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**Friday, August 8, 1986**  
**Sravana 17, 1908 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES** **(English Version)**

**Sixth Session**  
**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XIX contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

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

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

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Friday, August 8, 1986/ Sravana 17,  
1908 (Saka)  
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*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kolandaivelu, you are here solely and wholly monopolising the whole front Bench. Don't you fall under the anti-monopoly Act—what is that Act? —the MRTP Act?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Today, Tamil Nadu has the monopoly!

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

### Misuse of foreign exchange by multi-national companies

\*326. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to examine the use of foreign exchange by multi-national companies and their subsidiaries;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a Special Committee for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

2

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is very simple but it has not been answered. We daily read in the newspapers that all the multi-national companies are indulging in a lot of manipulations in the matter of foreign exchange. Some three or four days back there was a news item in the newspaper in this regard. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to what are the rules which govern the remittance of foreign exchange by the multi-national companies abroad? Kindly tell us the rules and let us know as to what percentage of their total profit can be sent abroad in the shape of foreign exchange?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, so far as the question of remitting a portion of their profit is concerned, those companies whom we have allowed to send profits abroad can remit profits equivalent to their share capital. Of course, we are imposing a restriction that they must restrict their share capital to 40 per cent but in the matter of core sector and where exports or technology is concerned, exemption has been given. Ordinarily, they should have their share upto 40 per cent.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, should I take it that they can send upto 40 per cent? Is this the rule of the Government? Because they get profit from two places—from here as well as from abroad. I would like to know as to what is their total profit and whether they are sending only upto 40 per cent? Have you ever looked into it? For example, how many

times enquiries have been made in the case of ITC since 1980? If they are sending correctly then should I take it that all the multi-national companies are honest and are working properly and there is no manipulation etc.? Kindly tell us if they are not sending 40 per cent, will you constitute a special committee to investigate the matter?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** Sir, the Government remains vigilant and if some rule is violated, action is taken. Bata India's cases had come. They had admitted their offence. Search was made in the matter of Triveni Tissues Company also in November 1985. Some over-invoicing had been reported. Investigations are on. In March, 1986, search was made in the case of Jokai India Ltd, Investigations are continuing in their case. In addition to that search was made in February in the matter of Brook Bond also. They have admitted their offence. Regarding ITC, which is a multi-national company, the information is like this :

[English]

On the Excise side the TME cases are pending in various High Courts and the Supreme Court. The total amount involved is Rs. 40.87 crores. Some of these cases may be settled under the Amnesty Scheme now.

In another case the Delhi High Court gave a judgment against the ITC and others on a matter of determination of sizeable values. The balance amount to be paid by the ITC by the end of August is about Rs. 4.66 crores.

The Director General of Customs and Central Excise has decided a case of manipulation of values against ITC and has imposed a penalty of Rs. 1 crore which has been recovered. He has asked the Collectors to work out the dues which may come to over Rs. 100 crores.

[Translation]

**SHRI MADAN PANDEY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has told that they have permitted the multi-national companies to remit 40 per cent of their profit out of the country. I would like to know whether that

money is sent in the form of foreign exchange or Indian currency?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** In the form of foreign exchange.

[English]

Foreign intelligence agencies activities along Tripura-Bangladesh border

+

\*327. **SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :**  
**SHRI MANIK SANYAL :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the increasing involvement of foreign intelligence agencies in Tripura-Bangladesh border was taken up with the Bangladesh President during his recent visit to India; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). No confirmed evidence about involvement of foreign intelligence agencies along the Tripura-Bangladesh border is available with the Government. This issue was therefore not raised with the Bangladesh President during his recent visit to India.

**SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :** I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Bangladesh Government has been requested not to give any shelter to oppressive elements like the Tripura-National Volunteer Force or the Mizo National Front, or the Naga National Council.

**SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN :** Yes. We have made such a request but they have denied that they are giving any such assistance.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :** But what Mr. Laldenga has to say about this?

**SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :** I would like to know from the Hon. Minister

whether the Government of India pointed out to President Ershad that one C.I.A. agent, Jhon Gidne has been operating in the border, Bangladesh-Tripura border region.

**SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN :** We have seen such a report.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** That is on their side or this side ?

**SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN :** We have seen such a report, It is supposed to be in Chittagong hill tracts. We have seen these reports and our enquiries have not produced any evidence of any support to these activities.

