poor quality and deviation from approved samples. A number of engineering products are covered by the scheme of compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection under the provisions of Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act 1963. None of these products is allowed for export unless it has been inspected and tested to ensure that it meets the specifications recognised by the Government which in some appropriate cases are the contractual specifications. The Export Inspection Council has been directed to review the existing specifications of engineering products recognised by the Central Government for export and to upgrade them in tune with international standards to enable Indian engineering products to create better demand in Foreign markets.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Substantial Hike in Coal Prices as Pre-condition for World Bank Financing of Projects in India

5089 : SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state ;

(a) whether the world Bank has asked his Ministry for a substantial hike in the coal prices as a condition to finance certain projects in India ;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have accepted the conditions ; and

(c) if so, the details of the conditions laid down and the projects likely to be aided by the world Bank ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) World Bank has appraised Gevra and Sonapur Bazari Coal Projects for a likely assistance of \$ 145 million. Details are under discussion with the Bank.

Investment by Multinational Corporations in India

5089-A. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state : the actual capital investment in India by various multinational Corporations for the last three years, yearwise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : There is no accepted definition of Multinational Corporations. For practical purposes, companies having more than 40% nonresident interest (popularly known as FERA companies) are treated as Multi-national companies. The information regarding capital investments in India by FERA companies as of 31st October, 1985 will be collected and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Drug Menace in Cosmopolitan Cities

5089-B. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that drug menace in cosmopolitan cities like Bombay and Delhi has recently increased enormously and has led to the rise of international drug trafficking centres ;

(b) the approximate number of addicts in the above cities and the measures Government propose to take or have already taken to highlight the evils of such addiction and combat the false glamour in the general public ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large part of the processing of opium into different stages of heroin is now taking place in the country ;

(d) whether there is growing foreign connection with the principal organisers of the trade ; and

(e) if so, the measures taken to weed out the local peddlers and their backers ?

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

(b) A comprehensive survey is being undertaken to assess the nature and extent of the problem of drug abuse which is expected to be completed by the middle of 1986.

The Government has also been continuously making efforts to educate people about the drug abuse by publicity through mass communication media and also by encouraging voluntary organisations through grants for educative publicity.

Sponsored radio programmes entitled 'NAYA SAVERA' and "AKHIR KYON" have been launched to disseminate message against drug-abuse.

To make the publicity more interesting, T.V. play competitions have been sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare in the universities corresponding to 9 regional T. V. stations. Cash prizes of the value of Rs. 5,000/-, Rs. 3,000/- and Rs. 2,000/- have been offered to the top three prize winning teams in each region. Besides, a grant-in aid of Rs. 5,000/- has been offered to each host university.

(c) Few stray cases of attempted processing of opium into heroin have come to the notice of the Government.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The field formations remain vigilant to check the smuggling of narcotics. Appropriate anti smuggling measures are taken in consultation with the State Government authorities.

The matter regarding checking of smuggling of narcotics across the Indo-Pak. border was also discussed at the second meeting of the India Pakistan Joint Commission held from the 2nd to 4th July, 1985 at New Delhi.

Close co-operation with the international agencies concerned is also maintained to curb smuggling of drugs.

A new Act, namely, "The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985" has been brought force with effect from 14th November, 1985 which, *inter alia*, provides for stringent penalties for drug trafficking offences.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bunkura) Will the Government make a statement regarding the visit of the Indian delegation to South Africa? They were given civic reception in South Africa (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have sent you the reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We can discuss it next time. There is no problem.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mehboobnagar) : The Minister had said the other day that he would come before the House with a clarification. The Indian group which went to South Africa was given civic reception.....

MR. SPEAKER : We can discuss this later on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Reddy is correct. You check the records. The Minister of External Affairs had said in this House that he would be coming forward with a clarification. You please go through the records. But he has not come forward with any clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : I had sent the reply. Notice was given by Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee and I had sent the reply to her.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : This is the concern of all the Members... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We can have a discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Minister of External Affairs is already present in the House. Probably because of his cap you are not able to recognise him. But he is present in the House. You can ask him.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : A group of Arya Samaj is were given civic reception in South Africa. How can India tolerate it ?... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We can discuss it next time.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We can get it discussed ; there is no problem. There was one reply which I had sent. If you are not satisfied, you can give notice. We can get it discussed.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : What about Sri Lankan problem ?... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : The Finance Minister has announced that DA to Central Government

employees has fallen due. Let it be paid to them. Kindly use your good offices in this regard... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Mr Speaker, there has been high-handedness with the people of Haryana. 25 persons are missing. They had come to seek justice from the Government, but they had to face tear-gas shells and bullets.

[English]

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Sir we are informed that our Adjournment motion has not been allowed. There are about seven major irrigation projects pending for the last three years and not a single project has been cleared by the Government (Interruption).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : In case you want to have a discussion here, I shall arrange for it again. We have been discussing all the subjects you wanted to discuss. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever I can do, I am at your disposal.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : We have no complaint against the Chair. The Chair was very kind to us. Whenever we raised any issue, you were kind to us and you permitted the issue to be discussed in some form or the other. But we are very much distressed at the attitude of the Government of India which should have given the clearance because the development of the State is affected..... (Interruptions).

**Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I can get the matter discussed only.

[English]

I will get it discussed next time. You give me in writing.....

[Interruptions]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There are as many as ten projects.....

[Interruptions]

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Had you made a submission earlier I would have arranged a discussion. You have asked for only today. I shall get it done.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, this being the last day, why don't you, in your capacity as the Speaker, direct the Government to clarify the position and to make a statement about this non-clearance of various projects ?

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot force them but I will get it discussed. No problem with me. I have no hesitation in doing it...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You want a discussion today itself but today in the last day.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Looking to the unanimous demand of the House, why don't you direct the Minister to make a statement ?

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : One thing more. Today is the final day for the discussion on the Plan and I think the Minister would be quite good enough to reply to this also...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : And then I am open for discussion. You ask me any time, I will get it discussed.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Today is the last day. Where is the time ?

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Arjun Singh...

(Interruptions)

(At this stage Shri C. Madhav Reddi and some other hon. Members left the House)

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Review on and Annual Report of State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. for 1984-85, Projects and Equipment Corporation Ltd. for 1984-85, Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi for 1984-85, etc.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited for the year 1984-85.

[Shri Arjun Singh]

- (ii) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library See No. LT—1761/85]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Equipment Corporation Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1662/85]
- (c) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1763/85]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Federation of India Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Federation of India Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1764/85]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1765/85]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Leather Exports, Madras, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1766/85]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the council for Leather Exports, Madras, for the year 1984-85.
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT—1767/85]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Trade Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Trade

Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1768/85]

- (7) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Coffee Board (Pool Fund) for the year 1982-83.

- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1769/85]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Rubber Board Kottayam, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1770/85]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Basic Chemicals Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council Bombay, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1771/85]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cardamom Board, Cochin, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cardamom Board Cochin, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1772/85]

Review on and Annual Report of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd. for 1984-85 and Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments for the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1773/85]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1774/85]

Statement re-Review on and Annual Report of India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., for 1984-85, Institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition New Delhi for 1984-85 etc.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI
H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the
Table :-**

(1) A Copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed Library See No. LT—1775/85]

(2) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-1776/85]

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bombay for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1777/85]

(iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Madras, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1778/85]

(iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1779/85]

(v) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Srinagar, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1780/85]

(vi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Ahmedabad, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1781/85]

(vii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1782/85]

(viii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hyderabad, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1783/85]

(ix) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—1784/85]

(x) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Lucknow, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Place in Library. See. No. LT—1785/85]

(xi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Goa, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Place in Library. See. No. LT—1786/85]

(xii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Patna, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Place in Library. See. No. LT—1787/85]

(xiii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See. No. LT—1788/85]

(xiv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See. No. LT—1789/85]

- (b) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institutes of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition at New Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Srinagar, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow and Goa and Food Craft Institutes at Patna, Delhi and Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1984-85. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—1790/85]

Review and Annual Report of Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. for 1984-85, Vijayanagar Steel Ltd., for 1984-85, Sponge Iron India Ltd. for 1984-85 etc.,

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptrollers and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See- No. LT—1790/85]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Vijayanagar Steel Limited for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Vijayanagar Steel Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1791/85]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sponge Iron India Limited for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Sponge Iron India Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—1792/85]

[Shri K.C. Pant]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Steel Authority of India Limited for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Steel Authority of India Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1793/85]
- (e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Steel works construction Limited for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel works Construction Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1794/85]
- (f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1795/85]
- (g) (i) Review by the Government on the working of National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, for the year 1985.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1796/85]
- (i) (i) Review by the Government on the working of Bharat Refractories Limited for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Refractories Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1797/85]
- (j) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited for the years 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1798/85]
- (k) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1799/85]
- (l) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the IISCO Ujjain Pipe and Foundry Company Limited for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the IISCO Ujjain Pipe and Foundry Company Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1800/85]

- (m) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Visakhapatnam Steel Project Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Visakhapatnam Steel Project Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1801/85]
- (n) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1802/85]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mineral Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review by the Government on the working of the Mineral Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1803/85]
- Notification under Essential Commodities Act, Review on and Annual Report of central cottage Industries corporation of India Ltd., for 1983-84 etc.**
- THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—**
- (1) A copy of the Tea (Registration of Dealers and Declaration of Stocks) Amendment Order, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 807(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1985 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT--1804/85]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1805/85]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT—1806/85]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

{Shri Khurshid Alam Khan}

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1807/85]

- (6) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Textile Research Association Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1808/85]

- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1809/85]

- (iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1810/85]

- (b) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association Ahmedabad Bombay Textile Research Association, Bombay, South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1810/85]

Review on and Annual Report of Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., for 1984-85, Bihar Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation Ltd. Patna, for 1982-83, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :
I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1811/85]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1986 :—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bihar Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bihar Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation Limited, Patna for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1812/85]

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1812/85]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1813/85]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute for the Physically Handicapped for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1815/85]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

Review on and Annual Report of Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for 1984-85, Institute of the Physically Handicapped for 1984-85, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1814/85]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for the Physically Handicapped for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1816/85]

Review on and Annual Report of Telecommunication Consultants India Ltd., for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, on behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited for the year 1984-85.
- (2) Annual Report of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1817/85]

Annual Report etc. of Central Board for workers Education for 1984-85 and Annual Report etc. of National Labour Institute, New Delhi for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education for the year 1984-85.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1818/85]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Labour Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1819/85]

Notification under India Electricity Act and Review on and Annual Report of Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. for 1984-85, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : 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 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 :—

(i) The Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1049 in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1985.

(ii) The Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1050 in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1985.

(iii) The Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1051 in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1985.

(iv) The Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1074 in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1820/85]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1821/85]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1822/85]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English version) of the Central Power Research Institute for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Power Research Institute for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1823/85]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, I wish to make a submission. It seems that the Opposition decided to walk out today and they took a pre-determined decision. Sir, a very large number of topics have been discussed. Whatever they have asked under the sun was discussed after permission was given by you. We discussed all topics which they all wanted. Not one was left. They never asked for it. Today they wanted to walk out. I wish to make a categorical statement on behalf of the Government that no projects of any State Government have been delayed without any reason. The Government has been quite fair and reasonable. This walk out is only a theatricality. I want to say it is just a theatricality. Still I would thank them for the cooperation that they have given us and we have cooperated with them. I want to thank them for the walk out also.

Annual Report of and Statement of Review on Rajghat Samadhi Committee for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review by the Government on the working of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library See No. LT—1824/85]

Notifications under Supreme Court Judges (conditions of Service) Act and High Court Judges (conditions of Service) Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): on behalf of Shri H. R. Bhardwaj: I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Amendment Rules 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R. 899 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September 1985 under sub-section (5) of section 24 of Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.
[Placed in Library See No. LT—1825/85]
- (2) A copy of the High Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Amendment Rules 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1007 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1985 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954.
[Placed in Library See No. LT—1826/85]

Notification under Central Excise Rules Review on and Annual Report of Life Insurance Corporation of India for 1984-85, etc.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): On behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 902(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding continuance of exemption to rough ophthalmic glass blanks including flit buttons from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in Library See No. LT—1827/85]

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1828/85]*

(3) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) :—

(i) Report of the Gaur Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1829/85]

(ii) Report of the Bhojpur Rohtas Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditors Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1830/85]

(iii) Report of the Farukhabad Gramini Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1831/85]

(iv) Report of the Marwar Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT—1832/85]

(v) Report of the Shahjahanpur Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1833/85]

(vi) Report of the Samut Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1834/85]

(vii) Report of the Banaskantha Mehsana Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1835/85]

(viii) Report of the Valsad Dangs Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1836/85]

(ix) Report of the Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1837/85]

(x) Report of the Devas Shajapur Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1838/85]

(xi) Report of the Panchmahal Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1839/85]

- (xii) Report of the Ratnagiri Sindhu Durg Gramin Bank for the year the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1840/85]
- (xiii) Report of the Bastar Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1841/85]
- (xiv) Report of the Dungarpur Banswara Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1842/85]
- (xv) Report of the Kapurthala Firozpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report on.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1843/85]
- (xvi) Report of the Malaprabha Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1844/85]
- (xvii) Report of the Kamraz Rural Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Account and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1845/85]
- (xviii) Report of the Mewar Anchalik Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1846/85]
- (xix) Report of the Sahyadri Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1847/85]
- (xx) Report of the Magadh Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1848/85]
- (xxi) Report of the Krishna Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1849/85]
- (xxii) Report of the Bundelkhand Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1850/85]
- (xxiii) Report of the South Malabar Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1851/85]
- (xxiv) Report of the Shree Anantha Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1852/85]
- (xxv) Report of the Nagarjuna Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1853/85]

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

- (xxvi) Report of the Pandyan Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1854/85]
- (xxvii) Report of the Chaitanya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1855/85]
- (xxviii) Report of the Kshetriya Gramin Bank Hoshangabad for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Account and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1856/85]
- (xxix) Report of the Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts on the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1857/85]
- (xxx) Report of the Sabarkantha Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. 1858/85]
- (xxxi) Report of the Shitradurga Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1859/85]
- (xxxii) Report of the Surendra Nagar Bhavnagar Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT—1860/85]
- (xxxiii) Report of the Etaha Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1861/85]
- (xxxiv) Report of the Monghyr Kshetria Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1862/85]
- (xxxv) Report of the Bardhman Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1863/85]
- (xxxvi) Report of the Pragjyotish Gaonlia Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1864/85]
- (xxxvii) Report of the Jamnagar Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1865/85]
- (xxxviii) Report of the Sultanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1866/85]
- (xxxix) Report of the Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1867/85]

- (xl) Report of the Durg-Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank for the year the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1868/85]
- (xli) Report of the Rajgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1869/85]
- (xlii) Report of the Sharda Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1870/85]
- (xliii) Report of the Pratapgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. 1871/85]
- (xliv) Report of the Jammu Rural Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. 1872/85]
- (xlv) Report of the Pinakini Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1873/85]
- (xlvi) Report of the Sriganaganagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1874/85]
- (xlvii) Report of the Vindhya Vasini Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1875/85]
- (xlviii) Report of the Bundi Chittorgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1876/85]
- (xlix) Report of the Manipur Rural Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1877/85]
- (l) Report of the Marudhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon,
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1878/85]
- (li) Report of the Gurdaspur Amritsar Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1879/85]
- (lii) Report of the Bijapur Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1880/85]
- (liii) Report of the Srisathavahna Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1881/85]

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

- (liv) Report of the Cauvery Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1882/85]
- (lv) Report of the Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1883/85]
- (lvi) Report of the Barabanki Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT—1884/85)
- (lvii) Report of the Himachal Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1885/85]
- (lviii) Report of the Tulsi Gramin Bank for the years ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1886/85]
- (lix) Report of the Tungbhadra Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1887/85]
- (lx) Report of the Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1888/85]
- (lxi) Report of the Nimar Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1889/85]
- (lxii) Report of the Jamuna Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1890/85]
- (lxiii) Report of the Rajgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1891/85]
- (lxiv) Report of the Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1892/85]
- (lxv) Report of the Mandla Balaghat Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1893/85]
- (lxvi) Report of the Shivpuri Guna Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1894/85]
- (lxvii) Report of the Gurgaon Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1895/85]

(lxviii) Report of the Chatrasal Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1896/85]

(lxix) Report of the Dhenkanal Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1897/85]

(lxx) Report of the Nalanda Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1898/85]

(lxxi) Report of the Shehdol Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1899/85]

(lxxii) Report of the Palamau Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1900/85]

Annual Report of and Statement re-Review on Special Organising Committee, IX Asian Games, for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
On behalf of Shrimati Margarat Alva I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Special Organising Committee IX Asian Games, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Special Organising Committee, IX Asian Games, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1901/85]

Statement re-Review on and Annual Report of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, for 1984-85, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ltd. for 1984-85, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):
I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1986 —

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1902/85]

(b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the heavy Engineering Corporation Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1903/85]

(c) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited for the year 1984-85.

[Shri M. Arunachalam]

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1904/85]
- (d) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Chandigarh Industrial and General Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Chandigarh Industrial and General Development Corporation Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1905/85]
- (e) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (e) of item (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1906/85]
- (3) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1907/85]
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1908/85]
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1909/85]
- (iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1910/85]
- (v) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1911/85]
- (vi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hand Tools Jalandhar, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tool Room, and Training Centre, Delhi, Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Calcutta, Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay, and Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT—1912/85]

**Report on Scientific Studies on Bhopal
Toxic Gas leakage**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on Scientific Studies on the factors related to Bhopal Toxic Gas Leakage.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1913/85]

Reviews on and Annual Reports of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. and Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. for the year 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT): On behalf of Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Zinc Limited for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1914/85]

- (2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1915/85]

Statement re-Review on and Annual Report of National Research Development Corporation of India for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): On behalf of Shri Shivraj V. Patil, I beg to

lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Research Development Corporation of India for the year 1984-85.
- (2) Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation of India for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1916/85]

Annual Report of and Review on Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation for 1984-85 and National Institute of Physical Education and Sports, Patiala for 1984-85 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): On behalf of SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1917/85]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports, Patiala, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports, Patiala, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1918/85]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1919/85]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sangeet Naatak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1920/85]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, for the year 1984-85.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1921/85]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1922/85]

Review on and Annual Report of Andaman Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd., Port Blairs for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): On behalf of Shri Z. R. Ansari, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, for the year 1984-85.
(2) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1923/85]

Annual Report of and Review on National Institute for the Visually Handicapped for 1984-85

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the visually Handicapped, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts,

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped for the year 1984-85. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1924/85]

12.11 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Minutes

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Sixth to Tenth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

12.12 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Statements

SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE (Deoria): Sir, I beg to lay on the table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) on Public Accounts Committee:—

- (i) Statements showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 141st Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on University Grants Commission.
- (ii) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 56th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Customs Receipts.

- (iii) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V or 60th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Union Excise Duties.
- (iv) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 77th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Cash Assistance for Export of Deoiled Rice Bran.
- (v) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendation contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 80th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on M/s. International Computers Ltd., U.K.
- (vi) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 89th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Execution of a Naval Project and disposal of aluminium scrap by an Ordnance Factory.
- (vii) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 95th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on review on inventory holding patterns in the Military Engineer Services in a Command.
- (viii) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 120th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Unauthorised Occupation of Salt Land—Bharpur Salt Works and Dry Hydrated Lime and Clay Pozzolans Plants.
- (ix) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 128th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Lost Property Offices.

[Shri Rajmangal Pandé]

- (x) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 136th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Remodelling of Mughal-sarai Marshalling Yard.
- (xi) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of 146th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Union Excise Duties—Loss of revenue due to operation of time bar.
- (xii) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of 165th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Small Farmers Development Agencies.
- (xiii) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 172nd Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Purchase Operations of the Supply Wing in the High Commission of India, London.
- (xiv) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 173rd Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Food for Work Programme.
- (xv) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of 182nd Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Introduction of a new system of Weapon Training.
- (xvi) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 183rd Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (Suri Transmission and Reversing Gear Boxes for Diesel Shunters).
- (xvii) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of 184th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Receipts of Union Territory of Delhi—Sales Tax—Falsification of documents by a dealer.
- (xviii) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of 185th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Receipts of Union Territory of Delhi—Stamps duties and Registrations Fees—Evasion/Avoidance of higher rates of stamp duty.
- (xix) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 218th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Local Printing of Inland Letter Cards and Construction of Staff Quarters at Annanagar.
- (xx) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 225th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Union Excise Duties.

12.14 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

[English]

Minutes

SHRIMATI ABIDA AHMED (Bareilly):
I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of First to Fourth Sittings of the Committee on Petitions.

12.15 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Reports

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of Estimates Committee :

- (i) Twenty-first Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-fourth Report of the Committee (7th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)—Banking.
- (ii) Twentysecond Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eightyninth Report of the Committee (7th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)—Central Board of Excise and Customs.

12.16 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Twenty-fourth Report

SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDEY (Deoria) : Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee relating to delay in setting up of repair/overhaul facilities for a certain helicopter.

12.17 hrs

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

[English]

Fifth and Eighth Reports

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Sir, I beg to present the following Action Taken Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

- (i) Fifth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fiftysixth Report of the Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Commerce (Department of Textiles)-Reservations for, and Employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in National Textiles Corporation Limited with Special reference to National Textiles Corporation (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa) Limited.
- (ii) Eighth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-third Report of the Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Energy (Department of Petroleum)-Reservations for, and Employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Marketing Division and Refineries and Pipelines Division).

12.19 hrs

STATEMENT RE AMOUNTS OUTSTANDING FOR PADDY PURCHASED BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA FROM FARMERS IN PUNJAB AND HARYANA

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 12th December, 1985 an Hon. Member of this House, Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia, while raising a matter under rule 377 had stated, *inter-alia*, that "farmers in Punjab and Haryana have not been paid their amount for paddy purchased by Food Corporation of India. All this paddy was purchased by Food Corporation of India through commission agents. In many cases a period of 25 days to one month has lapsed. Number of farmers who have not been paid their dues is in thousands and the amount exceeds Rs. 150 crores.

The matter has been examined. The total purchase of paddy made from Punjab was to the tune of 18.69 lakh tonnes and valued at Rs. 274 crores. Of this, payments by FCI have already been made for Rs. 265 crores. All these payments are made to arhathiyas as per the existing laws in Punjab. The practice is the same in Haryana. Payment of the outstanding amount of Rs. 9 crores has been withheld from the arhathiyas of Punjab pending settlement of final bills because a number of them have yet to render accounts for the gunny bags advanced to them by the FCI for packing paddy. Under the general instructions, payments are made by the FCI to arhathiyas within 2-3 days of presentation of bills by them. For this purpose, 35 pay Offices for preparation of cheques and 140 bank branches for encashment of cheques issued to arhathiyas, are operating. These are linked to the mandis or purchase centres allotted to the FCI.

So far as Haryana is concerned, the total paddy purchased was 33486 MT valued at Rs. 4.79 crores and the payments so far made were to a tune of Rs. 4.71 crores. The balance which remains unpaid is Rs. 8 lakhs only and this is expected to be cleared very soon.