**DR. SUDHIR ROY :** I would like to know from the Hon. Minister how they answer that there is no such report, while it is a common knowledge that the Tripura National Volunteer Force or other suppressive elements operate from the Chittagong Bill tracts and they are being aided and abetted by the Bangladesh Government. It is an open secret, and all these reports are being published daily in the Press. What are the steps taken by the Government regarding these reports ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** What is the difference between a secret and an open secret ?

**AN HON. MEMBER :** It is a known secret.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** If it is opened in Parliament it is an open secret.

**SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN :** As I have said, we have taken up this matter with the Bangladesh Government. They have denied that they are involved in giving help to them. But that does not mean that we have stopped watching. If there is any evidence then we would bring it to their notice and see that necessary action is taken to stop their activities.

#### Advances to priority sector by banks

\*329. **SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHAMI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of advances given to priority sector by the public sector banks during 1985-86;

(b) the amount given to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme; and

(c) the position of overdues on such advances separately with respect to advances given under the DRI scheme ?

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

#### Statement

According to the provisional data available from Reserve Bank of India, the total outstanding advances of public sector banks to priority sector increased from Rs. 17971.14 crores as at the end of March 1985 to Rs. 20852.75 crores by the end of March 1986. During the same period the outstanding advances of public sector banks under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme went up from Rs. 457.83 crores to Rs. 505.53 crores.

The amount outstanding in favour of SC/ST beneficiaries under D.R.I. Scheme as at the end of March, 1986 was Rs. 257.12 crores. The present data reporting system does not yield separate information for the overdues relating to SC/ST beneficiaries. However, the total amount of overdues under D.R.I. Scheme was Rs. 130.08 crores as at the end of June, 1985.

**SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :** I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether under the DRI scheme he will increase the amount and thus help the SC and ST people at the poorer level.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** As the answer reveals, out of Rs. 505.53 crores that have been given as assistance under DRI scheme, Rs. 257.12 crores have gone to SC and STs. It is more than 50 per cent. Even though the target on all India basis under DRI scheme is 1 per cent, it has crossed the target and gone upto 1.05 per cent.

**SHRI S. M. GURADI :** May I know the recovery volume? You have advanced Rs. 505 and odd crores. Out of this, how much amount you have recovered from these beneficiaries?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** The total amount overdue is Rs. 130.08 crores.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA :** May I know whether the Government has reviewed the policy in regard to charging of penalty rates on overdues, because, in many cases, the overdues are not because of the fault of borrowers but it may be because of natural disaster?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Each case is examined on merit. Whenever complaints have been received in this regard, those have been examined and action taken accordingly. In some cases overdues have also been written off for special reasons.

[Translation]

**SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to know whether any change has been made in the scheme under which loans are provided by the banks to the educated unemployed under the Self Employment Scheme? Have the banks been issued instructions afresh so that loans are obtained easily?

[English]

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** That has been reviewed and shortly, so far as the educated unemployed are concerned, the Government would come before the House or it may announce a scheme immediately after this session about the relaxation that has been made so far as the amount to be given to various categories is concerned.

**SHRI ASUTOSH LAW :** We always receive complaints from various priority sector people. Is the Minister aware of the fact that advances which have been made by the public sector banks to the priority sector are very much erratic, in the sense that when they require money, money is not given? That is why, the entire attempt of the people

is frustrated. If so, is the Minister taking any steps so that banks may advance money not in such an erratic way?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** This position has been reviewed time and again. Wherever such complaints have been received, we have given instructions to the banks and it has been brought to the knowledge of the bank executives in the meetings. The Finance Minister has taken meetings with all the Chief Executives. Not only that. We have had the method of giving better customer service. Customer service cells have been set up. Wherever there are complaints, those cases are being examined. The bank officers are also meeting the customers. Whenever the complaints are there, action is taken.

More funds for NTC.

\*330. **SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise break up of mills under the management of National Textile Corporation?

(b) whether it is a fact that for want of requisite working capital and advances for replacement of worn out textile machinery, some of the mills run by the Corporation are suffering huge losses; and

(c) the reasons which prevent sanction of requisite funds in favour of Corporation for efficient management of textile mills under its control and management?

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

Statement

(a) State-wise break up of textile mills under National Textile Corporation is as under :

| State/Union Territory | Number of Mills |            |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|
|                       | Nationalised    | Managed    |
| Andhra Pradesh        | 6               | ...        |
| Karnataka             | 4               | ...        |
| Delhi                 | 1               | ...        |
| Kerala                | 5               | ...        |
| Punjab                | 4               | ...        |
| Rajasthan             | 4               | ...        |
| Gujarat               | 12              | ...        |
| Madhya Pradesh        | 7               | ...        |
| Tamil Nadu            | 14              | ...        |
| Maharashtra           | 22              | 13         |
| Pondicherry & Mahe    | 3               | ...        |
| Uttar Pradesh         | 9               | 2          |
| West Bengal           | 14              | 1          |
| Assam                 | 1               | ...        |
| Bihar                 | 2               | ...        |
| Orissa                | 1               | ...        |
| Total                 | 109             | + 16 = 125 |

(b) and (c). The Government have been providing funds for recoupment of working capital, eroded by cash losses of both nationalised and managed mills of NTC. Upto March, 1986, an amount of Rs. 336 crores had been spent on rehabilitation/modernisation of nationalised units under NTC.

Old and obsolete machinery, excess labour force, under-utilisation of installed capacity due to irregular power supply and power shortage, increase in cost of inputs power, coal etc. are some of the major reasons for continuous losses of the mills under NTC.

Modernisation of nationalised units would have to be undertaken only on a selective basis, within available limited resources. The modernisation of managed units can be undertaken only after the undertakings are nationalised.

**SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :** In reply to the question it is admitted by the Minister

that there are 125 mills which are under the management of NTC, out of which 109 are nationalised and 16 are under its management. While replying to the question of continuous losses, it has been admitted that old and obsolete machinery is the main cause for the continuing losses. But how to augment production and how to reduce the losses is the main question? It is said that efforts are being made. But what effective measure are taken is not disclosed. The reply is very vague and not satisfactory. It is stated that the mills which are under management will be taken up for modernisation only after they are nationalised. But with regard to the 109 mills which are nationalised, it is stated that their modernization will be undertaken on a selective basis subject to availability of funds. I would like to make a positive suggestion for solving this problem. The financial institutions are ready to help this project and if Government takes up this matter serious view not only the losses will go but the mills will run profitably.

I would like to ask the Hon. Minister a particular question as to what were the figures of losses of these mills during the last three years?

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** Sir, I am really very grateful to the Hon. Member that he has suggested so many useful things. But I would certainly like to bring to his notice that modernisation can only be achieved when the necessary funds are available. As far as the working of these mills is concerned, it has been shown that in 1984-85 the total loss was Rs. 172.36 crores while this has been reduced to Rs. 128.80 crores in 1985-86. I would also like to mention that in 1984-85 there were only five mills which had made the net profit but in 1985-86 there were nine mills which had made the net profit. As mentioned earlier, for the Seventh Plan we had given an estimate of Rs. 302 crores for the modernisation but unfortunately only an allocation of Rs. 117 crores was made to us and out of these Rs. 117 crores, almost about Rs. 70 crores have already been committed for the statutory replacements.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Sir, there are five or six causes given in the statement for the continuous losses of mills under NTC,

but one thing is missing here and I would like to ask the Minister about that. There are a number of NTC mills located in States which are non-cotton-growing. They have to bring the cotton supplies from quite a distance. But is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that some of these mills do not receive supplies of cotton for weeks and months together and if so, then how does he expect them to function without losses?

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** Sir, I do not know. If the Hon. Member has got any particular information, he should kindly pass it on to me and I will look into that. But I do not think we can afford to close down any mill for one month for lack of cotton or lack of any other things.

[Translation]

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in spite of Government's policy we come across press reports about the closure of mills in many cities. Agitations and *dharnas* are resorted to for getting those mills started. Has the Government formulated a national policy under which fresh efforts may be made to commission these mills? I would like to ask particularly in respect of Madhya Pradesh, where in Ratlam 15000 workers of the Sajjan Mills have been thrown out of employment. Has any policy or scheme been formulated in this respect?

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** In respect of the Sajjan Mills of Ratlam we have asked the Chief Minister of the State to nationalise the mill, if they want to do so.

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI :** They want to nationalise it but the question is how much help will you give?

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** Our blessings and goodwill will constitute our help.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He will just shake his beard.

[English]

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** Sir, invariably the reason advanced for taking

over the sick mills is to reduce the losses. The ultimate object is to have economically viable units. We find from this that the reason for taking over majority of sick mills is continuing mounting losses. So, what is the strategy? Strategy is to have the profit and make it viable or the strategy is to make it have continuing losses? How do you propose to meet this point?