In deference to the wishes of the Members of Parliament to abolish intermediaries and to bring to an end the exploitation of the farmers by the arhathiyas and to end the resultant corruption that

emanates out of it, both the Department of Food and the FCI, have urged the Governments of Punjab and Haryana to abolish arhathiya system so that payments could be made directly to farmers. The arhathiya system is prevalent only in the States of Punjab and Haryana while it has been abolished in the rest of the country. However, despite our repeated requests to the Government of Punjab as also to the Government of Haryana, this system still continues. It is a common experience that, after receiving the money from the FCI, the arhathiyas keep the amount for two to three months and this causes great hardship to the farmers. I would, therefore, request the Hon. Members of this House from Punjab and Haryana to convince their State Governments to abolish the arhathiya system. I have already stated on the floor of this House that the Government is against any intermediaries functioning between the farmers and the FCI and this can be better achieved if farmers are encouraged to come and sell their foodgrains directly to the FCI or its agencies instead of coming through the arhathiyas. In that event such malpractices as delayed payments to the farmers can be eliminated altogether.

I would conclude by saying that the amount of money outstanding is not as big as Rs. 150 crores as stated by the Hon. Member. It is only Rs. 9 crores and this cannot be treated as non-payment to the farmers since it is being withheld as security for gunny bags advanced to the arhathiyas which remain to be accounted for. As regards Haryana, there is not much of a problem. It is for the State Governments to prevail upon the arhathiyas to ensure that they do not hold on to the money that is due to the farmers. We have drawn the attention of both the State Governments to take immediate remedial measures to ensure that the farmers are not put to any difficulty.

12.23 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK
OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :
"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964."

The motion was adopted

+

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.24 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948."

The motion was adopted

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SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 20.12.1985.

+Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12 26 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) Demand for declaring the Western Parts
of Madhya Pradesh as drought affected
areas

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI (Raigarh) : As many as 27 districts out of 45 in Madhya Pradesh are reeling under severe drought. The situation in western Madhya Pradesh comprising the districts of Indore, Dhar, Jabua, Dewas, Khandwa, Khargone, Ujjain, Ratlam and Mandsaur is causing great concern to the State Administration. Of these nine districts of predominantly tribal belt of Jabua, parts of Dhar, Khargone and the Ratlam are the worst affected. The drought is likely to worsen by mid-1986 especially if the winter rains also fail.

12.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Drinking water is increasingly becoming scarce, the wells are drying up and the water level falling. It is felt that 106 towns and 5,932 villages in the 27 affected districts are likely to face scarcity of drinking water.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh have been making all possible efforts to face the drought situation and to supply drinking water to the scarcity villages and towns. But without help of the Centre the relief works and drinking water supply programme cannot be accelerated.

As such I demand that the Government of India should immediately declare those districts as drought affected districts. Relief works should be started on war footing. Additional fund should be allocated to the State of Madhya Pradesh to accelerate drinking water supply programme in the scarcity villages and towns.

(ii) Need to reduce excise duty on synthetic yarn

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP (Thane) : The new textile policy has promised deduction in excise duty on all synthetic fibres and yarns but as per the notification issued in September 1985, the Government has reduced the duty on polyester fibre only which is largely a raw material of the organised mills while there has been no similar reduction in excise duty on synthetic yarn (like Nylon yarn polyester yarn) which is largely the raw material of the powerloom sector.

It is also a fact that smuggling of synthetic fibres is reportedly going on in the country on a large scale because excise duty on the necessary material is very high and therefore, the cost of our synthetic fabrics is unduly high. If, therefore, duty on synthetic yarn is brought down as demanded by the powerloom sector, smuggling will automatically drop.

Maharashtra has the largest number of powerlooms in the country where five lakhs of weavers are working. Hence the matter is of vital importance to the State of Maharashtra. Therefore, it is requested that the Government should look into the matter immediately and take appropriate action to help the powerloom sector.

[*translation*]

(iii) Need to provide residential plots to Harijans in Rajasthan, specially in Sriganganagar district.

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Rural Development Authority is not implementing properly the different schemes covered under the Special Component Plan formulated for the Harijans in Sriganganagar district of Rajasthan.

Under the Special Component Plan, the unemployed Harijan graduates, post-graduates and other educated unemployed persons are neither being provided loans by the banks nor are they being provided grants properly for self-employment. Consequently, the educated unemployed Harijans have become disappointed. This disappointment leads to lack of interest among other Harijan students

about continuing their studies. The atmosphere thus created brings impediments in the education of all the Harijan students.

The Harijans have not at all been allotted residential plots in the rural areas which has created serious residential problem. It has become imperative to allot residential plots in the urban areas in proportion to their population.

In the 20-Point Programme of the Rajasthan Government, there is a scheme to provide a dwelling unit to the poor, but there is not being implemented in a proper way.

I would, therefore, draw the attention of the Government through the Ministry of Welfare of the Government of India that special arrangement should be made to make available residential plots in the rural areas to the poor Harijans. Alongwith it, the unemployed educated Harijans in addition to Government jobs, should be provided funds for self-employment under Special Component Plan.

(iv) Demand for taking necessary steps to stop smuggling of wood from forests of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI JHUIHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after years of publicity by the Government, a feeling of awareness among the people about environment has arisen and even in the villages some people have come forward and take interest in checking the soil erosion and increasing afforestation. It is necessary to continue to encourage this tendency.

On the border of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, in Chhabra, Chhipa Barod, Kishanganj Shahabad tehsils of Kota district and Manoharthana tehsil of Jhalawar district, there was once a large forest which has been ravaged by the smugglers due to callousness and collusion of the Forest Department. In Gugor area in the remaining forest, teak trees are being illegally felled and after being sawn in Chhipa Barod area, are being sent to Bombay for sale via Beenaganj (M.P.). Fake bills for wood are got prepared from the Forest Department of Madhya Pradesh. In this way, the smuggled wood reaches Bombay very easily. Thus smuggling of wood is going on without any check on Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan border,

It is, therefore, requested that the Central Government should take effective steps for protecting the forests and make immediate arrangements to stop felling of trees on Rajasthan-Madhya Pradesh border.

(v) Demand for stopping poaching in Similipal National Park of Orissa

***SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar) :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Poachers living in the foot hills of Similipal National Park in Mayurbhanj district, Orissa have started luring labourers for working on their farms with the meat of rare animals in lieu of wages.

The poachers gun down rare and protected animals like bisons and sambars. The tribal labourers have great liking for such meat and, therefore, they readily agree to work on the farms of the poachers when they are offered such meat,

Poachers from Poadadiha, Kumbakhai, Kenduchua and Puratangar area in Mayurbhanj district are mostly involved in such activities. Unless immediate steps are taken to stop poaching, the rare animals living in Similipal National Park will fall extirpation. Therefore, urge upon the Central Government to send directives to the State Government of Orissa to take necessary steps in this regard and save those rare animals.

(vi) Demand for action to stop tax-evasions by foreign cigarette manufacturing firms

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) : Sir, a great fraud is being played by the foreign cigarette manufacturing companies in collusion with the local cigarette manufacturers. The modus operandi adopted by them is that they get their brands of cigarettes manufactured from the Indian Cigarette manufacturers and market the same through them thereby evading payment of

various taxes. The Foreign Companies get royalty in foreign countries in foreign currency from the Indian manufacturers for lending their names. This is causing a great loss of foreign exchange to the nation.

(vii) Demand for lifting ban on creation of new posts or filling up the existing Vacancies.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Sir, the restrictions on creating new posts and the ban on recruitment is causing much havoc not only to the unemployed and under-employed but also to the various offices of Central Government and other quasi-Government organisations. For example, sanction was accorded to open a new post office at the MMDA Colony Madras-106 of my Constituency but it could not be actually opened due to the ban imposed; the postal department at Madras is waiting for the past eight months to get the relaxation orders from higher authorities. Creation of new posts or filling the existing vacancies cannot be termed as Non-Plan expenditure. Only to achieve the Plan target, schemes are sanctioned and to implement these schemes, adequate man-power is required; this has to be found only from new recruitment as the existing manpower will be looking after other works including the routine works and to maintain and monitor the schemes implemented during the last six plans. Vacancies caused by retirement or death of the employees should have to be filled up. Otherwise, it will create lot of difficulties to other employees by way of increased workload and to the officers to extract additional work from the existing personnel.

I earnestly request the Central Government to intervene in this and render justice to the unemployed and under-employed.

(viii) Need to grant citizenship rights to Persons residing in Sikkim since 1975

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling) : Sir, thousands of people residing in Sikkim for years together have not yet been conferred with the citizenship rights. Sikkim become

*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

[Shri Ananda Pathak]

the 22nd State of India in 1975 and according to the provisions of the Constitution of India and the Citizenship Act, they should have been conferred with this right long ago. The Sikkim State Legislative Assembly unanimously passed resolutions and urged upon the Central Government to consider this demand and confer citizenship rights to those bonafide persons who were residing in Sikkim for five years immediately preceding the commencement of the Constitution (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975 i.e. 26th day of April, 1975. The Sikkim Government has also made several representations to the Government of India in respect of this case.

I urge upon the Government to consider this matter and do the needful to confer the citizenship rights to thousands of bonafide persons residing in Sikkim according to law.

12.35 hrs.

MOTION RE SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1985—90—(Contd).

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): 45 Members took part in the debate on the Seventh Plan in this Lok Sabha.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) : The Minister is replying. But what about the Members ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. Yesterday we decided.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : I want to speak. I am not withdrawing.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : There are 45 Members. It is very difficult.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : It is very difficult. You cannot take away my right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you want to get any clarification, you can ask the Minister.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Who will give clarification on the Seventh Plan ? I want ten minutes. For the past two days I have been waiting. No. I must get a chance. It is very bad.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister can continue.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : I can assure the hon. Member that if he meets me with the points he has, certainly I will look into it because he did not get the time to speak. As I said, already 45 Members took part in the deliberations.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : We have told in the evening that if we want to sit, then we can continue. It was decided in the evening that they will sit very late. Before we adjourned, it was put before the House whether they would like to break or stay as the Minister will reply tomorrow. The House said nobody will speak tomorrow. Only there will be reply.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : That was not the correct position. The understanding was that the debate would be continued today also and the Minister would reply at the end.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : You can seek clarification after he has spoken.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : You do not want us to participate ?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Already 45 Members have participated.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : You had given an assurance that we could participate.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : There are still 45 Members wanting to speak. It will take two days.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Sir, 45 Members have already taken part in the debate. It had been very helpful and the criticisms made on the floor of the House have been well taken. The whole purpose, the object and the aims are to be looked into whenever any discussion takes place. I feel very sorry that on some other point—on a procedural point, I must say—the Opposition is not here.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two or three Members sitting.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : I am here ; I am on the Opposition.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : I did not mean the entire Opposition. Some of the hon. Members of the Opposition who spoke on this procedural point are not here.

The main point is this. So far as the Seventh Plan is concerned, so far as the Indian Planning process is concerned, the whole approach is on the basis of a national consensus ; a national consensus is taken, and it is not taken just suddenly or overnight. In fact, in the beginning of the year 1984, the exercise started, and it was on a wide basis so that as many persons as possible who are interested in giving their views on the planning process, people who can give us the benefit of their views expressed themselves. The entire vista was made wide open. It started with the preparation of an Approach Plan. While preparing the Approach Plan, the entire background of Sixth Plan was fully analysed. After the Approach Plan was prepared, it was discussed threadbare at the full Planning Commission meeting. Then it was placed before the Cabinet. I do not know whether there is any country where, even after the Cabinet approval, it is placed before the people and the Members of the House for the purpose of discussion.

After the Cabinet had made the decision in mid-July, 1984, the consultative Committee which is formed from all Parties, also discussed this Approach Plan. The approach to the Seventh Plan was again discussed by the Consultative Committee. After the Consultative Committee meeting was held,

this was laid on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament. In the Rajya Sabha it was discussed threadbare for two days, but in the Lok Sabha it was almost the last day and so, it was not discussed ; but everybody had the copy of the Approach Paper laid on the Table of the House. Then again the process continued. The Deputy Chairman had a talk across the table with each of the Chief Ministers and the Heads of the Union Territories.

In the meantime, the Approach Paper had been made known all over India to all the concerned economists. Various comments, discussions and Seminars were there, and wherever points were available, they were all taken into consideration.

This was again placed before the National Development Council. There was an exercise before the National Development Council in July, 1984. Again this year on 8th and 9th November, the National Development Council met ; it was fully attended ; the Plan was discussed threadbare and the consensus was arrived on the entire Plan. There were only two dissident voices, those of the hon. Chief Ministers of West Bengal and of Tripura—not on the goals or objectives but they raised certain doubts regarding the means to the end and forgetting their own theory that end justifies the means. The objective was not at all attacked by any one. The Plan was adopted and a resolution Passed. Again, another point is raised by one of the hon. Members that the Chief Ministers and the members of the National Development Council had very little time to consider. These facts must be made clear. Often I find in the newspapers some members, not the members of this House, some quarters are ventilating this.

In the 4th Plan the States and the Union Territories were given the draft and the time was fourteen days. The exact date was 6th of April it was sent and the meeting of the National Development Council started on the 19th of April. In the 5th Plan the States and the Union Territories got twelve days. The exact date was, on 13th of September it was sent and the meeting started on the 24th of September. In the 6th Plan the States and the Union Territories got sixteen days. The exact date was on 29th of

[Shri A.K. Panja]

January it was sent and the meeting started on the 13th of February. In the case of Seventh Plan also, it was despatched on the 15th and we ascertained that the Chief Ministers also received on that date and it was discussed on the 8th and 9th of November, that is after 24 days.

Therefore, it is not a fact that any previous procedure was broken and that so much veil was put up as if something 'secret' is going to happen. After discussion for one full year how long will go on talking? Action is required. When the document received some sanctity—opinions were taken various people argued and debated—it has been discussed. It there direct, so that it may not go out anywhere before it is discussed in the high level committee of the National Development Council. These are entire facts.

Therefore, the attack by some of the members that Chief Ministers got very little time is not correct and enough time was given for the purpose of discussion. In fact this point was very feebly raised by one or two Chief Ministers, in the National Development Council; but it was not pressed much further. Therefore, the debate discussion, deliberation, culminated in this two volumes of documents, which you must have seen, were the basis for these debates, etc.

The second point which was argued and almost all the members have said is about poverty. If we go by what is the amount spent, if we go by the percentage of increase—certainly I can give the amount which was spent in the Sixth Plan and the amount which is going to be spent in the 7th Plan. But the point in issue is not on the money figure alone. In the 6th Plan the outlay was Rs. 3640.60 crores. The total actual expenditure was Rs. 3885.10 crores which exceeded the outlay. In the 7th Plan it is almost doubled—Rs. 7705.24 crores.

If we go by saying that we have doubled it, that is not the approach. Money is required. But the basic approach by which India is attacking poverty must be looked into and I request the Hon. Members to

appreciate this. We have not left the poor people at the mercy of the market. We have not left them that whatever happens, the theory of percolation that some money is put at the top, it will percolate and go down, will apply. No. India is not approaching poverty in that manner. India has approached this with direct assault, direct attack on poverty and that is why we are not planning only for planning sake. We are making specific planning for the purpose of poverty alleviation from macro to micro planning so that the benefit goes down directly to the Common man.

At least I could not find in the economic history of any country attacking poverty by direct assault, that is taking positive plan and making specific outlay for the purpose of removal of poverty. After defining poverty in this manner as experts have done and accepted throughout the world and after doing so, attacking poverty one by one and implementing the programme, the performance is monitored. Therefore, the poor people are not left in the market at somebody's mercy. It is a direct assault on the poverty. Indirect assault is through various fiscal measures of which some of the opposition members took exception that they are not being handled properly or are being improperly rudely tackled. When we find at one side crores of rupees being kept out of the eyes of the suffering teeming millions; when all of us debating about where are the resources; when we are debating on how we are going to fund our Seventh Plan; when these poor people have cast duty on us to keep our eyes open—how could we shut our eyes? Because some people are strong and have unlawfully obtained riches at the cost of the country we cannot stop delivering goods to the common man.

It is stated that the income level in India is very poor. Let throughout India each one of us disclose for one year honestly what is our income. If it done I can say that we can compete with one of the most developed country of the world to establish what in the average for capita income. Today we have to go by a study of expenditure as it is not possible to study the level of poverty on the basis of income.

So far as poverty alleviation problem is concerned we have to realise that there must be an ideology but the real world cannot depend on more ideological approach. The objective must be there. Our target is 25 per cent. We have to go in for that. With that objective we have to see whether these things have been properly done and also being done in the right manner. An objection was made by the hon. Member that like a magician we are bringing then poverty line down. I categorically say that objection has no basis. The hon. Member mentioned about Dandekar and Rath. I want to know have they put in the labour that the Planning Commission has put in in defining poverty? No. What does the Dandekar and Rath study say? It merely says 2250 calories intake is required without telling what is relevant for the rural people and what is relevant for the urban people. It does not say what should be the proper consumption basket which would contain the appropriate caloric content. The planning Commission expert—wire men taken from East, West, North and South—have applied their mind and found out the norm which is valid throughout India. So for as calorific content is concerned for the rural areas it is 2400 calories and for the urban areas 2100 calories. This figure is never changed. Even the medical experts say that 2400 calories are necessary for a person in the rural area because he exports more. Taking into consideration the increase of population and also inflation we have to see what should be the money value for such in take. In the Sixth Plan for the rural areas it was Rs 76 to each 2400 calories in take and Rs. 88 for the urban areas for 2100 calories. In the Seventh Plan we had to raise it and in respect of rural areas it became Rs. 107 and for urban areas it came to Rs. 122/-. That is exact price of consumption basket per head per month to ensure minimum Calorific in take for crossing poverty time. Therefore, Sir this charge of saying that we just putting the poverty line down is not correct. That is not correct. Sir, the opposition knows that we have taken measures for attacking poverty. Suppose it starts with the top, it starts with Delhi as the capital, then it goes to the peripheries and then it goes to the rural areas. We are proceeding very well because we can catch hold of the figure. Transport and communication availability

is also there. These people are also slightly nearer to colorific intake of poverty level. Therefore, this is a definite assault through the poverty alleviation programme. The attack is at the base. The attack is at the top and when it combines with the attack from the base we shall succeed. We can certainly reach the figure of 25% by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

The next point which was argued on the floor of the House by one of the very senior hon. Member was that the base line has been changed so that it is at 1985-86 prices and that is why we are making the plan as if something shrouded with mystery. No, it is wrong. The hon. Member has not properly studied the Plan. This is my respectful submission, Sir. The Plan the year preceding the Plan specifically indicates that the base year is 1984-85, which is the conventional and normal base taken as for each plan. Therefore, it is the 1984-85 base and not the 1985-86 is taken. The jumping pad starts from there and that is the base line conventionally taken everywhere. Therefore that charge of a very senior Member that the base line has been changed is not correct.

Sir, the other point was argued by another very senior hon. Member, Prof. Ranga. We have taken a very conscious note of such thing. He stated here, yesterday, that education is a must and elementary and primary education shall have to be given. We cannot go on waiting for a very good structure beautifully decorated schools and other things. Those were his words and I submit that in our Plan this approach has been taken because we are determined that there must be a total eradication of illiteracy and unless that is done, as the experts are advising us we cannot take the population to a level where we want "health for all by 2000 A.D." as declared by the W.H.O. It is the education it is the literacy percentage which is the main factor to be considered for controlling over—population, ill—health, disease. These are affecting the growth of the nation. Therefore, our hon. Prime Minister has said illiteracy is the main factor and education which has now been taken in the genus of human resources for the total man-development as visioned by Shri Aurobindo, is a

Shri A.K. Panja]

must. No, how is it to be developed in mind, body, soul and materially. The total man—development, even though he is developing economically, should not be attached with only material gains. The thoughts of Indian philosophy are to be expressed through human resource development. The basic papers in education are now being debated and the educational policy is now being discussed and symposiums are being held. Some people are saying against and some are in the middle. But the point is conscious starting and that is the crux of our democratic approach. If that consciousness starts, if the feeling is given, then the entire human resource development is bound to succeed and new manner of development not only material gain, not only factory or a bridge or a road or a school but the total development of a Man that was visioned and thought of by Shri Aurobindo will be a reality. Therefore, the point about the education as mentioned by Prof. Ranga, was taken care of and in that line we are proceeding.

There is another point about the Eastern sector agricultural prices. The hon. Member sometimes make criticism for the sake of criticism, sometimes opposes because he is in the Opposition. The Green Revolution which is seen objectively in some parts of the country, the Green Revolution and the green colour of our produce seen in some parts of the country shall have to be taken to other parts. By that the regional imbalance would go and also the salinity which might come in certain sectors by too much exercise on the fertile land would also be avoided. Therefore attention on a agriculturiers now being diverted to the eastern sector.

Hon. Members from Bihar as also from West Bengal have argued on this point. I would like to state that West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and eastern sector of U. P. as also seven sister States including Assam are being given greater emphasis in the matter of agriculture. If we go into as to how much we have put in the money on agriculture and how much is the produce, we will find that the right emphasis is not there. Have we given the right type of implements required for the purpose of producing foodgrains to

the farmers? As you all know, we have done three very important things. At reasonable and preferential price water has been made available, pesticides have been made available and the fertilizer has been made available to the farmers. After the farmer has put in his hard toil and labour, has he got the market for his produce? Yes; a guarantee is given, price is fixed and the Government keeps its eyes open to the various criticisms and suggestions made by the hon. Members here and outside. If it is brought to the notice of the Government that the jute growers are suffering for example in West Bengal, we do take corrective action. We have fixed the support price. Thus, an alertness is kept. The green revolution which are found in some parts of India only have to be taken to all parts of the country. In some southern States as also the eastern sector, we have to tackle the problem in a suitable manner. Many times questions are also asked in this House in this regard and we have given the required information. We are tackling poverty by anti-poverty programmes and greater emphasis is being laid in certain specific areas where it is needed. Let us take for example the hill areas. Within these areas, again a division is made so that the benefit is given to the right areas and deserving people.

The whole object of the Plan is to increase the value of consumption basket of the common man. We are always guided by the advice of this House, but we have to work within the financial constraints. We were able to achieve our objectives to a large extent within the financial constraints during the 6th Plan. What are the gadgets which protected us during the 6th Plan and enabled us to bear the onslaught of the second price hike in energy? What are the gadgets that saved us and what is the elbow room? During the 6th Plan, there were huge droughts affecting large parts of India twice, but still we were able to maintain our growth rate. During this period, while there was international recession throughout, but Indian monetary system resisted that shock. What is that shock absorber? The shock absorber was that the planners put the right emphasis at the right place.

It was mentioned by the hon. Member that 5.2 per cent growth in India was nothing. Hon. Members cited some book of the World Bank and did not cite others. Very well; what is the growth rate in United States? It was around two per cent. When people visit that country and come back, they say that they have improved a lot. But as I said, their growth rate during this period was only two per cent. Then, what about United Kingdom? It is around one percent.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA (Bankura): You are talking about capitalist countries.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : I am not making any distinction between capitalist and socialist countries. If the hon. member invites me and asks me to try to make a distinction, I shall give the figures. For USSR, it is 2.6 per cent to 3.5 per cent during this exact period. I did not intend to give these figures but they invited me and so I gave it. I am not saying that we have done very well. No. But, compared to the yardstick, compared to the three major shocks received all over the world, India has done well and this point has to be accepted.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Japan's growth rate was 11 per cent, even after Hiroshima!