[Translation]

**MR. SPEAKER :** You want profit from old dilapidated and outdated machines?

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** This is known to you and us both.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Bhagwat Jha, excuse me, there is an adage in Punjabi :

*Budha bail to meet pachada khada  
jaye te khada.  
Lath jaye to lath nahin  
khada hi khada.*

It means that the old oxen cannot be used for farming and Pachada is a community which begs for food. If such people are your friends, they will only take from you, but will not give you anything. If you want to get rid of them, do so; otherwise, there is no way of riddance.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** That ox was not old from the beginning. Someone has made it old.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It should be replaced by a new calf, There should be replacement.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** The condition of the Government is like that of the old ox of Punjab.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** It may be done that way, Sir.

[English]

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** Sir, the average age of these mills is such that really it is impossible without investing huge amounts to make them viable. As I said, we had made a plan in the Seventh Plan; we have given an estimate of Rs. 302 crores for this modernisation. But only

Rs. 117 crores was the allocation, out of which, as I have already said, Rs. 70 crores is committed for the statutory requirements. Therefore, it leaves hardly any money for modernisation.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** What does the Finance Minister say about it ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Finance Minister keeps mum;

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) :** Allocations are made by the Planning Commission.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Question No. 311.

**MR. SPEAKER :** There is no such question. There is no such question number as has been read out by Shri Daga.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** It does not make any difference. He will get the same reply.

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI :** You should punish a *bania's* son, if he commits a mistake in the House.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is a blunder.

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** The problem is that I am a Pathan's son and I am functioning as *bania*. It is all topsy turvy.

[*English*]

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** He is indirectly suggesting that he should be in-charge of Defence.

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is correct.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** Question No. 330.

**Supply of cheaper cloth to consumers**

**\*331. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite fall in cotton price, reduction in excise duties and the flexible textile policy, there is no sign of any significant decline in cloth prices;

(b) the steps taken by Government to arrange supply of cheaper cloth to the consumer and the results thereof;

(c) the percentage of production under National Textile Corporation mills sold to Government departments during the last three years; and

(d) whether the sale was transacted through tenders or direct sale at demand price ?

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

#### Statement

(a) No Sir,

(b) Government of India are operating two schemes for supply of cheap cloth to weaker sections of society in the country :

(i) Controlled cloth scheme in the NTC sector.

(ii) Janta cloth scheme in the hand-loom sector.

The distribution of controlled cloth produced by NTC mills is primarily the responsibility of the State and Union Territory Governments who are utilising the agency of the National Cooperative Consumers Federation 85 per cent of the controlled cloth produced by the NTC is distributed by NCCF by utilising the services of its member Federations located in various States/UTs. The State level Federations actually undertake to supply the controlled cloth

through their net-work of retail outlets such as fair price shops and consumers stores and cooperative outlets.

For Janta cloth in the handloom sector, State Governments are responsible for both production and distribution. The State agencies, namely, State Handloom Development Cooperations, State Handloom Apex Societies, Regional Apex Societies undertake sale of Janta cloth through specified outlets, fair price shops, consumers cooperative stores, and other forms of cooperative stores, tribal cooperatives and private retailers specially approved for this purpose by the State Governments and the producing agencies subject to certain control.

(c) The position in regard to percentage of cloth sold to Government Departments by NTC mills out of their production during the last three years is as under given below :

| Year    | Total pro-<br>duction of<br>the cloth<br>in Million<br>mtrs.) | Supplies<br>made to<br>Govt. Deptt.<br>(in lakh<br>metres) | %age of<br>production<br>of cloth<br>sold to<br>Govt.<br>Deptts. |
|---------|---|--|--|
| 1983-84 | 902.00  | 71   | 0.79%  |
| 1984-85 | 920.00  | 330  | 3.58%  |
| 1985-86 | 994.72  | 476  | 4.78%  |

(d) Prior to 27th Dec. 1983, sale of Textile fabrics by NTC to Govt. Departments was made through DGS and D under open tender system. After 27.12.83, NTC is making the supply of textile fabrics to Government Departments through DGS and D on single tender basis. The price is fixed, on the recommendations of the Cost Accounts Branch, Ministry of Finance, on normative cost basis.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : One always tries to outdo the other.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He was just proving that he is a Pathan.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the announcement of the New Textile Policy on 6 June 1985, Shri Khurshid Alam Khan and other Ministers started claiming that—

[English]

—we pass on textile duty benefits to the consumers.