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is speaking with reference to the last five years only.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Sir, if Japan's rate is 11 per cent, what is the period, Sir, and within what geographical area and with what population? However, I am not going into all that. The point here is that the percentage of the whole of the developing countries is to be taken. If you take the average of the entire developing countries, India has still the highest growth rate of 5.2 per cent during the period mentioned.

(Interruptions)

I have placed the facts here and I know this will agitate the hon. members of the opposition. And now, on the directive of our leader, we have to give a shape to these programmes on a scientific basis. Does

giving high-tech means only having some computers here and there? No, it is not so. The main point is taking science from laboratory to land. Our catchword is 'lab to land', i.e., whatever is being done, the expertise that is available, the research and development work that is going on, all these must reach the common man who with his sweat and blood, is toiling for the development of India. Our whole purpose in the Plan a rightly directed by our leader, in this. By investing a small amount if improved pesticides and improved methods of using the land, etc. can be made available to the farmers, we shall certainly—spend in those areas, by which the farmer himself will be able to examine as to what type of fertilizers would improve his soil. Let us see, for instance, what happens in soil examination now. The farmer shall have to take the soil sample to the BDO's office, at a particular time. In the BDO's office, there may be so many people waiting and by the time his turn comes, the wet content is dried up and its value lost and the soil as it actually exists in the field fails to be the exact sample which is being examined. The result of the whole process is bound to be a failure because the actual sample is not being examined and the farmers suffer. So, why should we not provide some small gadgets which would work scientifically? Sanitary Inspectors, health inspectors visit villages for inspecting tube-wells, etc. There are also other village field workers, lady health visitors and so on. Taking the help of these people, we should provide these small gadgets to them to examine the Soil on their own and at correct place and time. In this way, reaching Science to our people does not mean that we are getting out of the entire philosophy of India. No, it is not. As you know, on 30th November, 1958 Panditji visited Calcutta and there he spoke in a Science Seminar. I quote the words of Panditji :

“The aim of scientific progress should be a marriage between ancient Indian thought based on a spiritual approach and modern scientific endeavour based on an experimentation in search of Truth”.

This is the exact philosophy uttered in 1958 by Jawaharlal Nehru, which is being carried

[Shri A.K. Panja]

out in our Plan Document in 1985. In this Plan Document, we are starting with the vision and philosophy of Gandhiji.

Some raised apprehensions what will happen to the handloom and khadi sectors? What would happen about the self-reliance? What is the idea of the Swadeshi? The entire plan document is this that we are starting with the philosophy of Gandhiji, with the vision of Panditji, with the action oriented programming of Indiraji and the efficiency and speed of our Leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. These are the four mannered approach by which we are proceeding.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, the comrades on the other side are shouting. But comrades, I will tell you that this is not a book. Comrades whoever touches this, touches a Man. This is the whole idea and the crux of this entire document. Today, the 20th December, 1985, I appeal to the hon. Members to take back their minds. Exactly on this day, last year, that is, 20th December, 1984, what were we doing? We were going to the fields, meadows, to the village people, to the tribals, up in the mountains down by the river side for getting their votes. We did it exactly on this day. When a few days were left for the last election to this House. Now, I will appeal to the hon. Members that with the same spirit, with that endeavour, with that spirit and zeal, with that speed and efficiency, let us now with this plan document go to that field level and meet the people who are working there explaining to them the Seventh Plan document.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : One minute.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : I want to make a request. We have get one more Bill to pass. Therefore we will not break for lunch today.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : You are giving us food actually.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For that you have to go to the field.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : I am giving you food for thought. Therefore, Sir, the vision and the thoughts which were given in the approach plan are 'food, work and productivity'. On that basis, if the plan is examined and the hon. Members are thinking of their position exactly one year before, if the same zeal is put in, in explaining this plan and if they remain alert, so that there may not be any departmental bungling. If the plan is examined and the hon. Members keep in view of the position, what it was exactly one year ago, they will have the same zeal put in, in explaining this plan. They may remain alert to ensure that no departmental bungling takes place. There are 75 crores of people strewn all over 413 districts in India in 5092 blocks. We have to touch a population of 75 crores in our States and Union Territories. Going there and taking these 413 districts, we go down to 5092 blocks and touch these teeming millions of 75 crores and tell them that this is not a book, if is your own Bible. This is the mandate which you have given, this is the mandate by which all of us have to work. This is the book for which inspiration has been given by you. I am sure, we are going not only to reach the target, but we shall exceed the target. We have seen that in some States, although the programmes and plans are agreed, according to the Gadgil formula but unfortunately, internal resources of the States were not taken care of. I do not want to name any State ; but the shortfall in some States goes upto Rs. 350-minus of the actual Plan outlay. In some States it is Rs. 1206-minus. In one Union territory it is Rs. 6-crores minus. I am not blaming anybody. Unless the State machinery is geared up and resources mobilized, as is done by Tamil Nadu, Kerala or Karnataka, what will happen? I am not going by any kind of politics whatsoever. There has been a failure in some States to augment internal resources though specifically promised.

One of my friends from West Bengal raised the matter. There is a total failure of Rs. 1206 crores in West Bengal in internal resource mobilization.....

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Even for the 7th Plan, the additional resource mobilization will be more by the States, and less by the Centre.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : I am not on that. I am talking about the 6th Plan.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Even on that, I say that what they could use for resources, has been taken over by the Centre. They are helpless. They do not have any resources. What do we do about it ?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : As far as resource mobilization for West Bengal is concerned, it is improving now only. I am not saying that it is not. I am saying : 'Please look into it without any politics.' Who is to be blamed ? Rs. 3500 crores were the total State Plan outlay. At the end of the 6th Plan, we found minus performance by Rs. 1260 crores. Why ? It is because the internal resource mobilization machinery could not be augmented. We find huge arrears of sales tax remaining. Kindly look into it, without going into politics. In Bihar, there is Rs. 235.23-minus ; in Arunachal Pradesh, there is Rs. 6.15-minus. But there is 374-plus in Tamil Nadu, and more than Rs. 44²-plus performance in Karnataka. I am not bringing politics at all. What I am saying is that we are on the launching pad. The annual Plan discussions are going on. After the House adjourns today, hon. Members will get time. This is the time which is suitable for visiting any part of India. Anywhere in India, to any place one can go, except those probably 1 or 2 regions in Ladakh. Anywhere in India we can go. That is my appeal : Let the hon. Members disperse today ; end let them when they come to attend the Budget session, come with the figures and tell me : 'This is the place where there is lacuna within my own constituency. Please look into this'. This is the Plan. This much amount has been given. The performance the year before was 100%. Why this small amount ? This should be increased". In the next year's plan, we can work on those informations.

It is a question of dialogue. It is a question of under—standing each other. This Plan is the result of a national consensus ; and it has the blessings of the entire 75 crores of our people. With this object in view, unless we go and raise the conscious level of the people, it will not help.

By injecting money, we can deal with the poverty level. But it is not that the poverty level is being raised because of something falling from the heavens, or because their fate has become good. No ; that fatalistic theory has to go. We have to be optimistic and tell them the man in the omnibus, the man moving lawn—you are the common man—it is your right to demand things and to say that these things are due because of the sweat and toil. Then their conscious level will immediately change. It will, in my humble submission, depend on all the hon. Members who have been elected by the people. The people are waiting to see our performance. It will be easy to criticize and get the clapping. It will be easy to say something by which certain flashes of public imagination can be roused. But it is a hard take to do Constructive work for the people. We should take up this hard task and toil for food, work and productivity, with speed and efficiency. I would call upon the hon. Members to disperse after the House adjourns today, go back to their constituencies with the same speed and efficiency as we went to them last year and asked them to give their votes, Let us all go there and tell them that they have performed their duty, let us all now perform our duty. We have to go and tell them :

*Srinentu Bisye Amritasaya Putra
Aje-dhamani dibyeni Tasthanu
Vedyametang purusam
Mohantam, Aditya varna
Tamasa Parastat*

Oh immortal Sun—hear and listen that the Sun is going to rise and the darkness will be removed and that Sun will rise in India under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : What about the steel plant for Karnataka ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right. Now we take up Item No. 34.

DR. V. VENKATESH : There are lot of disparities.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : I tell the hon. Member, that when you are elected from your constituency and from your State ; and when you have become elected, you are a Member of Parliament.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Why this disparity ? What about the steel plant for Karnataka ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is all right now. We are taking up Bonded Labour Bill.

AN HON. MEMBER : You mean to say that they are all bonded labour ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. We are abolishing the system of Bonded Labour.

DR. V. VENKATESH : What about the steel plant to Karnataka ? The hon. Minister has not said anything about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He appreciated that Karnataka Government is doing very well.

Now we resume discussion on Bonded Labour System (Amendment) Bill.

13.13 hrs.

BONDED LABOUR SYSTEM (ABOLITION) AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now resume discussion on the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Amendment Bill. Dr. Venkatesh.

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : This Bill seeks to add an explanation under section 2, in Clause (g), of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 to the effect that such contract labourers and inter-State migrant workers who fulfilled the conditions of the bonded labour system, namely, debtor-creditor relationship, loss of freedom of movement and less wages, etc. come under "bonded labour system".

Here, after thirty-eight years of Independence, we have reached a stage where we require a law, not merely a law which was passed as back as nine years ago. This shows how lethargic has been the administrative machinery as far as emancipation of the bonded labour is concerned. It is really a failure of the Congress Government in the past.

Bonded labour is an institution which is a by-product of a major institution, the major institution being the institution which is called a feudal system. If you want to redeem the labour and bring an end to the bonded labour system in this country, then the main thing should be not only to eradicate the system of bonded labour to redeem the people under the bondage, but to try to cut the basic roots of feudal system that is still prevailing. Otherwise the Government cannot eradicate effectively this evil system, the bonded labour.

The feudal system is an institution, is a socio-economic institution, which has bred the evils which are prevailing today in India. The feudal system is a system of land-ownership. Almost 80 per cent of the total cultivable land in the country is in the hands of a few people in this country, Again, out of that more than 50 per cent of the total and is still in the hands of 20 per cent of the people of the country.

And it is the so people who are actually controlling, managing and manipulating the system of bonded labour today.

If you want to eradicate the system of bonded labour, at the end of this century, you should bring to an end this feudal system. Today this system is very bad. It is a totalitarian system which is against democracy itself.

Today, the landlord is the main culprit, the landlordism is entity of the institution of bonded labour in India, which is deciding the fate of the majority of the people, of this country. The majority of the people will be remaining in absolute and total permanent destitution and permanent bondage created by this feudal system.

So, the Government should come out with proper legislative measures to end this feudal system in this country.

The present system of bonded labour is a modified form of the slavery that prevailed under the feudalism during the middle ages. Since the middle ages the bonded labour system has been in operation in the society in various forms. After the end of the slavery, we have now slaves in the form of agricultural and other labourers. The real farmers have become landless which has led to the creation of a new system of slavery in rural areas. It is evident that among bonded labour 61 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes and 17 per cent to the Scheduled Tribes. The others are backward communities

This piece of legislation will be effected only when land reforms will be implemented and job opportunities for rural Indians are created.

13.15 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the chair*]

International labour organisation has taken a decision twice about the system of bonded labour. This decision is contained in the ILO Convention No. 29 of 1930 and ILO Convention No. 105 of 1957. The Government of India has accepted these ILO Conventions. But the present amending Bill has not been framed, in that light, on the basis of those accepted ILO conventions.

The Supreme Court has already given the verdict that those workers who are not provided with the minimum wages and minimum amenities, should be treated as bonded labourers.

Amendments to legislations, even though they are good, are useless if they do not bring the real benefits to the people. That is what I want to stress upon the hon. Minister.

Article 23 of the Constitution of India prohibits forced labour system. Besides, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 is also there.

But those persons who are responsible for forcing people into bonded labourers are not being given a stringent punishment under the law.

The real problem is of detection and rehabilitation.

Therefore, a proper detection and rehabilitation machinery needs to be set up in this country.

The root cause is unemployment problem that is prevailing in rural India. The rise in unemployment has been 60 per cent in the last five years. Unless it is tackled with firm determination, we are not going to get the desired results.

The people who are working as bonded labour are not living like human beings, but they are living under sub-human conditions. They are always at the mercy of persons who employ them, whether it is accommodation or food or clothing. They are in complete bondage.

I strongly believe that this is not only the concern of one political party but this is the concern of the country as a whole. That is why, it needs to be removed at the earliest opportunity.

The living conditions of the inter-migrant labour are worse than those of even slaves of the last century. A large number of labourers from States like Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Kerala, Orissa, etc. are taken as migrant labour to various other States. There they are engaged in works like mining, stone-breaking, road building, dam construction, etc. Their working conditions are very bad, if not worse than those of the slaves of the last century. They are suffering from chronically occupational hazardous diseases like silicosis, tuberculosis, long and skin cancer in addition to malnutrition. They are dying prematurely every day. They are the real builders of this nation.

Mere addition of this explanatory clause will not give the required protection to the inter-State migrant labour and contract labour. Unless some suitable measures

[Shri Zainul Basher]

are taken for recording their employment in service records and a copy of the record is sent to the Labour Department and concerned worker, this Act cannot be implemented effectively. It is not enough to identify and free the bonded labour from bondage. The most important aspect is their rehabilitation. If that is not done, then there is every chance of their going back to bondage once again.

This Bill also mentions about minimum wages. In the Minimum Wages Act there are certain loopholes. I would, therefore, suggest some suitable amendments to the Minimum Wages Act. There is no job security at present. I suggest that if there is contravention of this Act by any employer, prosecution should be launched by the State officials or social workers or trade unions. There should be effective vigilance committees for liberation and rehabilitation of bonded labour. There should be some sort of monitoring to see that the provisions of this Act are being implemented. There should be a time bound programme to eradicate this problem of bonded labour. The Government should have a monitoring cell to see that the organisations created under this Act are functioning properly and discharging their duties and responsibilities according to expectations.

As for as Karnataka is concerned, we have already initiated action in this direction. The persons who have been freed from bondage have been provided with rehabilitation measures. We are rehabilitating those women who conceive. We are giving them proper relief. We also tell them not to go for work.

Throughout India there lot of people who are suffering under this system. Why cannot the Government come forward to rehabilitate them in such a manner so that they are not forced to come under the bonded labour system? Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have the pleasure to participate in this debate and I welcome this piece of legislation, this Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Amendment Bill, 1985.

As you know, this is a very simple Bill and only one explanation is added to it to remove any suspicion that may be arising in the mind of the implementing machinery, that is, how will the contract labour and the inter-State migrant workmen be covered under this Act and under what conditions they would attract the provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. While supporting the Bill, I would like to observe that the implementation of this Act has not been as speedy as it was expected to be. Rather it has been tardy. This is evident from the simple fact that in our commitment to human rights and freedom, we have abolished this bonded labour system which is a social evil, and the sooner it disappears from this great country, the better it is for all of us. The existence of this system in our country beings a slur on the good name of our country which has a very rich cultural heritage. But although the Bill was passed in 1976 and the work of identification of bonded labourers and rehabilitating them has started, but in some States in has been vigorously pursued, it has been implemented with seriousness, whereas in some other States it is not so. What I say is that it took about a decade to detect that there is some doubt with regard to this Act and, therefore, they have now come forward with this Bill which is before us. Anyway, it is better late than never. But at the same time, the accusation or the allegation made by the hon. Members from the other side that the Government is not serious, is not tenable. I want to illustrate one thing. I would like to quote the answers given by the hon. Minister, to the questions on bonded labourers, In the answer given on 28th February 1985, that is, the end of February 1985, it is said that the total number of bonded labourers identified was of the order of 1,77,062, out of which 1,34,802 have been rehabilitated. This is the figure as on 28th February 1985. But only after four months, on 30th June 1985, the number of bonded labourers identified rose from 1,77,000 to 1,82,000. About five thousand labourers were added to it. And with regard to rehabilitation this figure of 1,34,000 and odd was raised to 1,39,335. Within four years, about five thousand new people had been identified. But about seven thousand bonded labourers were rehabilitated. So, the work is progressing, but there is a

doubt that was creeping in the mind of some officers about the contract labour and the migrant labour and this explanation which has been added here is welcome. Wherever there is debtor-creditor relationship and wherever there is loss of freedom and the question of less wages paid to this type of labourers in there, then they attract the provisions of this Bonded Labour Act. The Supreme Court has also held that those who were not provided minimum wages and minimum amenities should be treated as bonded labourers. In this Amendment also this has been made amply clear that under these circumstances these labourers would be called bonded labourers and that they would attract the provisions of this Act and relief will have to be provided to them. But there are some loopholes in this and they need to be plugged. The question is why some labourers become bonded? It is because they are absolutely poor; they do not have anything to fall back upon and they do not have in many cases even a place to live in. Such people are given some allurements by some contractors and profiteers who take them to different places. Then they are quite helpless and they are not even capable to think about themselves. Unless full protection is provided to them or a sense of confidence is created in them, they will not be able to come out of it. They cannot come out voluntarily or put in an application before the concerned authorities that they are bonded labourers and that they should be freed. In many cases, it is more difficult for them because there are no proper service records with the contractors. And in such a situation if there is an allegation, the contractor or the employer denies that such and such people are under his employment. So, what I suggest is that maintenance of records and service condition of those who are employed by the contractors should be there so that this can be regularly checked and the erring employers are not allowed to escape.

As I pointed out earlier, the bonded labourers who claim to get benefit under this Act do not get the rights required and whenever they come before the concerned authorities seeking relief, such people are immediately retrenched or their employers do not engage them. So, security of service has to be ensured.

What is required is that those who give correct statement before the concerned authorities to seek relief should be given protection in the matter of security of their service.

Sir, with these remarks I would like to conclude, and I give my wholehearted support to this Bill with a request to the Minister that there should be a monitoring cell in his Ministry. As I said, Sir, this is another form of slavery and we are a country, Hindustan, having a proud culture and cultural heritage. It is a slur on this country and this puts our heads low and therefore, the earlier it is implemented fully and successfully and the system as it is *in toto* thrown out completely, from the soil, the better it is for all of us. So, there should be a monitoring cell and the Minister himself should personally supervise this work in different States. The main responsibility lies with the States about identification etc. I would congratulate the Government because they are supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by giving them financial help and launching different antipoverty schemes that are being carried on in the country. The rehabilitation scheme should be properly linked up with that so that better benefits accrue to those bonded labourers. Once they are identified, they can be regulated so that once they are released from bondage, in no case they return to the system of bondage.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now, one of our friends from the Opposition was saying that the Government is not taking effective steps to abolish bonded labour system, but he, perhaps forgot that if any political party attacked this evil system, it was the Congress Party and also its Government. More than once in this connection motions were passed at Congress Party level and the Government showing its determination took all the possible practical steps to abolish this system. If today some isolated case comes to light, it is only because of the awareness which has arisen among the people.

[Shri Harish Rawat]

Recently the Supreme Court delivered a judgement in connection with bonded labour in Uttar Kashi district of Uttar Pradesh. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister that the condition of the migrant labour, migrating from Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh to other parts of the country, is quite miserable. It is not that only the conditions at their working places are to be seen, the conditions prevailing in the places from where they come for work also need to be looked into. What happens is, their employers, who are sub-contractors, help their families in many way and in turn get a sort of pledge from them that they will work with them for not only one year, but for entire life. Therefore, merely by enacting law, this evil cannot be abolished. To root out the system, it is necessary that the problem of bonded labourers, should be solved at the place from where they are recruited and the labourers should be provided some alternative employment there itself. Unless we provide them employment at the place of their residence, they will go on migrating to Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh or other parts of the country and wherever they go for work, whether it is a dam site or any other place, big contractors will always exploit them. I therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister that the Government should think of providing alternative work to the contract labour at the place of their residence.

Secondly, though you have enacted the law, but so far as some machinery to implement it is concerned, I am one with those of my friends who have expressed their doubts about this. I would, request the hon. Minister that he should, taking the State Governments, into confidence, ensure strict enforcement of the law through them. Unless these laws are enforced strictly, the purpose of enacting these laws is not going to be achieved.

Sir, it has often been seen that the people who engage bonded labour know that they can be exposed. They, therefore, maintain a fake register in which attendance etc. is shown and they destroy the original register so that their deeds are not exposed. Mr. Chairman, Sir, though you I request the

hon. Minister to arrange some regular monitoring of these things. A system should be evolved whereby regular monitoring is ensured.

Sir, so far as the hon. Minister's will and power are concerned I welcome them, because he has come more than once before the House with labour laws. Your enthusiasm is commendable. But if the other concerned officials, Government machinery do not show the same enthusiasm in implementing these laws, these are not going to bring results. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to kindly get these laws enforced with strictness.

*SHRI B. N. REDDY (Miryalguda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this bonded labour system had been in existence earlier also in its primitive form. Shri T. Anjiah, who hails from my State, Andhra Pradesh, knows this fact too well. There was a revolution against this primitive form of bonded labour system in the Telangana region of my State 40 year ago. This revolution against drudgery was a part of a revolt against the Nizam Govt. and its feudal system. Shri T. Anjiah knows this fact very well. The Communist Party of India played a major role in that movement. Other political parties had also participated in that movement and I think Shri Anjiah had also taken part in it. This bonded labour system which existed in its primitive and crude form is existing in a different form today. We cannot forget the fact that the serfdom or the bonded labour system in its primitive form has got sufficient encouragement under the rule of the feudalistic and capitalistic rule of the Congress party. With the encouragement it received from the Congress Party it is now existing under a different garb. It is the naked truth. Many poor people, especially labourers are victims of this evil practice. This practice is still continuing even after the Bonded Labour Abolition Act came into existence in the year 1976. It is an indisputable fact that this system could not be abolished ever since. The Govt. could not achieve its goal to abolish the bonded labour system through enacting that legislation.

*The Speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

But Sir, I Welcome this Amendment Bill. It deserves to be welcomed, although the Govt. took considerable time to introduce this Amending Bill. The Constitution guaranteed certain fundamental rights to every body right to work is one of them. The Constitution of India came into being in the year 1950 while the Act abolishing the bonded labour system was enacted in the year 1976. The Supreme Court, gave its decision in 1982 that the contract labour system in whichever form it may exist should be considered as bonded labour system. Yet this Amending Bill is being introduced in 1985. Keeping all these facts in view, we can come to the conclusion that there is an inordinate delay in bringing this amending legislation. It shows that the Govt. has awakened from its deep slumber very late.

Sir, in this connection I want to point out that this amending Bill is not covering certain important points. Certain basic issues have been ignored in this Bill. One of them is that of 'Right to work' as enshrined in the Constitution. Another point is that nothing has been said about 8-hour work—in this Bill. The International Labour Organisation had declared that the working hours should be only 8 hours. This amending Bill is not covering this stipulation regarding the working hours. These two important points have been ignored in this Bill.

As far as the operation of the Act to abolish bonded labour system is concerned. I must say that it has failed miserably to eradicate this evil practice. I want the hon. Minister to realise this fact. It is a naked truth that this system is prevalent throughout the country even this day. This is an issue related to the socio-economic conditions of the teeming millions especially the rural poor. Very recently Swamy Agnivesh, deposing before the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations said that there are at least 10 crores of bonded labourers still existing in this country. The Indian Express reported, quoting Govt. agencies, on 8th February 1985, that there are 20,000 bonded labourers, working in various manufacturing industries in U.P. especially look, welding and hardware units in that State. This is Govt. information. A Committee consisting

of members from U.P. Govt. and Aligarh Muslim University conducted a survey and reported that, atleast 30,000 bonded labourers, most of them children, are still existing in that State. As per report published in the Economic Times on 10th May 1984 there are 5 crores 40 lakhs of agricultural labour and another 3 crores of marginal farmers in the country. 10% of these 8 crores 40 lakh people are bonded labourers. This is the truth revealed by Economic Times. I am quoting all these statistics to show that still there a good number of bonded labours in the country existing even to this day. Though the Govt. claims to have liberated 20 lakhs of bonded labourers it is not prepared to disclose as to how many of them were rehabilitated. Some time back, the Govt. claimed to have rehabilitated 16 lakhs of them. I want the Govt. to check up the figure once again. So what I want to say is that, whatever Govt's claims may be, there are millions of bonded labourers who are being crushed under the iron boots of feudals, landlords, capitalists and other rich sections of the society. We are in year 1985. Still there millions of people leading a miserable and sub-human life as bonded labourers. So the Government should realise that more enactments will not serve the purpose. Past experience shows that there will hardly be any change in the conditions of bonded labourers even after passing this Bill. I want this hon. House to realise this truth. This piece of legislation will not wipe out bonded labour system.

For the success of these legislations for eradicating bonded labour system, I want to make a few suggestions on behalf of the Communist Party of India—Marxist, for consideration of this hon. House and the Government. They are: (1) The Right to work This is a fundamental right enshrined in our Constitution. But it is only a directive principle but not mandatory. The right to work should be made mandatory. (2) The 8-hour work as prescribed by I.L.O. should be adopted as a part of this Amending Bill. (3) The Radical land reforms should be implemented. The land should be distributed among the poor. Every one should be provided with employment. These steps will help everyone to stand on his own legs. Then only the aim of this Bill succeed. (4) There should be a tripartite Committee

[Shri B.N. Reddy]

consisting of representatives of Govt. employees and labourers. This Committee should have executive powers to oversee the implementation of this Act and to advise the Govt. regarding the implementation. The Govt. machinery should be geared up for this purpose. There should be a perfect machinery to implement the Act. In the absence of adequate machinery, the act can never be successful. Past experience reveals this truth. Since there is no sufficient machinery to implement the Act to abolish bonded labour system, steps should be taken to see that an effective machinery is created for purpose. Then only the objective of the Act can be achieved.

I hope the hon. Minister will consider these suggestions. Thanking you for giving me an opportunity to speak, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN (Cannanore) : Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome this Amendment to the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. It is a matter of Shame that bonded labour still exists in some parts of our country, although the legislation seeking to abolish it is almost a decade old. While replying to a debate the other day in the Rajya Sabha, the hon. Minister for Labourers has made it specifically clear that many State Governments are lagging behind in eradicating the menace of bonded labour. I remember, the hon. Minister has stated that there still exist 40,000 to 50,000 bonded labour in our country. The Minister has also made it very clear that in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Karnataka, the stigma still persists. The Minister has also pointed out that the highest number of bonded labour is in the State of Karnataka. I want to know from the hon. Minister why this stigma still persists even though the Act abolishing it came into force in the year 1976. The unofficial reports are always different. According to the official report, 40,000 to 50,000 persons are still in bondage. But according to the latest information supplied by an voluntary organisation, more than three million people

in our country are still there as bonded labourers. My personal experience also goes to show that in a progressive state like Kerala there exists bonded labour, in one way or the other. In certain parts of my State Kerala, it is still there.

The callous as well as negligent attitude taken by certain Governments have made the issue more worse and that is emply clear from the allocation made for the eradication of the bonded labour in the 6th Five Year Plan. Out of the amount of Rs 25 crores that had been allocated for the eradication of the bonded labour in the 6th Plan, do you know how much money has been spent by the respective State Government ? It is seen that Ra. 10 crores are still to be utilised by these Governments. It is a matter of utter shame.

Of course, amendment and legislation alone will not serve the purpose. There is a fear in the minds of the bonded labourers. That fear must be eradicated first. They are living under the shadow of fear.

There are so many instances where the landlords are still scaring the weak and vulnerable sections throughout our country. It is my humble submission that the Government must come forward and see that these erring landlords are punished in a vehement way.

One thing is clear that either due to fear or due to ignorance, these poor bonded labourers are not coming forward and ventilating their grievances to the authorities. So, it must be the duty of the Government, Political Parties as well as the entire social organisations of this country to educate the poor men with regard to the evils of the bonded labour and also they should create an awareness and consciousness among the people regarding this evil.

Sir, I feel that the main reason for the continued existence of the bonded labour is the failure on the part of the State Governments to speedily implement the land reforms throughout the country. Of course, some of the States have completed their land reforms programme in a befitting way. But many of the States are lagging behind in the matter of land reforms. It is my humble

request that the Government should come forward and persuade these States who failed in their attempt to bring about land reforms to do it in a befitting way.

I understand that mere emancipation of bonded labourers from bondage is not the only problem facing us. With regard to their rehabilitation activities we should pay very serious attention.

In this connection I would like to narrate a startling instance from my State. After this Act had come into force, about 750 adivasi bonded labourers of my State in the district of Wynad have been rehabilitated under the famous Sugandhagiri Cardomom Project. Do you know what is the latest budget of this Cardomom Plantation Sir? About Rs. 7 crores have been spent by the Central Government as well as the State Government for the last seven years to give them employment opportunities and make them come above the poverty line. But despite the serious efforts on the part of the Government, the poor Adivasis who are living in an area of 1500 hectares are still in abject poverty.

What is the reason for this state of affairs there? It is nothing but the indifferent as well as callous attitude of the officials who are in charge of this project. Rs. 7 crores which has been spent during the last seven years only for 750 Adivasi families has been swindled by these irresponsible officials. What action are you going to take against these officials? It is my humble suggestion that without bringing about a change in the social environment there cannot be any sort of progress with regard to the bonded labourers.

Sir, I do not want to prolong my speech. Before I conclude it is my humble plea that Government must come forward with stringent measures to punish those erring officers and also persuade the State Governments to implement the abolition programmes under the bonded labour system immediately.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are having a discussion on bonded labour. This reminds me of a story. Once when the people in Rome went to King's palace with their demands, the King asked his Minister about their demands. The Minister replied that they wanted bread. The King said that they were foolish. If they could not get bread, why did they not eat cake? The problem of bonded labour is somewhat similar. You want to bring about improvement their condition, but I say that these people require at least one meal a day. They have no other option. If you provide food to them and let them remain bonded, there is no harm in it.

I have studied the problem of bonded labour in detail and have seen with my own eyes as to how people become bonded labour. I invite you to accompany me to the northern Bihar in the foothills of the Himalayas. In the months of December and January in the severe cold, they do not have any clothes on them and any food to eat. In such a situation, the touts come to them from Delhi, Haryana and Punjab and ask them to accompany them. They lure them with a wage of Rs. 30 per day, provision of woollen clothes and other comforts. The poor people think that if there is heaven on earth, it will be there. The touts bear their rail fares and they migrate to Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Tehri-Garhwal. On reaching there, instead of Rs. 30 they get only Rs. 3. They are made opium-addicts and are treated like animals. Recently you might have read in the newspapers that the labourers from Bihar were being treated like animals in Tehri-Garhwal. Their photos were published in the newspaper which you might have also seen. We are entering 21st century. 21st century is quite far off. First you will have to liberate the people from their life of beasts. Why do people take to bonded labour? I have studied it in depth. The landlords commit atrocities on them. They are ignorant people; they are not literates. Their thumb impression is taken on a piece of paper and when the father dies, they are told that their father had borrowed Rs. 50,000 and they would have to live in bondage throughout their life. He

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

is prepared even for this, but when atrocities are committed against their womenfolk, they are forced to fall in the trap of agents and reach there. Therefore, this problem of bonded labour is mainly an economic problem. You enact any legislation, but it will not be enforced, because you will not be able to provide alternative jobs to the people. You provide them employment, provide them bread and a place to live, then only you will be able to solve the problem of bonded labour.

14.00 hrs.

As has been said by other hon. Members, it was Indiraji who had first paid her attention to the problem of bonded labour. She had said in 1976 that this problem should be solved. Thereafter, it was decided that fifty per cent of the expenditure on rehabilitation of bonded labour would be shared by the State Governments and the remaining 50 per cent should be borne by the Centre. The State Governments were asked to identify the bonded labour in their respective States. I am distressed to say that the Governments of Bihar, U. P. and some other States have not extended their cooperation in this endeavour, because this system suited them most; where could they get such a cheap labour? And what can these poor labourers do; if he goes back to the village, he will again fall into their clutches or else he will face starvation. There they get at least one meal a day. This problem is not going to be solved through legislation. This is an economic problem. A serious thought needs to be given to it. Measures will have to be evolved to rehabilitate the people. It will also have to be seen that they are not forced to become bonded labourers. I want to tell you that this problem is not a recent phenomenon. I have made a detailed study of the problem of bonded labour. When Britishers came to India, the labourers from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh were herded to Mauritius like animals. They were taken to the British Guinea and Fiji? They were the labourers from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and these labourers are leading a life of beasts even

today in this country. You may just laugh it away taking it for a joke, but let me tell you that this situation is not going to last for long. The labourers of Bihar and Eastern U. P. have raised a Volcano. If a timely solution is not found to it, it will pose a danger for the county. Therefore, I say that you should peep into your conscience and think it over. It has happened a number of times that the labourers from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh were killed in Delhi when the mines where they were working caved in, but nobody knew about it. Labourers from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are killed in Faridabad, but the incidents are never reported. Today, we talk of the welfare of the bonded labour. These bonded labourers are the poorest and lead lives worse than the beasts. So grave is this problem that it cannot be put off easily. Why are there different *senas* in Bihar today, such as, Lorik *Sena*, Kunwar Singh *Sena* and numerous other *senas*. It gives us a great pain when we go through such reports in the newspapers. What kind of *Senas* are these, why have they been formed? Have you ever tried to find out sociological and economic reasons behind them. There is helplessness among the people, they are facing destruction and are fighting against these *Senas* to protect themselves. Those who are able to come out of it are leaving from there; those who cannot, resign to their fate and are being destroyed in the process. The people are leading a barbarous life in the country even today.

The synonym of Bihar is bonded labour—you have to give this problem a serious thought. The situation is very grim. You will not be able to solve this grave problem with these piece-meal legislations. I have said it earlier also and repeat it today that there are two classes of people in this country. One is named India which believes in conspicuous consumption. They lead a life of luxury, maintain two cars and earn black money, there is nobody to harm them. The second is Bharat who work in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh as bonded labour. They migrate to Delhi, Haryana and Punjab and die there. This is high time to consider this problem seriously and to find out a solution,

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are having a discussion on bonded labour, but I have not been able to grasp its definition so far. It is called "Kattubadi" in Telugu. Bonded labourers are found mostly in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and it is because of them that this Bill has been brought forward in the House. As a matter of fact, the number of bonded labourers in Andhra Pradesh is very small, but with a view to inflating this number, the provisions of the Bonded Labour Act are applied to the farmers also. The farmer employs a worker with him and pays wages to him for a year in advance. He pays Rs. 3,000 which is more than what is required under the Minimum Wages Act, but when a new I.A.S. officer and a Deputy Collector takes over, they get the farmers arrested and register cases against them with a view to inflating the number of cases of bonded labour. If all the workers of a village submit an application, the farmer is taken into custody. I want to ask Shri Anjiah whether they are actually bonded labourers. You see as to how many cases have been registered by the officers in Andhra Pradesh in this way. They are only concerned with spending of the funds received from the Central Government, but, in fact, there is no bonded labour as such. They register cases against the farmers just to inflate the number of cases. I can give you a number of such instances. If a farmer having 5 or 10 acres of land employs a worker with him, he pays him Rs. 3,000 in advance in addition to bonus. In what form does he pay bonus? If he grows chillies, he gives him two bags of chillies, if he grows maize, he gives him paddy or wheat. In Telugu, it is called 'Pettubadi' and in English it is called 'bonus'. If one person makes a complaint, cases are registered against all the farmers of the village. But they do not give the money required for the rehabilitation of the bonded labour. If a farmer employs a servant with him, will he be called a bonded labour? Going by this logic, the person who serves water at the residence of the hon. Minister is also a bonded labour. He stays with the hon. Minister and serves water (Interruptions). There is none at my residence and I offer water myself. In my view, if somebody gives a loan of Rs. 5,000 and employs the loanee as worker in lieu

of the interest amount, he can be called a bonded labour. There are many such cases in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar but so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the persons who crush stones come from Madras and Kerala, the butler and cook preparing idli at a hotel come from Kerala. If a person makes a complaint, a case is booked against the hotel owner or the contractor. Will you call it bonded labour? The contractor pays wages to the person engaged in stone crushing or digging on the basis of cubic feet of cubic metre. The wages are paid as per the rate settled.

I want to tell you that in all the projects under construction in Madhya Pradesh, the labourers from Mehboobnagar are working. The hon. Minister is aware of it. You can go there and see that all the contractors in these projects are from Andhra Pradesh. They pay wages on the basis of cubic feet and cubic metres. 100 cubic metres make one unit and they pay according to that. How that can be called bonded labour? If somebody lodges a complaint with the collector, a case is registered against the contractor that he has kept a bonded labour. The bonded labour is one who is forced to work within a four-wall and is not allowed to go out of it even if he wants to do so. If a quarry worker or a person engaged in stone crushing willingly works there, he cannot be called a bonded labour. If a contractor refuses to pay money to a political party, a complaint is lodged against him that he has kept bonded labour. I shall give you an instance of Hyderabad. Quarry workers in Hyderabad come from Madras and Palamau. I am aware of such cases. Please get all the cases of misuse of Bonded Labour Act in Andhra Pradesh inquired into. I support the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act. I am distressed to hear what the hon. Member from Bihar has said. Such is the situation even after four decades of independence. We are going to enter the 21st century, but the Congress Government has failed even to provide bread to the people. This is what it shows. (Interruptions) This legislation has been enacted just to hoodwink the people. We know how you win elections. (Interruption).

MR. CHAIRMAN : You speak on your subject.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You know the disease from which the patients is suffering, but in spite of that you do not want to provide him the treatment. Of course, the patient himself leave the hospital as soon as he is cured. The Congress Government want to keep the poor under its influence. He will not vote for you if he comes out of it and, therefore, he is permanently kept in such a miserable condition so that he can vote for the Congress and listen to what it says. My colleague from Bihar has made all things clear. I want that a committee should be formed at divisional level. Their are big people in the Congress who have their influence in the Police Stations and, therefore, no case is registered against them. It is not proper to depend on I.A.S. officers. I know the condition of quarry workers around Hyderabad. I know that the persons who refused to contribute to the election fund were booked under Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act. I would like the term 'bonded labour' to be defined clearly....*(Interruptions)* Loan for 100 hens is given but is not enough.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : Keep hens and consume eggs...

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Who will provide chicken feed.....

(Interruptions)

14.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

If a bonded labourer is to be rehabilitated, the Government shall have to pay Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 ; because Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 is not adequate. I would, therefore, like the Government to constitute a non-official committee at divisional level. Depending solely upon I.A.S. officers is not good ; cases are not registered against influential persons, but only against the poor. I would like that all such cases should be looked into. You would come to know about everything, if such an enquiry is conducted. You are aware of the number

of bonded labour in Andhra Pradesh and, therefore, on receiving the results of enquiry the definition may be changed.

With these words I support this Bill but also warn at the same time that it should not be misused in a way which may cause problem for the illiterate farmers. There is need to bring an amendment in this regard.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to welcome the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Amendment Bill 1985 which has been brought forward to further amend the Act of 1976. Besides, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Labour Minister to a few points. Of our total population, 303 million people are still living below the poverty line. They are those people who do not have two square meals a day, are without a roof over their heads and cannot afford medicine if their children fall sick. The less said of education, the better. I want to impress it in no uncertain terms that these 303 million people of our country who are still living below the poverty line are bonded labour in the real sense.

The Government had got a census conducted through Gandhi Peace Foundation in 1980 and it had revealed that 26 lakh people were engaged as bonded labour in the country. I would like to submit that a person who is living below the poverty line will become bonded labour either today or tomorrow, it is just a matter of time. Bonded labour was never a question of debate till ten years back. But even now the Opposition members have failed to understand that bonded labour is that exploited man who works in villages and at brick kilns as best of burden and as agricultural labour in tea plantations and farms.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Ramswaroop, I request you to be brief and help others, because the Minister is going to reply at 3. O'clock. There are 8 members who have given their slips. They are also to speak. You will be given five minutes. Please try to be very brief.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : When everybody has been given 15 minutes, why only 5 minutes to me. I would try and conclude within 10 minutes.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now only, I got the information. After five minutes, I will ring the Bell and you have to stop.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : O. K. Sir, I agree. I was submitting that the attention of the Opposition Members has not gone to the plight of bonded labour who are working at brick-kilns, in tea plantations and in the farms. The attention of our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi was drawn to the plight of these 26 lakhs exploited and oppressed workers who were leading a life even worse than the animals in villages and she said that till their plight is improved, we cannot imagine an egalitarian society in the real sense. With the help of a legislation and 20-point programme, she tried to improve their lot. The situation improved thereafter and as you may be aware over 17 lakh bonded labour have been rehabilitated so far. The Government gives financial assistance worth Rs. 2,000 to the bonded labourer for rehabilitation, but I feel that it is not adequate. This amount would force him to bondage again after two years. I would, therefore, like the Government to help in the rehabilitation of bonded labour by way of providing them assets so that they can get a regular income and which may be a fruitful occupation so that they are not forced to work as bonded labour in future. There are two major reasons for bonded labour system. One is the feudalistic system and the other is unemployment. This is increasing in the number of bonded labourers in villages. In the feudalistic system even if a landlord lends Rs. 100 to a poor man, he forces generations of that man to work in his house to repay that debt.

The centre has entrusted this responsibility to the States. It had allocated Rs. 6 crores for the rehabilitation of bonded

labourers during the Sixth Five Year Plan, but only Rs. 5 crores were spent. Now Rs. 20 crores have been left unutilised. The Centre genuinely want to rehabilitate the bonded labour, but the State Governments have to play an important role in the implementing this programme.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a judgement of Supreme Court on 16th December, 1983 which states :

“(2) The workers who are not getting minimum wages, may be treated as bonded labourers. Therefore Sir, have the Government agreed to treat such workers as bonded labour? I believe that 43 per cent of workers in the country are not getting minimum wages today. The judgement further states :

“The employer of bonded labourer, instead of being bailed out immediately, should be produced before a judicial magistrate for seeking bail.

(3) An immediate ban should be imposed on *Bhoomisena*, *Brahamrishi Sena* and the like, which have been constituted by the landlords in a bid to crush the just agitation of agricultural workers and to create obstacles in liberating bonded labourers.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, caste-based armies have been raised in Bihar today and if a poor man takes up cudgels for his rights, minimum wages or land ownership, these armies which have been provided rifles and arms without verification, attack them, suppress them and force them to toil for the whole day in lieu of one seer of foodgrains. Sir, many such armies have been raised in Bihar today and you can yourself imagine the strength of these armies by the increase in the number of incidents wherein the Harijans demanded their rights, but had to face the bullets. Even today in Bihar in Harijan villages you will come to hear of daily riots. From this only you can guess the strength of these armies.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention once again towards that judgement of the Supreme Court in which it has been stated that :

[Shri Ramswaroop Ram]

“(4) The laws relating to land reforms should be implemented strictly :

(5) Only Akashvani and Doordarshan can be the media which can create awareness for the legal rights among the illiterate people in the farflung rural areas.”

The awareness has been developed. They have come to know as to how much minimum wages they should get and when they demand it, they get the bullet. Some time, Sir, they are murdered, branding them as Naxalites.

Sir, as my friend Shri G. S. Rajhans said the law is not being used. Psychology says law and anger are always used against the weak. Whenever someone becomes angry, he will be angry, with a weak person. Similarly the law too will be applied to the weak. This is the reason that if some poor man is arrested under section 107, he will be sent to jail and if some big man is arrested even under section 302, he will not be sent to jail.

About Bihar I want to say something. In Bihar even today system of slavery exists and male and female slaves are exchanged by Bhumihars in Bihar. In North Bihar, certain areas of Madhya Pradesh and Eastern Uttar Pradesh, landlords, in marriages of their daughters, send some girl from the family of the bonded labourers to their daughter's in laws' house where on the pretext of doing domestic chores she is made victim of sex exploitation. In North Bihar it is called *Vidh* system. At some places, it is called *Laundi-Bandi* system.

In Arunachal Pradesh the entire solung tribe is the slave of particular caste. They did as slaves. They can neither be owners of anything, nor can they do any type of business. For marrying solung youths the employer purchases a solung girl from somewhere else.

It is a matter of great shame for us that such systems exist even today in independent India. I do not want to give it any political colouring. We should take it as national

issue that if a population of 30 crores 30 lakh, present and future bonded labour, is not protected, then I think a big chunk of our population will become rotten and the country will not make progress.

The legislation which you have brought forward, is a welcome step, but the question is of its implementation. It is to be seen as to what extent it is implemented? I demand that a tribunal should be set up. Setting up of the tribunal by sitting in Delhi or in any district will not do, it should be set up at tehsil level and the responsibility of the District Magistrate be fixed to report on a certain dated as to how many bonded labourers have been assisted and resettled. To ensure that even after this resettlement the bonded labour does not again become bonded labour, he should be provided at least property worth at least 10 thousand rupees so that he may start his business and make progress in his life.

With these words I support this amendment.

*SHRI SODE RAMAIAH (Bhadra-chalam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I and my party support this Amending Bill. But I don't believe that you will succeed in wiping out the bonded labour system nor do I think any hon. Member is under such an impression. But I feel, by implementing this Act, we can atleast solve the problem to certain extent:

Many legislations were made earlier to put an end to bonded labour system in the country. There was a 5-point programme. Then there is a 20-point programme. In all these programmes this problem was given a topmost priority. The State Govts. vied with each other to claim the release of bonded labourers every day. But as a matter of fact not even 1% of the bonded labours claimed to have been released by State Govts. were released. There are millions of such labourers who are leading the worst kind of life. I want to stress one point in this connection. 99% of bonded labourers in the country are harijans, girijans and other backward people. Many legislations were

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

made in the past to rescue them and help them. But all these acts remained on paper. There was hardly any change in the living conditions of these people. If they liberate 10 bonded labourers another 20 persons join the rank. Thus it is one step forward and two steps backwards. What is the reason for increase in the number of bonded labour in the country? Unless this reason is probed into it is no use making many legislations. How is that many of the harijans, girijans and others are being forced to be bonded labourers? The main reason is that they have no livelihood. They have no land of their own to till. Now the entire land is concentrated in the hands of a few rich landlords. It may be true that the Govt. had enacted Acts to impose land ceiling and to distribute the surplus land to the landless. But were these acts enforced anywhere in this country? Who is there to implement these land reforms? So, until the surplus land is distributed among these poor people and help them to stand on their legs, this problem is not going to be solved.