[Translation]

Good speeches were delivered. You said that the excise duty has been reduced, the prices of cotton have been slashed. People get increased subsidy, ranging from Rs. 50 crores to 58 crores. You are claiming that the New Textile Policy is a liberal policy. They are saying that dhoti, saree, longcloth and other types of cloth will be made available at cheap rates to the people in remote areas. All such beautiful and sweet speeches have been delivered but the fact is—

[English]

—these are benefits which are not reaching the poor people.

[Translation]

The Minister incharge of the excise duty, i.e. the Finance Minister, is present here. He gives subsidy also and that too more than Rs. 50 crores...

MR. SPEAKER : Please, put the question.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The prices of cotton have also been reduced. Will the Minister tell us what were the prices of saree, longcloth, dhoti and other type of cloth, for which you have set up a new plant, before the formulation of the New Textile Policy and what are the prices of these items at present in the remote areas ?



**MR. SPEAKER :** It is not the price but your speech that is increasing.

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** So far as the question of increase in the prices of cloth after the declaration of the New Textile Policy is concerned, I would like to say that at least we have had a negative gain, in the sense that the prices have not increased. The prices which had increased by more than 5 per cent earlier, have increased only by 2 per cent this year. This is, of course, there that if the prices of cotton have been reduced, we should also see that how much prices of the other inputs have increased. For example, we have to see that how much wages have increased, what has been the increase in the prices of other items. Had there been control on them, perhaps even this 2 per cent increase would not have been there.

In addition, we are manufacturing that type of cloth which is required by the poor and are providing that to the States. The States and NCCF distribute that cloth. We are the manufactures; the distribution is their responsibility and they are doing it,

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** My first question has not been replied to. I had asked what were the earlier prices and what are the present prices—which you have not revealed. In the policy you have laid down, you have said that it is not the responsibility of your Government.

[English]

I will not read the whole thing, but I will read only the relevant portion. It says :

“It was also emphasised that days of sale for controlled cloth should be fixed and the District Collector should arrange for wide publicity of the arrival/sale of the controlled cloth both in the urban and rural areas through the District Publicity Officer to ensure supply of the cloth to the common masses and eliminate chances of diversion to unauthorised channels”.

[Translation]

This is the policy you have laid down. After laying down this policy you make a claim that you have opened three lakh shops, a network of fair price shops has been opened and that the people living in the far flung areas will get cloth at the controlled price. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know you are a big supporter of the poor; we know for whom you have a soft corner. Therefore, you must know what is actually happening. In the name of textile, money is taken but that cloth is no where available. If it is being produced in your area then you deserve congratulations.

**MR. SPEAKER :** In our area cotton is produced the prices of which have come down.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** I was to submit your point also and that I have already done. But here the problem is that Shri Khurshid Alam Khan says that the cloth will be sold through fair price shops and the National Textile Corporation people say that they will sell the cloth from where more money can be earned. This dispute is resulting in non-availability of cloth to the poor.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You may put the question only. The entire issue is side-tracked without question and its importance is lost.

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** Sir, I have already replied to what Shri Daga has asked. I have stated that we do not sell cloth, it is sold through the State Governments. Their fair price shops and NCCF sell this cloth. If there is something wrong in Shri Daga's State, he should draw the attention of the Chief Minister. If that does not yield the desired result, then he should tell us; we shall write to the Chief Minister.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** We shall tell you but you should visit our State.

[English]

**SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :** Sir, the statement says that for production and distri-

bution of Janata cloth, the State Government is responsible. Parliament has passed a legislation for reservation of certain items including Janata cloth for the handloom sector and nearly one year has passed after the legislation regarding reservation of certain items for handloom.

May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government have made any deep study on the reaction, on the subsequent development after the passing of this legislation? What steps have been taken to involve all the States concerning handloom sector? Our report in this respect is that practically, there is no progress made on this. May I know from the Hon. Minister, if any concrete step has been taken on these measures? If not, when will they be taken?

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** Sir, positive steps have already been taken and we have provided 5 million metres of Janata cloth for the States and each State has been allotted quota for production of Janata cloth and use thereof. The basis of allotment is 2/3rd of the quota is allotted on the basis of total population of the State and 1/3rd is on the basis of population below the poverty line. Besides this, 85 per cent of controlled cloth is given to the States on the basis of their allocation. Only 15 per cent of the controlled cloth is sold through the outlet of National Textile Corporation.