How is that even liberated bonded labour are returning to the old system. They are forced to become bonded labourers once again as they have no means of any livelihood. They do not have even a cent of land of their own. They have no work. Hence there is no other go for them except to become bonded labour once again. The Govt. are interested only in liberating them but not showing any alternative employment. The Govt. claims that it is providing Rs. 4000 to each bonded labourer at the time of their liberation. But we know very well how much of this amount is reaching their hands. The amount passes hands of various corrupt people and finally when it reaches the hands of poor labourer it will be too negligible. Even assuming that the entire amount of Rs. 4000 is paid to them, is it possible with that paltry amount to start a new life? The Planning Commission has suggested that this should be increased to ten to fifteen thousand rupees. I request the Govt. to accept the suggestion and implement it.

The contract and migrated labour are just part of this bonded labour. Now they are being recognised as such through this Act. These people too are leading as miserable a life as the other bonded labour

are. Many a legislations were made for their welfare. Yet there is hardly any change in their life.

Another incident came to light very recently. A hundred labourers were locked inside a room. All these are working in the construction of a public sector undertaking. This incident should make our heads hanging in shame who wish to take the country to 21st century. Even in the quarries at Faridabad and other placed around Delhi there are thousands of bonded labourers working in them. They are leading a very miserable life. It is all happening before our very eyes. It is strange that the Government are not coming forward to help them.

So what I stress is that it is not enough to make laws to abolish the bonded labour system. These legislations have to be implemented sincerely in order to wipe out this system.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): I rise to support the Bill. This bonded labour system was in vogue during British period. It is only the Congress Government which took up the matter in right earnestness and freed from bondage many people. The intention of the Act is not only to free them from bondage but also to rehabilitate them. Each State is assisted with heavy amount to see that the bonded labour is freed from bondage and rehabilitated. A sum of Rs. 4000 is given at the first instance to the persons who are freed from bondage. But the problem is that the allocations made to different States in this behalf are not being utilised properly. Sometimes, they are not spent even. I request the Minister to look into the matter and see whether the allocations made to different States have been properly utilised. If not, why not? In many of the States the amount given for this purpose has been diverted to some other purpose. This is the crux of the matter. We should not see evil in everything. Whenever a Bill is brought before the House, howsoever welfare looking it may be, my

[Shri Somnath Rath]

colleagues from the opposition always see something evil in the Bill. That should not be the attitude. If there are some loopholes, those should be pointed out so that they can be plugged. Not that we should criticise everything for the sake of criticism. We are at liberty to criticise for better implementation of the Act. Not that we should always make wild allegations. I know that whenever any atrocity or harassment is done to labour is brought to the notice of the Labour Minister or his Ministry, prompt action is taken by them. In this connection I would say that there are many construction companies in private and public sector, here in Delhi, which are engaging private contractors as sub-contractors and the labour is harassed. One such instance was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister in November last. The Ministry took stringent action and from a contractor who was occupying a room in a hotel, 146 passports along with huge money were seized when the matter was reported to the police. But what has been happening in the investigation, nobody knows. So, it is not the Labour Department alone which can implement or help in implementing the programme for the benefit of labourers; it is for the other departments also to cooperate, more so, the police department. If no action is taken or the accused, who has committed an offence under any Act or under the labour laws, is made to go scot free, then whatever sincere efforts may be made by the Labour Department, the labour cannot be helped. My colleague on the other side has referred to Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu. Not only in Sivakasi but in Uttar Pradesh also similar things have happened. There is an observation of the Supreme Court also. But I will quote another instance which was brought to the notice of the Labour Minister also. There is one company called Continental Construction company, here in Delhi, which has engaged some labourers in Himachal Pradesh and those labourers there are crying for help. Hundreds of labourers were taken from Orissa by this Continental Construction Company to work in the Sanjay Vidyut Pariyojana, Bhaba Unit, Village Kafun,

District Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh through its sub-contractor. As per the agreement, these labourers were to get Rs. 30 per cubic metre of boulders and for their coming and going, freight and fair was to be paid. But that is not paid. Only half the amount is paid. They are still to get Rs. two lakhs or more from that construction company. They are not allowed to leave the place. I am happy that after I brought this to the notice of the hon. Minister, he is going to take action. Similarly, it is for us, whenever we find that any labour is being harassed, to bring it to the notice of the Ministry of Labour so that action can be taken. This racket is going on here in Delhi itself. The villagers are allured to leave their villages, more so from Orissa. They are brought here on the assurance that they will be sent abroad. Their passports are managed by getting money from them. For sending abroad Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 is being collected. This racket is going on at least since 1981. I have got some documents with me which I have shown to the Minister also and have given him a copy Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 is being collected from them but still they are not sent abroad. These companies are making them to work in India and they are not paid their due wages also. These sub-contractors who are not authorised under the Act to recruit them, share the booty with these construction companies. If the passports are seized, the amount is seized, nothing could be done to contractors as they go scot free. God alone can help the labourers. So, I request the Labour Minister—copies of the documents are with him and more documents will be supplied to him—let a CBI enquiry be made of this racket. I demand that a CBI inquiry in regard to this racket exploiting the labourers with the hope of being sent abroad is held. A huge amount is being collected and many important persons are involved in this racket. Not only the Managing Directors, but their relations are also involved in this racket. I do not want to name them, but their relations are also involved and crores of rupees are being collected from the labourers. I request that the Labour Minister may take appropriate action.

[Translation]

*SHRI A. C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on behalf of my party the A. I. A. D. M. K on the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Amendment Bill. Though I extend my full support to this Bill, yet I am constrained to say that it is really unfortunate that we should discuss a Bill of this nature even after 35 years of Independence. There should have been no necessity to bring forward such a legislation. The bonded labour should have been abolished from the country long ago. The Government should have taken vigorous steps much earlier for the eradication of bonded labour in the country. I do not also know whether there exists still bonded labour in the country mainly due to the fact that effective rehabilitation steps have not been taken in the case of those who have been freed from bondage. Probably the freed bonded labour has reverted back to bondage. If we do not give them job opportunities and if we do not provide them with basic minimum necessities of life, naturally they will prefer to go back to bondage. I am compelled to talk in this fashion because of the fact that the Government have not been able to spend fully the allocation of Rs. 25 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan. This is what the hon. Minister of Labour, Shri Anjaiah has stated. Out of Rs. 25 crores of allocation, Rs. 10 crores could not be spent for this purpose. I would have welcomed if the allocation of Rs. 25 crores had been increased to Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 100 crores. On the other hand, we could not spend Rs. 10 crores out of Rs. 25 crores allocation. This does not speak well of the Government's action programme so far abolition of bonded labour is concerned. I want that the Government should show greater awareness and deeper understanding of the problem of bonded labour and must act with grit and gumption to get rid of bonded labour.

*The Speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

The hon. Minister has stated that the State Governments have been advised to form Vigilance Committees at the District level. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, such Vigilance Committees have been constituted in all the districts. I know that in many States such Vigilance Committees have not yet been constituted. This should be looked into by the hon. Minister. Tamil Nadu has been adjudged as the best, along with Maharashtra, in the implementation of 20-point programme. It is worthwhile to mention that bonded labour abolition is one of the points in the 20-Point Programme. Under the dynamic leadership of our Chief Minister, Dr. M. G. R., remarkable achievements in this field have become the order of the day in Tamil Nadu.

As I stated at the outset, unemployment problem should be solved. If unemployment problem is to be solved; then population control should be given proper attention. Tamil Nadu has become the beacon light in population control measures. Tamil Nadu has received the award of Rs. 1 crores for this splendid performance. It is regrettable that in this process Tamil Nadu has lost one Member of Parliament. The reduction in the growth of population has led to the loss of one M. P. constituency. It is not enough that such States are given a reward of Rs. 1 crore. Special assistance should be given to the States performing well in family welfare schemes. Such incentives will alone ensure ceaseless and continuous efforts in the direction of population control.

We have about 22 crores of agricultural labour in the country. It is really astounding that even today they get Rs. 2 or Rs. 1 as daily wage in some parts of the country. Though we have the Minimum wages Act, the agricultural labour is denied the minimum wages. There is no effective monitoring of the implementation of Minimum Wages Act. Those landlords who own 1000 acres, or 5000 acres, who do not give minimum wages to their agricultural labour, should be given deterrent punishment. They should be given imprisonment also for not implementing the Minimum Wages Act. The concerned laws should be amended to this effect.

[Shri A.C. Shanmugam]

Sir, the bonded labour system cannot be abolished unless the landless is given land. In 1982-83 the Tamil Nadu Government passed the Land Ceiling law and it was sent to the Centre for President's assent. Unfortunately this law has not got the President's assent. It is being shunted backwards and forwards. How can the State Government take over the surplus land and distribute it among the landless? Such dilatory approach towards the land ceiling laws of the States should be given up by the Centre.

If the proprietors give a loan of Rs. 4000 or Rs. 5000 to the weavers, they become the bonded labour. They do not have the wherewithal to repay such loans. The Government of Tamil Nadu has organised several Weavers Cooperatives Societies so that the weavers could come out of the clutches of the proprietors. The Sixth Plan target for Tamil Nadu in this matter has been exceeded. I want that the Centre should ensure loan facilities under I.R.D.P. to these weavers. Similarly, we come across allegations that the weaker section loans given by the Banks do not reach them; such loans are cornered by a select few in between. I demand that steps must be taken for ensuring that such loans reach the people below poverty line. Unless you uplift those below the poverty line, we cannot wipe out bonded labour system in the country. Effective steps must be taken in this direction also.

Bonded labour system is widely prevalent in construction sector. The contractors perpetuate this system. I want that the construction workers should be released from the bondage of contractors. Their rehabilitation should be the responsibility of the Government. Sir, another point is that the central public sector undertakings take workers to Iran, Iraq, Libya etc. for completing their foreign contracts. I know that no security is offered to these workers in foreign countries. They are worse than bonded labour in unknown and unfamiliar places. You must have known that in Libya about 1000 Indian workers went on strike seeking improvement in their primitive living conditions. Sir, it is necessary that

the Central Public Sector undertakings should set an example to others in giving all amenities to their workers. The economic progress of the workers must be ensured. Job opportunities must be created. Efforts should be made to uplift all those below the poverty line. Unless constructive steps are taken, we cannot eradicate bonded labour system from the country. I am sure that our dedicated Labour Minister will see to it that bonded labour is eradicated from the country for all times to come.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[*English*]

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil) : Sir, while supporting this Amendment, I wish to make the following remarks.

Section 2 of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act defines bonded labour. It appears that contract labour or inter-State migrant worker is not covered by this Act, I mean, the original Act of 1976. An additional explanation by this Amendment rectifies the loophole in the original Act. This merely is an explanation or clarification of the matter. It is a matter of shame that even after 38 years of our Independence this social evil is not eradicated from our country and it has to be eradicated as quickly as possible. Poverty, illiteracy, ignorance and landless condition and unemployment of the people and other social and economic handicaps are the reasons for the victims to submit to the terms and conditions of the employer, however severe and illegal they are. It is felt that they are morally bound by the terms of the agreement on which they enter into service. The root cause of this evil is unemployment. When an employee claims a higher rate or a minimum wage, there is no security of employment. He may be thrown out of employment and there is no security of job and so he has to submit to the terms and conditions of the employer. So, they have to do long hours of work for poor wage. Even basic amenities are not provided to them. Their health condition is also very much affected and they have to live in unhygienic condition. No compensation is given when they meet with an accident at work. They get food only when the

master serves and so also clothing. They have no land to put up their houses. The victims are mainly Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, poor people and backward classes.

Similarly, the contract labour and inter-State migrants are also living in bad condition. They are also facing lot of difficulties. This amendment would be useful, if only the provisions of the Act are strictly implemented. Those who violate the provisions of the Act should be strictly dealt with. Then only, the purpose of the amendment would be served.

The process of implementation of the Act is, detection, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour. The labourers who are released should be protected well and rehabilitated. They should be provided with alternative employment opportunities. Otherwise, they will again prefer to go in for bonded labour. Therefore, they should be protected well and rehabilitated.

The State Government is primarily responsible for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers. The Central Government supplements the work of the State Government with financial assistance, matching grants of 50 : 50 for the rehabilitation of bonded labour. Since, it is part of the 20-point programme, a number of amelioration schemes have been started. Reviews of such schemes should be taken strictly and effectively. At least, in the Seventh Five Year Plan, this evil should be completely eradicated. There should be permanent rehabilitation programme. These bonded labourers should be provided with employment opportunities. The programmes of the State Government in this regard should be integrated with the IRDP, NREP and also special component plan in the tribal sub-plan. Voluntary agencies and social groups should also be—involved in this rehabilitation programme.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Bonded Labour Amendment Bill, 1985 presented by the hon. Labour

Minister. Not one, but many hon. Members have expressed the view that the problem of the bonded labour is not confined to our country alone, it afflicts other countries as well. The bonded labourers who reside in India can appeal here, but what is being done to liberate the Indian children who in the name of adoption are taken away by the foreigners and are made to work like bonded labourers.

In this House several Bills have been brought forward about the bonded labour and we all hope that you will definitely solve this problem. With the presentation of several Bills the bonded labourers thought that their problem will be solved. In the 20-point programme launched by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, one point related to liberation of bonded labourers, but you go and see in the villages, where 75 per cent people of the country reside. They cannot raise a slogan in support of their demands and in the absence of financial resources, they cannot approach any leader.

Today, in independent India, the labour of the country is living in bondage. How will you secure their liberation? You can see it yourself in the villages. If any owner gives four or six *kattas* of land to a labourer, the labourer wants to get rid of it. The position is that where should he go with his children. As long as you do not raise the limit of the amount, the problem of bonded labour will continue in the country. You may enact hundred legislations, this problem will go on escalating. This is the position in Delhi where the Prime Minister and the Labour Minister are living. The proverb 'nearer to the church, farther from heaven' fits well here. There are some people here who allure the labourers and send them abroad. The labourer comes to Delhi after selling his 2 to 4 *kattas* of land, but here in Delhi, there are many 'Natwarlals' swindlers. Not one, thousands of 'Natwarlals' are engaged in this illegal business, I have no words to describe their deeds. In the temptation of sending the labourers abroad, they are taken to Varanasi and Patna and are left there. You can see as to how labourers are exploited in Faridabad and around Delhi. A labourer is paid Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 for a day's work. Next day, when he feels hungry, he goes to find work, but

[Shri Kali Prasad Pandey]

the owner refuses to give him work saying that he will be paid only Rs. 5 or Rs. 3. Does a rural labourer know what laws Government are enacting for him? As long as we do not make them aware of their rights, there is no use of enacting legislations. You might have seen that a person who had adopted hundred children was nabbed in Palamau. The Government certainly helped in that case and as a result thereof, the children were liberated. As long as the labourers are not aware of these laws, even one hundred laws would not suffice to liberate them.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazari-bagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. Just now, Kaliji has rightly said that there is no use of enacting legislations unless they are actually enforced. He forgot one thing. The laws do not come into force merely by their passing by the Government. These laws cannot be enforced merely through the speeches made by the representatives of the people in the House. It is our as well as their duty to see that the laws which are enacted here are actually enforced. Through this legislation, the Government have expressed their intention to liberate the society from exploitation. We are trying to plug some loopholes which had been left in the Act made earlier and if required another comprehensive Bill will be brought forward. Many legislations were enacted in the past and they did not prove successful. In case the present legislation also meets the same fate, our efforts will be frustrated and no improvement can be brought about. I am personally of the view that the bonded labour is exploited in society, you may give him any name—migrant labour, casual labour or contract labour, all of them are in betters and all of them meet the same fate: exploitation of man by man. Our Government is committed to liberate them from exploitation. Exploitation has many other forms. In big industries, there are big contractors, so much so that there are some organisations in our area duly recognised by Government, namely, Gorakhpur Labour Organisation, about which you might have heard, Mr. Deputy

Speaker, Sir. In our Uttar Pradesh, the poor people used to be taken to the mines forcibly, they were made to work for 11 months in appalling conditions, they used to be beaten, such was their exploitation that the people are horrified at those memories even today. All of them were liberated in one stroke and they are living as free citizens, not that they are leading an easy life, but at least they are leading a life of a human being; they are free workers now. This indeed is a tremendous achievement. Similarly, the organised contract system in the public sector has mostly ceased to exist, although a bit of it is still there. Today, a part of it has already been identified. You yourself have seen the tumult by the Bhatti quarry workers in Delhi. The plight of the quarry workers, which are engaged in the manufacture of chips and are spread from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Dwarika to Puri, is very miserable. These are very small quarries and their owners run away after closing them down. The result is that there is no end to their exploitation. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am of the view that Government should organise them, wherever they are, and should liberate them this exploitation. A feeling of organisation should be infused in them and the public representatives have some responsibility towards them and it should be our endeavour to see that labourers are not misused anywhere.

Today, we see that it is being misused at many places. Many farmers think that well, their labourers are working with them. They themselves get a report lodged with the government through their agent that a bonded labour is working with them and on the other hand, they tell their labourer to go and get himself declared a bonded labour. Afterwards, when he gets Rs. 2,000 from the Government, the farmer keeps Rs. 1,000 out of it and the rest Rs. 1,000 goes to the labourer. I want to say that this is how this law is also being misused. Who will stop it? We feel that it is the duty of us all and we should work in this direction unitedly. If we go ahead determinedly, we shall be able to stop the exploitation which bring us bad name and we shall be able to liberate these hapless people who are looking forward to us with great hope,

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Constitution guarantees a life with self respect to every citizen. At the same time, if Government could give guarantee to employment to every person through a legislation, then only this problem can be rooted out. Otherwise, as long as this custom of exploitation of man by man continues, it is a blemish on the country. The constitution of India provides that every person has a right to live with honesty and every person has a right to live with dignity. On the other hand, when we view the judgement given by the Supreme Court on 16th December, 1984 concerning Rajasthan, through which some persons were liberated, we saw that nobody offered them even water, nobody gave them food and shelter after they came out of the bondage. They did not get any work either. A women named Jamuna died immediately after that and when another woman came back, her son also died. This is what has happened in our Rajasthan. Therefore, poverty is a curse on a person whom you call bonded labour and this poverty compels him to take to this work. I want to say that although some hon. Members have said so, our State Governments do not provide even Rs. 2,000 as financial assistance. The Central Government did announce that they on their part will provide Rs. 2,000 and another Rs. 2,000 will be provided by the State Governments. I do not know what as to is the position in Tamil Nadu. What happens in Tamil Nadu. The Central had allocated Rs. 25.822 crores during 1982-83, but the state Government spent Rs. 36.091 crores As against a target of Rs. 28.8 crores in 1983-84 only a sum of Rs. 17 crores was spent. Similarly, the amount allocated for 1984-85 was Rs. 31.326 crores, but only a sum of Rs. 18 crores was spent. That is way Shri Anjiah has said in his statement that—

[English]

—in the last Plan Rs. 25 crores were allotted for freeing and rehabilitating the bonded labourers. But the State Government had not spent Rs. 10 crores out of this.

[Translation]

—This is the position of State Governments and they say that their plight is miserable while it is they who are to blame, for they do not utilise the entire allocated funds. If you go through 'India Today' issue titled 'Labour' of November 30, 1985, you would find that—

[English]

Ganga Parmar, at 70 has 30 years of contract labour behind her.

[Translation]

Sir, I would like to emphasize that Government will have to guarantee employment to end exploitation of labour, otherwise this exploitation will continue.

***SHRI G. S. VASAVARAJU (Tumkur).**
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Amendment Bill. This bill is for the amelioration of bonded labourers. Therefore, I welcome this amendment Bill and express my views on this.

Bonded labour system is a slur on our society. Unfortunately this system is prevailing in our country even after 39 years of independence. The Central Government and the State Govt. should look at this problem with humanitarian outlook.

The bonded labourers work day and night like slaves. But the upper class people who get the work done by these poor people to a mass wealth. These upper class people exploit labourers, extract maximum work and treat them like animals. They do not care even to pay them minimum wages. This is the tragic fate of poor bonded labourers in our country. It has become very difficult to root out this inhuman system from our country. This system is continuing generation after generation.

Our late lamented leader Smt. Indira Gandhi had introduced various programmes for the upliftment of bonded labourers. In fact abolition of bonded labour system from

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri G.S. Vasavaraju]

our society is an integral part of the 20-point programme.

In Karnataka our late Chief Minister Shri Devaraja Urs had done commendable service for the amelioration of the down-trodden. During his time the problem of bonded labour had been solved to some extent. But unfortunately, the present Govt. of Karnataka is not taking keen interest to solve this problem. There are no programmes before the Karnataka Govt. to abolish the system of bonded labour. Rich people are drawing loans from the banks in the name of poor people and they are leading luxurious life. The amount allotted by Central Govt. is also not being used for these poor people. The State Govt. is keeping quiet without taking any action against such people who are exploiting the poor masses.

If a labourer gets loan for his marriage from a rich person, his son has to work as a slave to repay the loan. Sometimes his grand son also will have to work to repay that loan. In most of the cases bonded labourers work for paying the interest of the loan and the actual amount of loan remains as it is for two to three generations.

If firm steps are not taken to wipe out this evil system from our society I am afraid that the system may continue for another 100 or 200 years.

Lakhs of labourers are engaged in the construction of dams. Lakhs of acres of land is brought under irrigation. But the poor labourers do not get even a single acre of land. The labourers work in brick kline and in many other places. They toil as quarry workers. They sweat day and night. Therefore, it is the moral duty of the States and the Centre to rehabilitate such poor labourers. They should be given an opportunity to live like other human beings. I support the bill and hope that our hon. Minister would do his best to free the bonded labourers from the clutches of slavery. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and conclude my speech,

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit on the discussion on the Bonded Labour (Abolition) Bill that on the one hand we boast of entering the computer age and the 21st Century, but on the other hand we are still having a discussion about the abolition of bonded labour.

So far as bonded labour is concerned there are two types of workers in the country — the organised and the unorganised. The unorganised workers fall in the category of the bonded labour. Lakhs of workers are employed in stone quarries and crushers and they are exploited very much. No compensation is paid to them by the employers even if they die. Nobody cares for him. Bonded labourers recruited from outside places are working in all the brick-kilns. They have to face inhuman treatment. This is the situation in our country today. The law which is proposed to be enacted in this respect should be practicable. Most of these laws are not implemented properly. Unless the economic condition of these people is improved and feudalism abolished, there is no use to frame laws because these cannot be properly implemented and bonded labour cannot be abolished.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the problem of bonded labour is a very serious problem. There is no provision for conciliation or Industrial Tribunal in this respect and the bonded labour do not have the same privileges as industrial workers. The trade unions do not work for bonded labour. Irrespective of the party to which these unions may be affiliated they only work for the privileged class, i. e., the industrial workers.

The Government has appointed 800 honorary workers to identify bonded labour in the country. I do not have the state-wise figures. They are paid Rs. 250 as allowance to work for them. The trade unions are also welcome to help the Government in this matter. I am sorry to say that the desired progress has not been achieved so far in this regard and all the trade unions, irrespective of their affiliations, fall in the same category.