[Translation]

**SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Janta cloth is manufactured for distribution among the poor and the tribals but it is often seen that this cloth does not reach the people living in the hill areas of Orissa, Bihar and other States, though it is available in the cities. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Central Government will institute an enquiry to find out whether this cloth reached the poor and the tribals?

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** Sir, we have already written to the Chief Ministers to enquire whether the cloth has reached those people for whom it was intended? The replies received from the Chief Ministers show that the cloth is being distributed accordingly.

#### Financial loss suffered by Delhi Tourism Development Corporation

\*335. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation has been incurring loss continuously for the last many years;

(b) if so, the amount of financial loss suffered by it during each of the last three years;

(c) whether some employees are now being retrenched to avoid this financial loss; and

(d) if so, the category-wise total number of such employees?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (d). A statement is given below :

#### Statement

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The year-wise figures of loss incurred by Delhi Tourism Development Corporation during the last three years are given below :

|         | (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---------|----------------|
| 1983-84 | 23.96*         |
| 1984-85 | 39.44*         |
| 1985-86 | 26.19*         |

\*Provisional

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :** Sir, it is clear that in the Statement the Government has hidden some facts. It seems the Government is planning to remove 170 employees from the D.T.D.C. and it was decided on July 14 that in order

to contain the mounting losses, the DTDC is going to lay off 170 employees who have been identified as surplus. Through you, I want to know from the Government, are they planning to lay off 170 employees under the cover of the word "surplus"? It is correct or not?

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** In view of the fact that the organisation was running at a loss, the Department of Administrative Reforms in 1985 took a study and they had identified 174 posts which were in excess of the requirement. Out of these 174 persons only 85 persons are in employment and other posts are still lying vacant. They have no proposal as of today to lay-off any of the staff. They have taken up more liquor shops. Some of them will be absorbed in those liquor shops and also they have taken up with the Delhi Administration to absorb some of them.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:** Is it foreign liquor?

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** All efforts are made to see that they are not unemployed. But ultimately we cannot absorb all of them. We have to lay off some of them.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** You have to give an assurance on this.

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA:** I want a categorical assurance through you, Sir, whether they are going to lay-off the employees.

**MR. SPEAKER:** And, if not, why not?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Don't get diverted.

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA:** The Minister says that the employees are going to be absorbed in liquor selling shops but, to my knowledge, bulk of the employees are in the Catering Department.

Again, they are hiding the reasons for the losses. Is it correct that the Government has failed to set up its seven-year low Budget economy hotels plan and in spite of occurring losses, the Government is going to pay a huge amount of money to Tata Consultancy Service? Is it correct? I want an answer from the Hon. Minister.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** The cat comes out of the bag .. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** This is not correct. Out of the total staff, only 27 are in the Catering Department. The rest are in the Tourist Department or in the Transport Department. Some are in the Head Office.

As regards Budget allocation, we are constructing an economy hotel near Palam Air port. It is meant for the economically backward and the youth sector of the tourists. We shall try to absorb some of the staff there. In view of the fact that even we are earning losses for the last three years, we have not retrenched any staff. Our efforts are still to absorb them. But we shall try. As I said, if ultimately we cannot absorb them, we shall have to take steps to retrench them, because we cannot every year incur losses to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs.

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA:** What about Tata Consultancy? What about low budget economy hotels?

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** I have no knowledge about Tata Consultancy. I will check up and inform the Hon. Member.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV:** Sir, manp Departments of the Government are running hotels or are preparing schemes to run hotels but experience shows that Tourism Department, be it of the Government, of India, of the Delhi Administration or of any other State, has been unsuccessful in running the hotels. There are several hotels in Delhi which have either already been converted or are proposed to be converted into

offices. As against this, there are hotels in Delhi in the private sector which are always crowded. Then, every Department even if it is not in the business of hoteling is opening hotels. For example, the International Airport Authority has stated that it will open a hotel. Air India has already opened a hotel. ITDC has also been running hotels. There seems to be a competition in every Department to open a hotel.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will not allow the Lok Sabha to do such a thing.

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADEV :** Who knows this may also happen. Sometime pressure can be put on you also for doing this.