I am distressed at the progress made by different States in this respect during the last 6 months. The target of Karnataka for rehabilitation of bonded labour was 9,250 persons, but they could not exceed 1,233 persons. The progress is very slow there. The work of rehabilitation was nil in Madhya Pradesh. I am giving the figures for last 6 months and not for 5 or 10 years. Whatever might have been the target for Maharashtra, it has been able to rehabilitate 36 persons only. Orissa had a target of 7500 persons, but could rehabilitate only 2,500 persons. The target of Rajasthan and Tamilnadu was 2,580 and 2,194 respectively while they could rehabilitate just 260 and 11 persons respectively. The target for Uttar Pradesh and Bihar was 4,000 and 501 respectively and they rehabilitated 320 and 250 persons respectively. If the State Governments are not able to achieve even the targets set by the Centre, how can we help them? There was nil in Haryana. Nothing has been done there in this respect. The same is true of Gujarat. Only Andhra Pradesh has been able to exceed its target. The target was 2,000 while they achieved 2,050. Unless the State Governments take interest and participate actively in rehabilitating bonded labour, it will remain to be an impossible task.

Bonded labour exists where land reforms have not been properly implemented and there is lack of irrigation facility and there is no industry or cultivation. The farmers of a State which does not generate power, cannot think of making progress, because without irrigation and power the farmer cannot produce anything. The agricultural labour of Andhra Pradesh and Punjab get maximum wages, because land reforms, power and irrigation supply have reached these States and without these the system of bonded labour cannot be abolished.

So far as financial assistance for rehabilitation of bonded labour is concerned, the Centre gives Rs. 2,000 and the State too has to give an equal amount. In this way the bonded labourer gets Rs. 4000. I do not say that it is sufficient. They have been able to spend only Rs. 15 crores out of Rs. 25 crores during the last few years. Rs. 10 crores still remains unutilised. May be that there is some misuse of funds. I went to Andhra and I was told by the people that

they catch hold of somebody and then after declaring him as bonded labour, they pay him some money. I was submitting that there is always a little misuse here and there in all the good schemes, because wherever there is God there is Satan also(Interruptions) Wherever there is Rama, there is Ravana too, but that does not mean that there is something wrong with the system. Some people have observed that this system has done no good. That is not true. A lot of work has been done under Shrimati Indira Gandbi's 20-point programme. When the question of bonded labour was brought within the purview of 20-point programme, the concerned people apprehended that they might be arrested if somebody reports of their having kept bonded labour. But the fact is that a sizable number of bonded labourer had been liberated at that time.

Secondly, as Mr. Rath has submitted that the condition of those people who go abroad, is also very miserable. People are being cheated and are taken abroad and whether they get employment or not, we do not, we do not know. We have received many complaints that the people are forced to live on the roads and left to their own lot. Therefore, we are considering this matter also as to how we should take action in this regard. There are several private agencies which are misusing the provisions of this Act. That is why we are thinking of enacting a law shortly providing for the appointment of labour Attache. If we appoint a Labour Attache, he can provide us with the information, whether these people are getting employment there or not.

Recently we paid a surprise visit to a quarry, hardly about 20 kms. from Madras along with Shrimati M. Chandrashekar. We saw there that whereas a cooperative society was paying Rs. 15 per day as wages to a worker the contractor was paying only Rs. 5. We also saw that the conditions in that quarry were hopeless—there were no arrangements for water, latrines and shelter. We told them that this should be closed down and that its licence should be cancelled. On this they gave us this assurance in writing that they were prepared to pay to the labour at the same rate at which the cooperative society was paying. What I mean to say is

[Shri T. Anjiah]

that unless the State Governments take interest in this regard, it will be difficult to implement the scheme. Legislations are enacted, but they are not implemented. There are a number of laws which are in existence. The responsibility for its implementation lies on the Executive Authority but there is no one to exercise control on them. The hon. Members should tell us about the condition prevailing in their constituencies then only we can ask the collector and the Chief Minister to take action in the matter. Rath Sahib had submitted a report, but no M.P. or M.L.A. has ever said that the problem of bonded labour exists in their constituencies. All the people show sympathy with the bonded labour, but no one puts practical suggestion before the Government. Whenever the matter is brought to our notice, we shall take action on it immediately. We shall remind the State Government that they have not followed the instructions which have been issued to them. Only day before yesterday we have told the labour Ministers that it is their responsibility and they should undertake this work. The Central Government cannot go to every village to see the things themselves. You all know that the officers as well as the States are not working according to the powers which have been delegated to them, to implement the scheme. At times, they say that they have not been provided with the funds. But if you go through the welfare schemes, you will find that sufficient funds have been allocated for this purpose. It is the responsibility of the State Government that they construct houses for the weaker section, rehabilitate bonded labour and get them employed. So far as the safety of the bonded labour is concerned it cannot be monitored from here. That is why, I am submitting only about 2 or 3 points. So far as child labour is concerned, they also work like bonded labour.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : What about bonded labour in the Political party ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : This is a subject for your consideration. If you do nothing here, then what is the role of the Opposition. If you do not do such a little work here, then where will you work ? In Kashi or on the banks of Ganga ?

SHRI OWAISI (Hyderabad) : There is no bonded labour in the Opposition.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : I cannot say whether they are in the Opposition or not. But they are not in the ruling party because we believe in democracy. A number of hon. Members have raised the matter that the work was not undertaken by the Government of West Bengal or by the Congress Government. This is not so. This is there in every State. Instead of making political capital out of this issue, we should consider the matter seriously. We are extending help to voluntary organisations and can even provide more help in this regard. At least we should get reports in this regard. If you undertake this job in your constituency, the votes will be happy with you. Do not make it an issue involving a political party. The issue should be taken up keeping in view an overall situation prevailing in the country.

SHRI OWAISI : There are a large number of bonded labour in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : The Latest Report does not contain any adverse remark. According to the Report, they have spent a lot of amount.

SHRI OWAISI : Many excesses are being committed in Andhra Pradesh. You should take some steps in this regard.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : This is a separate thing. This is a political issue. What I am saying is another thing. I have placed before you the Report as it is. Many hon. Members have suggested that a Committee may be set up for the purpose.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to submit that the verdict of the Supreme Court regarding the bonded labour has not been implemented. You have admitted this fact in the meeting of trade unions. Kindly exert some pressure to get the work done.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : You know about the trade union leaders. In order to get the order implemented, voices from among the public should be raised. The Supreme Court has delivered many verdicts in favour of workers. They are very good verdicts,

Whenever they deliver such verdicts, we welcome them. There is nobody to provide leadership to these poor people with a view to helping them. It is difficult for them to get any help. I am of the view that so far as the bonded labour is concerned, a committee should be formed on taluka level and the concerned people should be prosecuted.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : I would request the hon. Minister that he should kindly get a sum of Rs. 25 crores released to the State Governments which has not been paid to them.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : When they are not interested in drawing the funds, the question of giving it does not arise. They neither take the money nor do they work. An amount of Rs. Ten crores is lying unspent. The State Governments have not utilised it. Unless they undertake some work, who will give them money. Do you also pay money without any work ?

With these words, I request that the Bill may be passed.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976 as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill,

SHRI T. ANJIAH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTION

[English]

Tenth Report

SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar) : I beg to move,

"That this House do agree with the Tenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th December, 1985."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Tenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 18th Decmber 1985."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

(Amendment of Section 5)

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Highways Act, 1956.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 20.12.1985.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Highways Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

DECLARATION OF ASSETS BY
CIVIL SERVANTS BILL*

[English]

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the declaration and public scrutiny of assets of civil servants.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the declaration and public scrutiny of assets of civil servants."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

MEDICAL SECURITY FORCE BILL*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the Constitution and Regulation of a Force called the Medical Security Force for the better protection and security of hospitals, health centres, medical units, dispensaries, blood banks and medical research centres.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 20.12.1985.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of a Force called the Medical Security Force for the better protection and security of hospitals, health centres, medical units, dispensaries, blood banks and medical research centres."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

(Amendment of Section 100)

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

(Amendment of article 16)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 20.12.1985.

401 *Boundary Commission* AGRAHAYANA 29, 1907 (S.A.K.A) *Uniform System of School* 402
Bill *Education Bill*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is : resolve inter-State boundary disputes between States and States and between Union Territories and States.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a permanent Boundary Commission to resolve inter-State Boundary disputes between States and States and between Union Territories and States."

The motion was adopted.

15.36 hrs.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 12)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the University Grants Commission Act 1956."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I introduce the Bill.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : I introduce the Bill.

15.38 hrs.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF SCHOOL
EDUCATION BILL*

[English]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a uniform system of school education in India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for a uniform system of school education in India."

The motion was adopted.

15.37 hrs.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION BILL*

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the Constitution of a permanent Boundary Commission to

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 20.12.1985.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 20.12.1985.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now item 11. Mr. Mool Chand Daga is not here. Now next Bill—Mr. Priya Rajan Das Munsi.

15.39 hrs.

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL
(Amendment of Section 10)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI
I introduce the Bill.

15.39½ hrs.

PROHIBITION OF USE OF RELIGIOUS, COMMUNAL, REGIONAL AND SECTORAL NOMENCLATURES FOR POLITICAL PARTIES BILL*

[English]

SHRI ANAND SINGH (Gonda) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prohibition of use of religious, communal, regional and sectoral names for political parties.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 20.12.1985

+Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prohibition of use of religious, communal, regional and sectoral names for political parties.”

The Motion was adopted

SHRI ANAND SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

15.40 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

(Amendment of Sections 125 and 127)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up item No. 14, viz. further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla on the 10th may, 1985, namely :

“That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, be taken into consideration.”

The time left is only 20 minutes. If the hon. Members want to extend the time, by how much time do we extend it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : It may be extended at least by eight hours.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : There is a consensus that this Bill be discussed till the House is dissolved !

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will extend it by three hours for the time being. I think the House agrees.

SOME HON. MEMBER : Yes.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : Sir... (*Interruptions*).....The Bonded Labour Abolition law has just now been passed. Now at least you should leave us free. Why Janga Reddyji is after us ?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : We are after nobody.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : The moment I stood up, the hon. Member started raising objections. You will also have full opportunity and if you say, should I convey what you want to say ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Ansari Sahab, you may continue speaking for five years.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What about the Minister's 'bhatija' ?

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : The hon. Minister may go on speaking even for decades.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Speak till this House is dissolved.

[Translation]

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Sir, last time, while discussing Shri Banatwalla's Bill, I had thrown some light on various provisions of the Holy Quran regarding marriage, divorce and maintenance and had fully proved, from the 'Aayats' of the Quran, to those who want to see all the provisions of the Quran with an open mind, that the divorced wife has a right to maintenance only during the period of 'Iddat'. I was discussing the other aspect of this issue that even though there was no provision for maintenance in the Quran, yet what was the harm if some provision for maintenance was made for an utterly destitute woman. In this connection,

I had touched two or three points and, probably, I was on this point that to make such a provision was 'zulm' as per Islam and Islamic law. The word 'zulm' was commonly used in our country. 'Zulm' is a purely Arabic word and in that language it means to do something when it is not called for. The kith and kin of a person have a right over his property and his income. Nobody earns for himself only. Those people who are either related to him or do some service unto him have some rights over his property, or income. If out of that income, a share is granted to a divorced wife who, after having been divorced, has no relationship whatsoever with the divorced husband and who is more than a stranger for her, and if granting of such share is termed as proper and his bounden duty, then for this there is no other word than 'zulm' in the Arabic language.

I want to say another thing from purely religious point of view and that is that any change in the provisions of the 'Shariat' based on the holy Quran and the 'Hadis', which are in the form of edicts, will tantamount to imposing a command on the 'Shariat' as if the 'Shariat' has a flaw which we are removing. There is an 'Aayat' of the 'Quran' :

Alyoma akmlat lakum deenkam va atmamat neamti alaikam

When the Quran was complete and all the edicts had been enshrined in it in entirety, then this 'Aayat' of the Quran was revealed to Mohammad Sahib at the time of parting and he was told "*alyoma akmalat lakum deenkam*" I have today revealed the entire faith upto you.

"*Va atmamat neamti alaikam*"—And I have bestowed all my gifts unto you. If today, we make any addition to those duties which have been made obligatory in the holy Quran and the 'Hadis', then it is clear violation of this 'Aayat' or the holy Quran. They say that 'Deen' was not complete that day and all the gifts were not bestowed that day. It is this day when all the gifts are to be bestowed. There can be nothing more sinful for a Muslim than that he should put this blame on the Quran, his God and his Rasul that He had failed to comprehend property the fundamentals enunciated by Him, that He had left some shortcomings,

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some lacunae and that we have today reached that height of intelligence that we are removing those shortcomings and lacunae and are making the 'Deen' perfect. May God save us.

I want to say in all humility that this is what pinches and effects a Muslim most. In a way, it can be said that when we do so, we indulge in creating 'Shariat' afresh; we are creating a new 'Shariat'. This is what is called herdsy, which is 'haraam', improper and playing with the 'Shariat'.

After all these edicts, there remains a question which people are unable to comprehend and if that is not clarified, then one feels that there remains some lacuna somewhere and that question is that where should that helpless woman go who has been divorced, whose bonds with her husband have severed, who has nobody to sustain her, who has no house to live in and no means of livelihood, nothing to eat, drink and no clothes to wear. And this question I do not pose to others. This question becomes troublesome for every honest man. It is not a question of any particular religion. Those of our brethren who have no connection with *Shariat* have this doubt in their minds. I say must honestly that if this problem as to where should the divorced woman go, is posed before those who are ignorant about the provisions in Islam or in the Quran about this, he would definitely say that this is wrong and this is cruelty unto that woman and that there should be some provision for maintenance. Sir, I want to throw some light on this issue.

I had said in the very beginning in this House that we can know about the good and bad aspects of Islam or any other scheme only if we see it in its entirety. For instance, if we see a lady who is completely in *pardah* expert her hand which is beautiful to look at, and thereby if we guess that that must be very beautiful, that guess may by sometimes very wrong.....(Interruptions). Now, I am past that age; you, of course, can have ... (Interruptions)...

I was saying that we should view these provisions in their entirety. This is an issue which is the cause of a confusion in our mind and that confusion is justified. We should know what the status of a woman is in the scheme of social life in Islam. In Islam, after marriage, a woman's relation with her parents' family, with her natural family, is not severed, unlike other religions. 'Fatima' shall remain Bent-e-Mohammad, daughter of Mohammad, even if she is married to Ali and Aisha will remain Bent-e-Abu-Bakr daughter of Abu-Bakr even if she is married to Mohammad. After marriage, the relation of a daughter with her parents' family, natural family, is not severed. Her *Gotra* does not change. Even after marriage, she remains entitled to the inheritance of her parents' property and after divorce she again reverts back to her parents' family. To make it more intelligible, just as it is the duty of the parents to sustain and maintain her before marriage, similarly after divorce also it remains their duty to sustain and maintain her and this is obligatory for them. One cannot escape it. Not only this, I would like to tell you the further provisions also. If after marriage, the girl is suffering from some ailment and her husband refuses to provide her medical treatment. even then it is the duty of her parents to provide her medical treatment. Further, another provision is also there that in case her parents are not in a position to perform all these duties, then it becomes the duty of her brother, uncle, grandfather and others to shoulder this responsibility. And one general law is that those who are entitled to be the heirs to her property, they have to provide maintenance to her in the same proportion in which they are entitled to her property.

Sir, the real issue is not that there are no provisions; the real issue is that unfortunately we have not implemented these provisions fully; we have not enacted such laws by which the aforesaid relatives have to provide maintenance to her in such circumstances and whereby they may be bounded to do so. We have not done so. We have not evolved any machinery for its implementation. This is the lacuna and if this lacuna is removed, then there will be no problem of providing maintenance to her. If there is nothing else, the society is there.

After all, when a woman is widowed and there is none to provide maintenance to her, in such a situation the society does maintain her. All these provisions have been given in 'Shami' which is an authoritative book. In that book everything has been given in minutest detail. Now, after all these provisions if somebody wants to understand the issue, then it is quite clear, provided he is not biased. These are the provisions and this is the scheme. The 'Shariat' has a complete ethos. The answers will have to be searched and seen in that ethos. And if some particular part is separated from the whole pattern, then the entire structure will collapse, its foundations will be shaken. This entire structure is standing on a few columns and if a single column is removed then the entire structure will collapse; as the entire arch is supported by single brick and if that brick is removed, then the entire arch will collapse. This is my submission.

Sir, now I come to another point. One thing has been generally said that a number of changes have been made in the 'Shariat' in the Muslim countries. I admit that changes have been made. But the question is, firstly, what is the nature of those changes in the laws and, secondly, whether we are looking into the Islamic laws or the attitudes of the Muslim governments and the Muslim rulers. We are looking into the Islamic laws and not the Muslim governments and the attitude of the Muslim rulers. In the world, there may be a Muslim government in a country in the name only as is there in Pakistan but it cannot be said to what extent Islamic laws are being implemented there. Islamic laws are not being implemented in Libya, Turkey, Tunisia, etc. because of arbitrariness and this arbitrariness is the offshoot of their being overawed. And this awe had been there on all the occasions. The history of Islam bears testimony that when Islam came in close contact with Greek thought and then some of our educated people were impressed by that and were overawed by that and after being overawed, they started interpreting Quran in the style of Greek thought. In India itself, a group of non-conformist Muslim, under the leadership of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, after the newly established British rule, was much impressed by the

British culture and started interpreting Quran in that style which is of the new light. And it is natural that the Islamic world rejected that, so much so that today no Muslim is prepared to listen to whatever he had said. The people, therefore, concluded that he was also the victim of the same awe. And what are the so-called progressive saying today? They say that those who do not interpret the holy Quran in terms of Marx, are fundamentalists and obscurantists. So, they are the victims of the same awe. Some people interpret Quran in view of the prevailing thought—current. If Quran is interpreted by being influenced even by the greatest philosophy then that interpretation cannot be acceptable. The Quran can be interpreted in the language ordained in the holy Quran itself,

Of course, this is a fact that, as I had said in the beginning also, the real interpretation of the holy Quran is the life of Mohammad Rasul Allah.

I had said earlier also, Saif Sahib, but you were not present. You were indisposed. Banatwalla Sahib was present. I had a misunderstanding also and I had apologised.

I was saying that the Quran should be interpreted through those who have complete understanding of it. It has been stated: "*Afla tandbaron afla tafakron*"—And ponder over the holy Quran. Whosoever has read a little bit and whosoever has read two 'Aayats' he claims to have become knowledgeable now. It is a fact that Quran is not the book meant for a particular section of the people; it is not a book which should be read by *Panditji Maharaj* and none else. Islam has not created any particular section for this purpose. It is an open book for the common people and they have been told to read it. But the capacity to understand differs from man to man. It is obvious that how can a man like me, who has only a little knowledge, comprehend the provisions of the Quran. There is a world of difference between the people like us and those who have devoted their entire lives for this cause, who have read the 'Hadis', who have gone into the issues in depth and drawn conclusions, just as one has to draw water from the well. Such a

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seeker should have seen the life of Rasul Allah (Peace be upon him). There is a world of difference between the understanding of such seekers and that of ours. Allama Maudoodi of the Jamaat-e-Islami has done a strange thing by making all and sundry the interpreters.

15.59 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the chair*]

AN HON. MEMBER : Please explain its meaning in Bengali.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : It will be difficult to explain in Bengali. I shall learn Bengali from you some time. Even if I explain its meanings in Bengali, it will still be beyond your comprehension. By trying to make you understand I shall only wreck my brains. You will not be able to understand. You are obsessed with a different ideology.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : So you admit that obsession is there.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : I was addressing one but now here appears another one. The world is full of such people.....(*Interruptions*)Please do not feel angry. I have said this out of affection. He being younger to me, I said this.

I was saying that now the question is whether Quran has envisaged a society which should be static and immutable, which should have no scope for any change whatsoever and whether we are bound like the bonded labour. No. Perhaps the dynamism of the holy Quran is unparalleled. I am not criticising any other religion but so far as I have seen, Islam has that flexibility because of which there had been interpretations at different times. What is the intention of these interpretations? Interpretation, consensus of Muslim opinion—these are all the ways to adjust laws in accordance with the requirements of the times. And which laws? Not those laws which, in one way or the other, are clearly given in the holy Quran; no change is

possible in those laws. There is no scope for any change in those provisions which are settled permanently by the 'Hadis'. There is scope for change only in the laws relating to the new issues which may arise and about which the society demands that they should be reviewed to make some changes therein to adapt them to the needs of the society. Then there has been the consensus of the Muslim opinion at different times. Now, if the change in the laws in the Islamic countries is in conformity with these principles, then I also say that there is scope for doing so. But if the changes are such as have struck at the roots of Islam and the very pillar on which the entire structure of the society stands, has been demolished then it will be said forthwith that those laws are un-Islamic and in spite of their being Islamic countries, they have nothing to do with Islam whatsoever. I am myself saying there is scope for change, but, in spite of that scope, a principle has been laid down.

Now, this is the only area where the 'Ulemas' and 'Fuqhas' have greater responsibilities to shoulder. I want to say with great regret and also want to convey this unto them through this august House that they have also not realised their duty was; they had taken care of all these things at the proper time and had adapted themselves to the fast changing times and had effected such changes in the laws as could be in consonance with the modern times! They remained under the wrong motion that because of their sluggishness, the times will also not change. But the march of time is inevitable. Therefore, Sir, through you, I want to submit most respectfully unto those who claim to be the defenders of the religion and the 'Shariat' that still there is time when they should look at their laws and bring about basic changes in them to suit the social demands and the changing times. And when the Muslim 'Fuqhas' and 'Ulemas' arrive at a consensus, then it becomes the duty of the Government to consult them if they present such a picture as may give a new and a dynamic shape to the Personal Law of the Muslims. Just for example, there are provisions regarding maintenance but they have not been implemented anywhere. It is a fact that the helpless woman has to run from pillar to post after divorce and there is no

doubt that everybody feels pity at her condition and it is natural to be so. It should also occur to anyone as to where should she go. So, a sound idea about such laws should be formed and put before the Government and the Government should in turn take steps and amend the law accordingly so that this issue is resolved.

Now, the last question. I had said in the beginning that there were two aspects of this issue : one aspect is what the edicts of the 'Shariat' are ; what the provisions regarding maintenance in the 'Shariat' are and what scope is there ; what is meant by 'Talaq', what are its conditions and what is the importance of marriage. I have already discussed all these aspects. Now, another issue is there about which I had said that I would throw light on that afterwards and that in the issue of the judgement of the Supreme Court in Shah Bano case. Shri Chandrachud has given a statement that the desired effect which he wanted to create by giving that judgement has been created. His statement has appeared in *The Hindustan Times*, dated 28th November, 1985, after he had retired. I may say that even after he did not remain the Chief Justice, even after his retirement, he could not avoid giving directions sometimes. And it does happen that if a person remains in an office for a long time, then it takes time for his mentality to change.....(Interruptions)That will change with great difficulty.

*Thamte thamte thamenge yeh aansoo
Rona hai yeh Kuchh hanshi nahin hai*

.....(Interruptions).....

Ham ko rula kar kaha hai

AN HON. MEMBER ; Why ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : I shall tell you why. But there are so many things which can be told here and there are so many which can be told outside. His Lordship shays.....

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiserganj): When he gave this statement then he was not His Lordship.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : All right. The *x-Lordship says in a press conference :

[English]

"The former Chief Justice explained that although the Supreme Court had powers to review its own decision but in this case, a review was 'particularly inappropriate' as the verdict was a significant land-mark in the march of law towards social reformation."

[Translation]

The Chief Justice, after retirement, became a reformer.

[English]

"He further said, 'This decision has provoked a social turmoil which does not furnish any logical reasons to review it. If a part of the society does not like the decision, what about the other half ?'"

[Translation]

He wanted to create social turmoil but there was an earthquake, to stem which a review is not required.

[English]

Which other half, this ex-Chief Justice is referring to ? Well, it is a matter of the Muslim Personal Law. It does not concern others and if he means by this other half, the women-folk, perhaps he does not know the attitude of the Muslim women with regard to this judgement. He is unaware. He does not know. He is absolutely ignorant, and I can.....

[Translation]

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : He is pointing to the nephew.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : I am quoting what he say further :

[English]

"On allegations that the decision was an interference in Muslim Personal Law, Mr. Chandrachud said :

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‘The law has to be interpreted by the court in accordance with the mandate of Holy Koran.’ ”

And that interpretation he will give. Now all these Ulemas, Mufti and Mujtahids should close down their offices. Mr. Chandrachud is here to interpret Koran as a grand Mufti, as a grand Mujtahid of the time. Who else can come forward to interpret Koran as a reformer ?

[*Translation*]

The wording, the tone and the style of this judgement, all these show that this, in fact, is no judgement at all. It seems that some learned man has prepared a paper for a seminar.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT :
Anti-Islam paper.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : The thesis which he read.

[*English*]

It is not a judgement at all. Now, in this particular case, there are two parties. One a man, the other a woman.

[*Translation*]

There is a dispute between a man and a woman. The court which wants to do justice should at least be impartial, otherwise it can be said that the judgement is prejudiced and it has no importance. I shall read out to you.

[*English*]

The judgement beings with it :

“Some questions which arise under the ordinary civil and criminal law are of a far-reaching significance to large segments of society which have been traditionally subjected to unjust treatment. Women are one such segment.”

Now he is again entering the field for which he is** He has referred to *Sastrā*.

Na stri swatantrya arhti

said Manu, the Law-Giver.

[*Translation*]

I have not understood its meaning but further where he has made an indecent attack on Islam, I want to tell you quite plainly.

[*English*]

I am saying these things between the lines, and what I say, I mean it. That is, the woman does not deserve independence.

[*Translation*]

This has been said by manu :

[*English*]

“And it is alleged that the fatal point of Islam is the degradation of woman”—Selections from Koran.

[*Translation*]

And who has written this book ‘Selections from Koran’, to which he is referring ? This is not written by justice Amir Ali nor by any of the other eminent jurists. This is written by a defamed person who is notorious in the world for his hostility towards Islam. And he is referring to that. That is —

[*English*]

—Edward William Lane. Everybody knows that in the whole of Islam world, he is a known person for his anti-Islam feelings. He has referred him, not Justice Amir Ali, not Tyabji, not the other jurists of eminence, but only Edward William Lane.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Translation]

Now he has referred to the *Hadis*. The references are not confined to the Quran and to other quotation, the *Hadis* has also been referred to. You can see how derogatory these remarks are :

[English]

To the Prophet is ascribed the statement :

“...hopefully wrongly, that woman was made from the crooked rib, and if you try to bend it straight, it will break. Therefore, treat your wives kindly.”

[Translation]

He has quoted this portion thinking that the *Hadis* is meant to degrade the status of women and treat them with disdain. Sir, the *Hadis* is the most authentic, and the most authentic books relating to *Hadis* are “Bukhari” and “Muslim”. I am quoting from both of them. I think, you are not in hurry.

AN HON. MEMBER : Please carry on.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : In the absence of the nephew it has become a little dry. Bhagwat Jha Azad Sahib is also sitting in a passive mood.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : You can send for the nephew. The debate has become unlively.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : You may play his role.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : How can I? I sincerely regard you as my uncle. You can send for your nephew. (Interruptions).

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : I hope you are not considering me as nephew.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : No, I consider you my uncle, respected uncle.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Sir, there is a *Hadis* by Bukhari which bears the title “Bab-ul-vasiat-binnisa” — Will regarding women—the will of the Prophet regarding women. That *Hadis* is in this chapter. This chapter shows that Hazur Nabi Karim (Peace be upon him) wants to make a will about something in respect of woman and this is its wording. Hazrat Abu Hurera, who was an illustrious companion of the holy Prophet, attributes it to Nabi Karim Sali Allah (Peace be upon him) that whatsoever has faith in Alla Taali and the Doomsday should not cause trouble to his neighbour and accept his will for being kind to the women. And these are the words. I am not reading the Arabic text but only reading the Urdu translation—“you should accept my will in respect of women and the uppermost rib is the most crooked.” An example has been given and that too of the rib. I shall first read and then explain. “The uppermost rib is the most crooked and if you try to bend it straight, it will break and if you leave it like that, then it will remain crooked for ever. So, you should accept my will for being kind to the women.” The expression “hopefully wrongly” has been used. Sir, if crookedness had been attributed to the nature of the women and meant disrespect for them, then there are so many things in the world which always remain crooked even if one tries to straighten them for hundred years. The example of human rib has been given. The example of dog’s tail could as well have been given. There is a popular saying that even if the dog’s tail is kept under pressure for hundred years, that will still remain crooked. The context shows that this is a will in respect of the women. As I said earlier, you should treat your neighbours well. This is only an example and we have been made to understand things by such examples in the holy Quran and in the *Hadis* also. This reference to the women is only about their being delicate. It has been said that the women are very delicate and we should take care of their delicacy. Dandavate Sahib, I am saying particularly to you, you are listening with rapt attention. The women have very delicate temperament and you should not lose sight of this aspect and if you try to straighten her by exercising pressure, then she can break but never change. The expression “hopefully wrongly” has been used for this. This I have quoted from “Bukhari” and this very *Hadis* is there

[Shri Z.R. Ansari]

in the "Muslim" also in chapter entitled "Bab-ul-vasiat-baulnisa." This Chapter embodies the will in respect of woman and issues a command for being kind to the women. According to Abu Hurera Razi Allah Taali Ana, Nabi Akram (Peace be upon him) said, 'For those who have faith in Allah and the religion, it is necessary that when they face some problem they should either speak well or refrain from speech.' But such refrain should not mean : "*Kahiyon mahu thakur suhati nahin to chup dinraatin.*" Either speak well plainly or remain silent. Take care of the women because they are made of ribs and the uppermost rib is the most crooked and if you try to bend it straight, it would break but will remain still crooked. Therefore, take care of the women. These are then the two *Hadis*. There is a saying among us : when a *Tamboli* starts doing the work of a *Teli*, then there is disorder. If you make a carpenter an engineer for preparing the design of a bridge, how will he be able to do that work? Although they are unaware of the scriptures and the ethos of Islamic culture yet they are referring to the Quran and the *Hadis* and are saying 'hopefully wrongly.' Therefore my submission is that all this goes to prove that this is a prejudiced decision. It was a preconceived notion that women had always been subjected to injustice and so now another injustice has been done. Nobody could expect such a judgement from an institution like the Supreme Court which is the highest seat of justice in our country. Lobbying is going on even today and statements are being given. What is this going on? This judgement has lowered the prestige of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is a venerable institution which is expected to treat all alike and to judge every case with the scale of justice without any discrimination. I want to give you an example how there is discrimination in the judgements that are being delivered by the Supreme Court. I shall look for that and then tell you.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Please look for that patiently. We are not in hurry...
... (Interruptions)

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : I value your kindness immensely. There was a judgement in the case of Krishna Singh, *versus* some

Ahir in the year 1980. The issue in that case was that a man, Ahir by caste, became the disciple of a *Baba*. He used to live in *Baba's* cottage or the house. When that *Baba* passed away, his heirs appeared from nowhere (Interruptions) When the *Baba* passed away, his sons questioned how that disciple had taken possession of that house whereas it were they who were the *Baba's* natural heir. The Ahir said that he was *Baba's* disciple and, therefore, that property was in this possession. The case was first heard in Munsif's court ; then in the court of the Additional District Judge and, thereafter, in the High Court at Allahabad, where justice Kirti gave his judgement in which he said that it was wrong that the Ahir being a *shudra* could not become a *sanyasi*. This was the case of Garhwa-Ghat of Banaras ... (Interruptions) It would be wrong to discriminate between *shudra's* and others in the modern times. The High Court had delivered the judgement in favour of that Ahir, the disciple, but what strictures were passed by the Supreme Court against that judgement, that I would like to quote :

[English]

"It would be convenient at the outset to deal with the view expressed by the High Court that the strict rule enjoined by the Smriti rights as a result of which Shudras were considered to be incapable of entering order of 'Jathi' or 'Sanyasi' has ceased to be valid because of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under part-3 of the Constitution." "In our opinion, a learned judge failed to appreciate that Part-3 of the Constitution does not touch upon the Personal Laws of the Parties and in applying the Personal Laws of the parties, he could not introduce his own concepts of modern times, but should have enforced the law as recognised and authenticative source of Hindu Law."

That is the 'Smriti' and commentaries referred to and interpreted in the judgement of the various High Courts.

[Translation]

On the one hand this is the attitude and on the other this is the judgement.....
... (Interruptions)..... I want to draw your

attention to those strictures. Are they not against the judge of the High Court? The decision of the High Court was in your favour which, on the one hand, cautioned that 'Smritis' could not be quoted—

[English]

— You have no right to re-interpret it.

[Translation]

But on the other hand, you may misinterpret the holy Quran and the *Hadis*, if you like. Then you must be remembering that case of Banaras, during the time of Indiraji, when the Hon. Chief Justice had ordered the shifting of graves from one place to the other. That case was also of Banaras city. The second case relates to the place to which Munsiji belongs, where a writ was admitted to prescribe the holy Quran itself. What funny things are going on in this country.

[English]

Are they just enhancing the prestige of the Supreme Court or degrading it? We wish that this matter has to be looked into. We cannot allow the degradation of the Supreme Court like this, the court which has got the highest place in our body politic. This is the objection.

[Translation]

You just think what all this is happening. Therefore, my submission is that this judgement is prejudiced and discriminatory.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):
This is a sacrilegious judgement.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Yes, it is like that. Now I shall tell you more aspects of this judgement (Interruptions)..... Now I shall tell you the contradictions which are there in this judgement. At one place, the judgement says :

[English]

“Whenever there will be conflict between the Personal Law and the provisions of the Law or any Act, the provisions of that Act will prevail.”

[Translation]

And at another place while quoting the holy Quran they have said that judgement shall be given exactly in accordance with the Quran. Page 949, A.I.R. Supreme Court, 1985 :

[English]

“It shows unmistakably that section 125 over-rides the personal law if there is a conflict between the two.”

[Translation]

Had the judgement been confined to this only, even then it would have been all right. There is a substantive law which overrides the personal laws. Further it has been said :

[English]

“The whole of this discussion as to whether the right conferred by Section 125 prevails over the personal law of the parties has proceeded on the assumption that there is a conflict between the provisions of that section and those of personal laws.”

[Translation]

Now they say that the whole of this discussion has proceeded on the assumption that there is a conflict between the two. Now his lordship has adopted a totally different attitude, that of an interpreter to somehow bring about conformity between the two.

Now I would like to quote some 'Aayats' of the holy Quran.

All those 'Aayats' which have been extensively commented upon by the people are known as 'Sura-ul-bakr' and form part of 'Sura' II of the Quran.

16.38 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the chair*]

Nobody is able to read more than three or four 'Aayats' of this 'Sura'. There are thirty paras in Quran. Whosoever attempts to read the Quran gets stuck up at para II. One may try one's best but one is utterly unable to proceed further. Those who wanted to quote the provisions of 'Sura-e-Talaaq' honestly, should have acquired full knowledge of Quran. As a matter of fact, Sir, at this stage, I consider them to be incapable; they have touched a subject with which they are not conversant.

*Tu to chakwa se khel barkhurdaar
Haath kat jaaega na chhu talwar*

They have touched a subject with which they are not conversant. They are incapable to interpret. They should have made a clean breast that they were not conversant with that. There is one lawyer, Daniel Latifi Saheb, who has tutored them and they have learned only that much and termed that as Quran and 'Hadis'. In a way, they deserved this as if it was not Daniel Latifi Saheb but God Himself who has descended from heaven. When they are listening to the recitation of the Quran by him, they deserve this. Daniel Latifi taught them this provision, i. e., *Vallamutalaquat mata baulmaruf*. I have argued that this does not at all mean maintenance. If some interpreters have happened to say somewhere and we take it as 'mata baulmaruf', even then no period has been mentioned. If it has been said that you provide maintenance, then it does not mean that you go on paying it throughout life. It has been specified in 'Sura-e-Talaaq'. It has been made abundantly clear in its 'Aayat' 6 that the divorcee is entitled to maintenance during the period of 'Iddat' only. But they happened to lay their hands on 'Mata baulmaruf' and that was the end of their argument.

I have said that these two points are contradictory. If you are convinced that the provisions of section 125 of Cr.P.C. override the Personal Law then the matter should end there. When you have this

conviction, you should have clearly done according to that irrespective of the Personal Law. If you have the conviction that section 125 will prevail and it overrides the Personal Law, then you should have said :

[*English*]

We are not concerned with the provisions of the Personal Law. We are only concerned with the provisions of the CRPC and Section 125 is enough and it overrides every other provision of Personal Law.

[*Translation*]

This has aggravated the matter further. Had it not been so, we could have the other alternative before us and taken recourse to that. But now the problem has assumed an altogether different shape as they have lost the track.

Now the point is that first we have to save the holy Quran from their encroachment. Let maintenance go to hell. Maintenance may or may not be given. First we have to save the holy Quran.

What should I say about his Lordship? In any case, the question of maintenance has been relegated to the background. The real issue now is that if his Lordship, sitting there, starts interpreting the Quran, then tomorrow he might say that there is no mention of 'Khutna' (circumcision) anywhere in the Quran. The day after he might ask where it is mentioned in the Quran that the dead should only be buried and why should they not be burnt. For 'Namaaz', he might say why should you recite Allah-o-Akbar time and again. Those who do not have thorough knowledge of the Quran, cannot be authorised to interpret it.

I am not talking only of the Quran. Tomorrow, they might interpret the 'Shastras' and say that you should not refer to the 'Shastras'. You are polluting Ganga by immersing ashes into it. Leave it, stop it. Now if this role is taken over by his Lordship, then it will create havoc. They might start interpreting the 'Shastras', the Bible, Guru Granth Sahib, and the Bhagavat Gita. That is why I had said that the scriptures are supreme and—

[English]

His Lordship in spite of being the Chief Justice of Supreme Court is ** to interpret the Koran or any religious book or scriptures.

[Translation]

I was submitting that this is the whole problem. Now the newspapers are also writing about it. Letters are also pouring in. Charges of being obscurantists or fundamentalists are being levelled.

*Koi Majnu kaha ya mujhe Zanjeer kare,
Mujh se yeh mumkin nahin hai
Ke Laila ko main Laila na kahun.*

You may say whatever you like and you may think whatever you like, but it is impossible for me that on the subject of which I have gained knowledge and which I have been studying for the last forty years, I should accept the opinion of these who might have heard only from Daniel Latifi in connection with this judgement and might have heard nothing more. And in fact they quoted the very arguments of Deniel Latifi in their judgement.

Then there is another problem. As I have said earlier, the point is that they have not just written the judgement; in their capacity as reformers, they want to arrogate to themselves all the rights of Parliament, all the rights of the Constituent Assembly as well as those of the Executive. Please just think over it.... (Interruptions)

Now we come to the common civil code. What strange views have been expressed in this regard! When I read this judgement, I was very much pained.... (Interruptions)..... yes, one is able to sleep; there are sleep pills also but it is very difficult to check the tears. At page 954 of A.I.R. Supreme Court they say:

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[English]

Common Civil Code

A.I.R. Supreme Court, Page 954

"It is also a matter of regret that Article 44 of our Constitution has remained a dead letter, etc., etc. A belief seems to have gained ground that it is for the muslim community to take a lead in the matter of reforms of their personal law, a common civil code will haste the cause of the national integration by removing these disparate loyalties to laws which have conflicting ideologies."

[Translation]

As if there is going to be a complete national integration by merely changing the Muslim Personal Law. So, this is their theory and this is their philosophy. Although they do not know that uniformity is not in consonance with human nature. Too much uniformity goes against the demands of human nature. But they say that complete integration would come about with the change in the Muslim Personal Law. Further, there is an attack on the State itself:

[English]

"In the State which is charged with the duty of securing a uniform civil code for the citizens of the country and unquestionably, it has the legislative competence to do so."

A counsel in the case whispers somewhat audibly that legislative competence is one thing and the political courage to use that competence is quite another thing. Whose political courage is this judge challenging? The political courage of this august House, the political courage of the Congress, the political courage of our Prime Minister, the political courage of our executive, whose political courage is he challenging? It was most absurd to pass such remarks against this august House, against the executive against the Prime Minister, against the Congress Organisation which has got a long history.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : It is only a whisper.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : But how could he catch this whisper? There are many things which are whispered. Their Lordships do not catch every whisper.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : For the first time, a whisper has been given judicial recognition. How ridiculous!

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Thank you very much.

[Translation]

They had some pity on us. They have further said :

[English]

“We understand the difficulties involved in bringing persons of different faiths and persuasions on a common platform.”

PROF. N. G. RANGA : That much Wisdom.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : It goes on :

“But a beginning has to be made, if the Constitution has to have any meaning.”

[Translation]

Unless uniform civil code is provided for in accordance with Article 44, the Constitution has no meaning. But Article 44 says only this much :

[English]

It is said that the State shall endeavour ; it is not obligatory on the part of State ; it is just an endeavour, an indication that if possible, people come together and agree to some uniform Civil Code, certainly the State shall proceed in that direction. It does not bind the State. It has not created any obligation on the part of the legislature, State or the Executive to frame any Civil Code.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : It is not obligatory.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : It proceeds to say :

“Inevitably, the role of the reformer has to be assumed by the courts.....”

(Translation)

As was assumed by Mahatma Gandhi, more than that by Raja Ram Mohan Roy or Lord Budha.

[English]

Let us see further :

“Inevitably, the role of the reformer has to be assumed by the courts. because it is beyond the endurance of sensitive minds to allow injustice to be suffered, when it is so palpable.”

Is it a judgement or is it a sermon? What is it?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : An exhibition of ignorance.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : He has not only incorrectly quoted, but misinterpreted Quran and Hadith. He has also misquoted a renowned jurist of Delhi, Dr. Tahir Mehmood. He referred to his books. He referred to his article. I will just read. Very, very mild word which can be used for his misquoting, it is judicial indolence. Nothing short of that. **

He has quoted Dr. Tahir Mehmood. Dr. Tahir Mehmood, in his book ‘Muslim Personal Law’, 1976 edition, pages 201-202, has made a powerful plea for framing a uniform Civil Code for all citizens of India ; and he says this and that. This he has quoted.

Now, Sir, the book which the Lordship is quoting was published in 1977 ; and a second edition was published in 1983. And

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair,

this second edition was published by no less a publisher than A.I.R., Nagpur. For quite some time there were advertisements that the second edition of this book of Dr. Tahir Mehmood was coming out. He chooses not to refer to his latest book—the second edition—but the first edition of 1977 **

Although, in the later edition Dr. Tahir Mehmood had deleted that portion from his book, and he has changed his view. There is an article which he has written and I just want to quote from his article.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is happening? How much time will he take? I do not understand it. I take it seriously.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : What are you taking seriously? You do not want to understand things. What do you want?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : He is replying to the debate.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Who is replying to the debate? Is he replying to the Debate?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : I am not quoting Marx's philosophy. It is not Marx's philosophy that I am quoting. I am not giving a lecture on the philosophy of Marx and Lenin. I am telling you about the ethos of this country, the culture of this country.

(Translation)

Sir, I am submitting that I am not addressing here the non-believers—

*Na khud been, na khuda been. na jahaan been
Yeh shakkar hai tere hunar kaa*

I am not addressing them; I am addressing these who are believers, these who appreciate the ethos of this country, those who follow the tradition of this country, the people who understand the subtleties

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair,

and nuances of the culture of this country. We are representing those people and not Marxism. Damn Marxism, damn Marxism...

[English]

Go and tell that philosophy in West Bengal. Do not tell it here. You have to hear me in this House.

Sir, I was just.....(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : He is provoked.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : No, no. I am quite controlled.

[Translation]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You have two nephews at your back.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : The hon. Member has gone ahead of the nephew... .. (Interruptions)

English

I was just dealing with the subject.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Ansariji, Marx is outside the House. Do not refer to him.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : But his representatives are here.

[Translation]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : God can be referred to as—

[English]

—He is all pervading.

[Translation]

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : You don't know. The representatives of Satan are present everywhere(Interruptions)..... When I say Satan, it is not unparliamentary because Satan himself was an eminent parliamentarian. He argued even with God, the Almighty. Can we think of a

[Shri Z.R. Ansari]

parliamentarian bigger than him? They will not be able to understand it. They should make use of the hearing aid. Let us see what Josh Malihabadi has said about Satan. I am quoting on stanza from his poem "Baghawat":

Jab azal mein

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): You are speaking on Satan:

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: I was saying:

*Jab azal mein sajda-e-aadam ka uhaya sawaal
Thaa usi halchal se mauque par yeh thaa
waqt jalaal*

*Khud khuda-e-bar tar-o-kihaar se abla par
Kee thi main ne gnstgu aankhon mein aankhon
dal kar*

*Roab-e-sultani se yeh chehrra utar sakta nahin
Jo khudai se dare woh shaahi se dar sakta
nahin*

.(Interruptions)

They are the progenies of the Satan; they are chicken-hearted... (Interruption) . . .

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): He is insulting in the House.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Please excuse me if you have felt it. Sir, Dr. Tahir Mehmood has contradicted the learned judge of the Supreme Court and has sent his article on this issue which I am quoting (Interruptions)

*Yaarab woh na aomjhe hain na samjhenge
meri baar*

De dil hi unhen aur jo na de mujhko zubaan aur

.(Interruptions)

If I start speaking in Bengali, you will run away.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: That will be far better.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you start speaking in Bengali, then we shall run away (Interruption)

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Now there is another hon. Member to help you (Interruptions) There are two types of *talaaq*: *as-salam* and *bar-raqaab*. It is, therefore, necessary to have two nephews (Interruptions) What Dr. Tahir Mehmood has said in his article about the book referred to by him, I am quoting:

[English]

"The judgement runs into 31 pages. Page 20 of my book on Muslim Law has been quoted there. The second of this is my seminar address on divorcee's maintenance published in the Islamic and Comparative Law, quarterly, Vol. I 1981. I had commented on the Bi Tabira of the Supreme Court explaining how important it was for the Muslims in view of such cases to demonstrate by their conduct the true understanding and practice of the Islamic Matrimonial Law The other work quoted by the Supreme Court. First is the concluding chapter of my book 'Muslim Personal Law—Role of the State in the Indian sub-continent; 1st edition; Delhi; 1977 and the second edition, Nagpur, 1983.' In that chapter I had taken the stand that religion-based personal laws of all communities should be administered by the religious courts only and not by the State. And if a common civil code was at all necessary for India, it was only the true Islamic Law, read in its correct perspective, that could be adopted by such a court. It is absurd for anybody to conclude from the stand that I have demanded promulgation of uniform civil code after doing away with the Muslim Personal Law."

Further, he says:

"It is indeed unfortunate that the Supreme Court chose to cite the 1977 edition of my book wholly

ignoring its later edition which was published two years ago by the most well-known law publisher of India, M/s All India Reporter, Nagpur. It cannot easily be believed that the second edition was not in the knowledge of the learned judges of the Supreme Court. To remove all doubts, I clarify that I do not at all support the move for a common civil code and must not be regarded by anybody as its supporter."

[*Translation*]

That is all about Dr. Tahir Mehmood.

Now, Sir, I would like to say something about the Personal Law and the common law. What is the purpose of Article 44? There is no mention of common civil code anywhere in Article 44. There is mention of uniform civil code. The framers of our Constitution deliberately mentioned uniform civil code and not common civil code. Common means one for all while uniform means that under similar conditions, there should be uniformity and this has been the view always.

Sir, here I would like to touch one point more and that is about Assam. When Assam was bifurcated and Nagaland came into existence, the Thirteenth Amendment was brought in case of Nagaland and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru... ..(*Interruptions*). What I am submitting is that keeping in view the ethos and culture of Nagaland, the Thirteenth Amendment was brought to protect that culture, the customary laws of the people of Nagaland and their customs and it was said that that was special type of Group. Sir, the extent of our large-heartedness for just a tiny minority of our country can be well-imagined that on the one hand we have provided protection to their culture, their customs and their customary laws by amending the Constitution itself whereas on the other hand it is being argued about Muslims that they will come in the main-stream. Sir, I am venturing to draw your attention towards this judgement of the Supreme Court. In this connection, I would like to say that the stand of the Congress in relation to any personal law should be seen in the historical perspective.....(*Interruptions*) ... I rarely get a chance to speak.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are also having a chance to hear you. . . .(*Interruptions*). . . .

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : I must feel encouraged in the presence of the persons who value me so high. At present, I have a book with me . . .(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What is the name of this book. . . .(*Interruptions*)

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : This is a book which you may not understand.

Na samjhaa umr guzi but-e khudsar ko samjhate,

Pighal kar mom ho jaate agar patihar ka samjhaate

[*English*]

"THE CONGRESS AND MINORITIES", this is a book published by All India Congress Committee where all the Resolutions have been given which have been passed from time to time by the Congress right from 1920 till the present time.

This is the Working Committee Resolution No. 23 of October 3, 4, 5, and 6 of 1921 at Bombay. It says :

"The Committee wishes also to assure the Musalman States that when India has attained self-Government, her foreign policy naturally will always be guided so as to respect the religious obligations imposed upon the Musalmans by the Islam."

At page 94 of this Book, Resolution No. 15 of the 1931 Karachi session says :

"Meaning of Swaraj and Fundamental Rights" is the heading of that Resolution. It says :

"Freedom of conscience and free profession and the practice of religion subject to public order and morality, protection of culture, language, and script of the minorities....."

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Then again in another Resolution of December 1931, the Working Committee Resolution at page 96 says :

“The Article and Constitution relating to Fundamental Rights shall include a guarantee to the communities concerned of the protection of their cultures, language, scripts, education, profession and practice of religion and religious endowments.”

“(b). Personal Laws shall be protected by specific provisions to be embodied in the Constitution.”

Then again at page 103, another Resolution under the heading “Minority Rights”, “these clauses of Fundamental Rights Resolutions make it clear that there should be no interference in matters of conscience, religion or culture and the minority is entitled to keep its personal law without any change in this respect being imposed by the majority.”

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : Right from 1968 onwards it is Congress (I).

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Then again, there is the Working Committee Resolution when it met from October 26 to November 1, 1937 at Calcutta.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAFFAR SHARIEF : For the earlier one, which is the date you quoted ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : I have told you already.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAFFAR SHARIEF : Prof. Madhu Dandavate was saying it was Congress (I). You are going on record in this House, I do not want any statement to be incorrect, nor is it to be wrongly interpreted by anybody.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : I am prepared to even hand over this book to you.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : I have not misunderstood, only your Member has misunderstood.

SHRI JAFFAR SHARIEF : Because there was no Congress (I) at that time.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : In approving the Working Committee's Resolution the AICC had passed a Resolution at the Congress Session at Haripura. Subhas Babu presided over it in 1937. It says :

“The Congress approves and confirms the Resolution of the Working Committee on minority rights passed in Calcutta in October, 1937 and declares afresh that it regards it as its primary duty and fundamental policy to protect the religious, linguistic, cultural and other rights of the minorities in India so as to ensure for being included in the scheme of Government to which the Congress Party” etc.

The Working Committee which met from December 7 to 11, in 1945 in Calcutta said :

“The State should observe neutrality in regard to all religions.”

[Translation]

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : (Kaiserganj) : Hon. Minister, you please see the effect of your speech that he has come from that side to this side(Interruptions).....

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : It is high time that you come to this side.
 . . . (Interruptions) Otherwise your condition will be like this :

Naa khuda hi mila naa visaal-e-anam

Naa idhar ke hue naa udhar ke hue.

I cannot take you for a genuine Marxist. . . .

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : I am purifying him.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Otherwise, you will lose both the sides . . . (Interruptions) . . .

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He change his ethos.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Now, Sir, this is the press statement issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister, the foremost leader of the Congress on January 2, 1938.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You tell us what this Nehru has to say.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : The Statement says :

“The Congress can conceive of no freedom for India which is not an equal freedom which inhabit India and in which all do not share equally and have full opportunities of growth and development. So far as the religious and cultural matters are concerned, it has given the fullest possible assurances and declared that this should be incorporated in the Fundamental Rights. A further assurance has been given in regard to Personal Law in regard to certain political rights. The communal award stands for the present and we have stated repeatedly that we seek no change except with the concurrence of all concerned.”

Sir, letter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Mohammed Ali Jinnah dated April 6, 1938. I am just quoting it as follows :—

“As regards protection.....”

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is going from 1934 to 1938.

(Interruptions)

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Since my senior colleague ordered me to carry on, I shall carry on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please take 40 minutes. You have to quote for 40 minutes, till the end.

[Translation]

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : If you say so, it will be like that because you are an economist.

[English]

This is a letter from Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru to Mohammed Ali Jinnah. It is at page 161 of this book :

“As regards protection of culture, the Congress has declared its willingness to embody this in the fundamental laws of the Constitution. It has also declared that it does not wish to interfere in any way with the personal laws of any community.”

What I just want to establish by these quotations is that this has been our consistent policy right from the very beginning, the policy of the Congress, the sole freedom fighters organisation for the freedom movement of this country.

As regards election Manifesto of Congress.....(Interruptions) I just want to put the record straight. It is not they who are the protectors of personal laws, It has been our history to protect personal laws. I am just quoting the Manifesto of 1980 elections. It is at page 269 of this book.

“We will not interfere with the personal law of the minorities. (It is unequivocal terms.) Immediate corrective steps will be taken to ensure proper management of Wakf properties, amending existing legislation wherever necessary.”

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : Declarations are there but

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : These have been implemented. Please for God's sake, don't. Who has done this—restoration of Wakf properties in Delhi. You or Indira Gandhiji ? Now, you go to any place ; See

Shri Z.R. Ansari]

the list of Wakf properties which had been usurped by different persons. They had been restored and given to the minorities.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT :
The Supreme Court has interfered.

[*Translation*]

SHRI OWAISI (Hyderabad) : There is no permission to offer 'Namaaz' in the Mosques, Sir.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No interruptions please.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : No, I would give a last quotation from the introductory note of Shrimati Indira Gandhi at the Congress Election Manifesto in 1977. She declares :

"Secularism does not mean lack of faith but the protection of all faiths and the encouragement of spiritual and moral values."

It is not the values established by Marx and Lenin but the values established by the leaders and religious leaders of this country.

[*Translation*]

I have drawn your attention towards the Resolutions passed by the Congress. The thought—content of these resolutions is perpetual. By all this I ventured to establish that our perpetual thinking has been that we do not want to interfere in any way..... (*Interruptions*).....What I was submitting is that this was the stand taken by the Congress perpetually.....(*Interruptions*)..... If you behave this way, I shall not let you speak when it is your turn to speak ; you are a new entrant, you should understand it clearly.....(*Interruptions*).....I shall not allow you to speak at all.

One point more. The aim of Indian independence struggle was not just confined to the liberation of the country from the

foreign yoke. The Britishers were opposed not only because they had captured the country and were ruling it but they were opposed also on other count which formed part of our freedom struggle. The Britishers also wanted to efface our culture, they wanted to interfere with our religion and wanted to destroy it. These issues were also 'sine qua non' of the freedom struggle.

I would like to quote Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, who had been the Congress President for the longest period, regarding the attitude of British Government. When the British Government was interfering with the religious matters of the Muslims (*Interruptions*)We would like to hold you in high esteem.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : On the one hand you are saying this and on the other you treat women as maid servants.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Alas ! You could understand this much. Really it has become very difficult.

Na samjhaa umr guzri but-e-khudsar ko samjhaate,

Pighal kar mom ho jaate agar pattar ko samjhaate.

Sir, another problem has now cropped up. I spoke for one and a half hours that day and for two hours today but even after that the hon. Member has not been able to understand. The narration of the whole Ramayana has now been completed and still one has not been able to know as to who was Sita and who was Rama.

The demands of the Muslims date back to the time of the British Government ; they date back to 1918-19 :

"The edicts of Islam are not a secret inaccessible to the Government. They are embodied in the printed books and are taught day and night in the schools."

The are not of the Supreme Court but of the schools.

"What the Government should be is only to look into the fact whether the Islamic edicts are actually such or not. In case it is proved that they are such, then there should be only two options with the Government."

This has been said in relation to the British Government.

"Either to leave Muslims to practise their religion freely and not to do something which may interfere with their religion, and force them to go against the British Government because of their religious commands, or to declare that they do not at all care about the religious commands of Muslims, nor do they follow the policy of non-interference with their religion. Thereafter, it will be very easy for the Muslims not to waste their time unnecessarily in raising hue and cry and out of the two, choose either British Government or Islam."

Sir, in the above extract if a small amendment is made and the words "the British Government" wherever they occur are substituted by the words "the Supreme Court" then the above extract will be applicable today.

Sir, doubtlessly, I praise your patience and am high'y grateful to this august House, to the hon. Members as also to the Hon. Lady Members without whom we shall not get our meals. After all, it is they who provide us with meals. I would like to Banatwalla Sahib in this august House that now it is enough. As I have said earlier that the statements made by Shri Rajiv Gandhi after Shrimati Indira Gandhi, are really very clear and open. I would say that this is an addition to all the statements made so far. He has not only said that they would not interfere with the Muslim Personal Law but has also gone a step further and said that they would try to ensure that no one's personal law is affected by this. He has further said that the dignity of this country lies in protecting and having regard for the entire culture. If this culture of ours is gone, what will remain with us? Then he went further ahead and said that if they found that some law interfered with the Muslim Personal Law, they

would seriously consider that. After this assurance, there does not remain much scope for further discussion on Banatwalla Sahib's Bill. I think that the Government is paying attention to the fact as to what the real features of the Muslim Personal Law are. I think, after consulting the 'Ulemas' and 'Fuqhas' who have full knowledge about all this, it is clear that.....

AN HON. MEMBER : It is sufficient if you are consulted.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Very kind of you, indeed :

*Man tura Haaji bagoyam
To mera Haaji bago*

Some time, I shall also pay back your courtesy.

I was, therefore, saying that now there is not much scope to carry it further and hope that this problem, which has become a cause of anxiety for the last so many days, will now be solved. I can't say whether it would be solved today itself or not but let me make an appeal to Banatwalla Sahib that he should withdraw this Bill and let the Government consider this matter and after due consideration find a way out which may be proper for all the minorities.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Sir, I cannot speak like the hon. Minister and also I do not know Hindi well.

(English)

So, I will speak in English.

I want to start with a personal explanation that I am not an authority on the Holy Quran or any other religious scripture. But following the judgement and the kind of debate that has arisen, I went through the Holy Quran again and I tried to understand what is the spirit behind it. Thereafter I tried to judge the Supreme Court's judgement. I have to say that I cannot join with the sentiments expressed by Janab Ansari, hopefully, not wrongly,

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

The day before yesterday night on the TV we saw these two persons. Shah Bano and M.A. Khan talked on the TV. Listening to that and realising the misery of Shah Bano, I was thinking that if I had the power, I would have ordered flogging that person, that male, in public, and I think that is not prohibited by Shariat.

I don't want to take much time as Ansari Sahib took. I want to say certain things. There are so many editions of the Holy Quran.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : What do you mean by editions ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I mean translations in various languages. I stand corrected. Various translations are there.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Why don't you get your speech corrected ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I try to. Banatwalla Sahib can tell me that. That is why I said in the beginning that I am not an authority.

Now, see what the Holy Koran Says in Ayat 241. After giving divorce to the woman, maintenance should be provided at a reasonable scale. This is the duty of the righteous. That is quite clear.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : For how long ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I will come to that.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Mr. Ansari was telling that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is not quoting Ansari. He is quoting the authority.

Ayat 242 says :

"Thus doth God make clear his signs in order that ye may understand."

But it seems even God has failed to make certain people understand his signs.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : How long ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I am coming to that. Now, it is said that maintenance is upto "Iddat". What is "Iddat". Surat Altalaq says :

"When ye have to divorce women, pronounce divorce only when they are in a free state (free from menses or pregnancy). Do not turn them out of their houses God may perhaps bring about a reconciliation between you".

You have to ascertain that the particular woman is in a free state. Now, the question comes and I quote further :

"And when they reached their prescribed term, either retain them with kindness or part from them in a just and gentle manner.

The prescribed term of waiting is three months except for pregnant women for whom time is extended till they have laid down their burden.

This is for what. Is it for maintenance ? No. It is for re-conciliation.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : It is completely wrong.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt him. Let him have his say.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Allah says :

"Lodge them (women in Iddat) where ye yourselves lodge and let them live in a style that ye yourselves live".

So, Iddat is the period of reconciliation and maintenance comes after that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt. Let him have his say.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : So, I am of the firm opinion that this period of Iddat-three months-is not for maintenance. It is for reconciliation.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Reconciliation does not go on for life. Reconciliation is only during the period of Iddat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. You have got the right to reply.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I accept what Shri Banatwalla has said that Iddat is the period for waiting for re-conciliation. Iddat is the period of re-conciliation. Maintenance comes after that when the parting is formalised. For divorced women maintenance should be provided at a reasonable scale. This is what the Holy Koran says.

It is my firm opinion that gross misinterpretation is being given to the question by certain people. They are trying create passions in the minds of the Muslims. A very good judgement was given by the Supreme Court. It could be that while giving a judgement they could have misquoted or misinterpreted the 'Koran'. But the spirit of judgement is right according to 'Koran'. They could have given the judgement as natural justice without going into all that. But I support the spirit of the judgement. I support it for the millions of women who are our sisters and mothers in our country. Nobody has taken monopoly of any community, any religion or any system in our country. The general run of Muslims do not practice anything bad. But there are certain perverted people who are misinterpreting and exploiting them and the system.

SHRI JAFFAR SHARIEF : Sir, I have a point of order. Sir, he has questioned the very fundamental right, that is, right to practise and profess a religion.

He has the courage to say and impose his views that nobody has got the monopoly of the religion. I have get the monopoly of my religion. I have get faith and belief in it. Nobody on earth can challenge me. But he has no right to say that nobody has got the monopoly.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Yes, I have said that I don't have the monopoly. But you claim that you have the monopoly. Let it go to the Muslims and let them know that he has the monopoly of the whole Muslim community in the country.

Sir, our country is secular and there is a very good Section in Cr.P.C. in this regard. There is a certain provision also. Section 125 of Cr.P.C. says like this.

"If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, unable to maintain herself, a magistrate may order such person to make monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife."

Here the explanation is also given. Now, if this Section is complete here, no problem would arise. What is the problem here? Here the Government has added one thing; in between they have added one thing and that is dangerous and derogatory and harmful for keeping our country 'secular'. The discrepancy is in 127-3 (B). It says—

"If all dues are paid to the divorcee according to Personal Laws, than magistrates order will stand cancelled."

Here we see that the State is not interfering with the Personal Law, but Personal Law is interfering with the 'secular' law. Are you to accept that? We are going to enter the Twenty first Century and they are taking pack to the 5th Century.

Now, one lady comes to the Court being dissatisfied with the so-called justice given by the Personal Law and you tell you her to go back to the same Personal Law. What kind of justice is this?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : She has withdrawn.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Crying in Indore, why has she to withdraw it? She said about the withdrawal that there is so much turmoil and so much hangama. I salute that lady who continues to struggle with courage. She has been put under pressure. Now we have to try to save her. But there is no doubt she had to succumb and she had to make that a statement for cancellation of the judgement of the Supreme Court.

What is this monopoly? This is most unfor and pattetic. This has happened as we do not have a Common Civil Code. I emphasise the need for a common Civil Code; you may give it the name of uniform Civil Code. We are a secular country; we cannot have separate laws for Hindus, Muslims or Christians and others. I am not suggesting any interference in the personal law. But in the Cr.P.C. what has happened? State did not interfere in the personal law, but the personal law has interfered in the State law.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN (Etab) : You do not know a single word of Quran and you are talking all about Quran. Can you read even two stanzas of Quran?(*Interraptions*)

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER : No interruptions please.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The Supreme Court judgement is totally supported by the spirit of Quran. There is no antagonism with Muslim personal law. Article 44 of the Constitution enshrines upon the State to endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country. What endeavour has been made so far in that direction? What have the Government done? Every time the Government says that they are not going to interference with the Muslim personal law. Recently in the All India Momin Conference, the Prime Minister said that the Government was not going to interfere with the personal law. In the name of secularism, a kind of hypocrisy is going on(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : What is secularism?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Secularism is not mixing of all religious passions; State has to be separate from various religions. The Stats should not mix with religion; education should not mix with religion. Everyone should have freedom to pray God. There should be no interference in that(*Interruptions*). One misconception is there that what is now going on in the name of Muslim personal law is immutable and it is sacrosanct. But what did we see in 1937? The British enacted the Muslim personal law.(*Interruptions*)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : Wonderful!

AN HON. MEMBER : He is misleading to House. I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No interruptions please. Let him complete.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : He is completely misleading the House.(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can reply when you speak. I will also give you a chance.

SHRI OWAIISI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is insult to us when he says that the Britishers had framed our laws. Who is he provoking us?(*Interruptions*)

17.55 hrs.

[**MR. SPEAKER** *in the chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : The British did not enact 'shariat.'

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I did not say that. I meant its application.(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : You please continue.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It is quite clear. I only said that the codification of the contents of the Personal Law

was done by the British. If you have certain laws, they have to be applied. In 1937, the British formed the legal provision so that the law can be applied.

Now Sir, Shri Ansari has referred to the book 'An Indian Civil Code and Islamic Law' by Taheed Mohammad. I can find justification from this book for what I am saying now that nothing is immutable. I would like to quote from his book :

"Statutory recognition of anti-bigamy stipulations in marriage contracts are found in so many Muslim countries like Lebanon, Jordan and Morocco."

This book also says that pre-marriage control by Courts exists in Syria, Iran, Iraq and Malaysian state of Sarwak or by administrative bodies in Indonesia, Pakistan and Bangladesh. And there is absolute prohibition of bigamy in Tunisia and Turkey. These are all Muslim countries. I wonder why we have to be so different ! If bigamy is prohibited, is Islam in danger ?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : We are more concerned about that spirit of Koran.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Even the spirit of Koran, so far as I could understand and I may be wrong, is that it tried to restrict so many marriages and that is why they decided on a ceiling. So, the direction is towards monogamy. So, we have to take the spirit and in what conditions that had to be done. (*Interruptions*)

Let me now come to the aspect of divorce. The practice of Triple Divorce of the so called 'Talaq' is abolished in Muslim countries like Egypt, Sudan, Jordan, Syria, Morocco and Iraq. They are prohibiting this triple divorce system. All this, I am quoting from this book of Taheed Mohammed. I do not know anything about him.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Then, why are you poking your nose ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It is written there that it is prohibited. I am only quoting. What can I do ?

MR. SPEAKER : You may continue next time.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Yes Sir. Thank you.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : How long will this debate continue Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : As long as you wish !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do you want to make any observations on this ?

MR. SPEAKER : Who ? Me ! No, no.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, you may move your Bill please.

INCOME TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 2, etc.)

[*English*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income Tax Act, 1961.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income Tax Act, 1961."

The motion was adopted

†

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 20.12.1985.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

17.59 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

Notification under Central Excise Rules and Customs Act

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): On behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary, I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

- (i) Notification No. 248/85-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing effective rates of excise duty on EC grade aluminium produced by primary producers of aluminium.
- (ii) Notification No. 249/85-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing effective rates of basic excise duty on aluminium and products thereof.
- (iii) Notification No. 250/85-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing exemption to aluminium and products thereof from special excise duty.
- (iv) Notification No. 251/85-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 183/84-CE dated the 1st August, 1984 so as to make certain consequential changes.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1940/85]

18.00 hrs.

(2) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (i) Notification No. 363/85-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Notification No. 179/85-Customs dated the 27th May, 1985.
- (ii) Notification No. 364/85-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding effective rate of basic customs duty on aluminium ingots.
- (iii) Notification No. 365/85-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing effective rate of auxiliary duty of customs on aluminium ingots.
- (iv) Notification No. 366/85-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing effective rates of additional duty of customs on aluminium and products thereof.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1941/85]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members, before the House adjourns 'sine die' today, it is my pleasant duty to thank you all for the whole-hearted cooperation that you have extended to me, irrespective of your party affiliations in conducting the proceedings of this august House. We have had a very fruitful Session. During these five weeks we have held 24 sittings lasting over 159 hours, 30 Government Bills were passed by the House. Besides, the Supplementary

Demands for Grants (General) and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1985-86 came up for detailed discussion and were passed by the House. 7 Calling Attention notices and 5 Motions were discussed. Two short-duration discussions were also held. The discussion on the "Challenge of Education" lasted about 10 hours while that on the Seventh Plan took nearly 9 hours. We also discussed the international situation for nearly 5 1/2 hours.

We have had the pleasure of welcoming in our midst the 13 newly elected Members from Punjab and 7 other Members who have just joined us having won the bye-elections from various constituencies. We are nagerly awaiting the 14 Members elected from Assam to join us. The smooth manner in which the elections in Punjab, Assam and elsewhere have been conducted is a matter of pride and satisfaction for all of us.

Friends, as you all know, we are going to host shortly the 8th Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding

Officers in Delhi. I invite you all to attend the inaugural function on 6th January, 1986 and also to watch the proceedings on subsequent days.

Before I conclude, let me wish each one of you a very happy and prosperous New Year.

Hon. Members we will be meeting now in the Budget Session.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : With good wishes, we hope you will have a successful year with us well as with the rest of the world.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you, Sir. Wish you all good luck.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha the adjourned sine die