I would like to know whether it is the policy of the Government that every Department should open hotels even if it has to suffer losses and fails to serve good food and to attract the tourists? Assurance is given that cheap hotels will be opened. Two hotels have been opened here in Windsor place. In the beginning it was promised that the room tariff would be between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 but now the tariff has sky-rocketed. In spite of these experiences, do the Government of India want to run such enterprises in which there are losses from the beginning to the end? The Finance Minister after imposing taxes on the hard earned money of the people is giving funds to the hotels from the exchequer. Kindly close such hotels. The institutions which have no experience of running hotels should not enter this business.

[English]

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** The information which has been given by the Hon. Member is not correct. ITDC this year—only two days ago we have completed our accounts—have earned a profit 4 1/2 crores.

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV :** What is the capital, the total investment?

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** It is a fact that in relation to the total investment, the profit is not very big. But I think further improvement will be there.

As regards your question about Ashok Yatri Nivas, it has also earned profit this year.

As regards the new hotel in the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has laid an embargo for public sector ITDC not to have any hotel in the country. We are only having hotels in collaboration with the State Corporations as a joint venture and the profit ratio is 51:29.

As regards previous question, a feasibility study for the low budget hotel is to be done by the Tata Consultancy but the proposal is still pending for approval of the Delhi Administration.

[Translation]

**SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry had decided that Yatrikas would be constructed at all the places of pilgrimage where arrangement for the stay of the pilgrims would be made. I would like to know when will these 'Yatrikas' be constructed? Is there any scheme to construct a 'Yatrika' at Mathura from where I come?

[English]

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Though this question does not relate to it, we have planned to construct Yatrikaen at places of pilgrimages. We have already sanctioned seven and our idea is to sanction more. The problem is about the land and we have written to all the State Governments.

**HRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** No cy.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Money is not the problem. We are having funds. We are giving money to Gangasagar in West Bengal. From wherever a proposal comes, if it is viable, we consider.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** If they are losing their job, then money is the problem.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Minister, I would like you to take cognisance of the fact that

the environmental and aesthetic sense is also to be looked after. It is very important,

**Non resident Indian Portfolio Investment Scheme**

\*339. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount attracted under the Non-Resident Indian Portfolio Investment Scheme upto 31st March, 1986; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the scheme has an adverse effect on the Indian accounts in terms of repatriable foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) The amount invested by Non-resident Indians under Portfolio Investment Scheme upto 31st March, 1986 was Rs. 53.54 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to whether it is a fact that out of Rs. 53 crores invested under the Scheme, more than Rs. 23 crores were invested only in one industry namely, the Reliance Industries, whether it is a fact that Rs 23 crores were invested by 11 Isle of Mane companies from Britain.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Out of these Rs. 53.54 crores, basically two major investments have come : one was of Reliance, Rs. 22.5 crores, and one of DCM Combine of Rs. 13 crores, and that was a few years back. After that, there has not been much flow in this portfolio investment. Regarding the question whether there were companies from Isle of Mane, this debate has taken place and all details were discussed in Parliament itself. I think, those issues were already debated.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would like to know whether it is a fact that the investments made in Reliance Industries, Rs. 23 crores, have since got appreciated to Rs. 100 crores and if this is the rate of appreciation, whether it is not advisable for the Government to put a stop to this scheme forthwith.

I would like to know whether it is also a fact that the investments made by the Isle of Mane. companies have since been shifted to new companies, British Virgin Island companies, and whether Government is aware of the exact ownership of the shares of these companies.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: As regards the point made by the Hon. Member about repatriation or outflow of foreign exchange that would come by appreciation, in that context the total capital gains tax should also be calculated and also the foreign exchange variations affect the total amount of outflow.

As to specific information whether some of these companies have moved to certain isles from there, I will need notice for that.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Has Government noticed any irregularity in these transactions ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: 'These' is a very wide term.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : This is about what we are discussing, You have mentioned two investments from this portfolio. Has Government noticed any irregularity in these two specific investments ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: These have been gone into when there was a debate in Parliament and Government had come to the conclusion that investments...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have put the question here, but he is referring us to the debate.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: You also refer to so many things in the question. So, I have also to refer to something, The conclusion was that the investment was within the ambit of the regulations and rules.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Hon. Minister has said that there has not been much of an investment recently. Is

there any review being made as to the desirability of continuing this scheme should be brought to an end. Has any review been made and if so, what is the decision of the Government?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:**

As I have said, not much investment has flown into it. But there is no harm in keeping.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Hoping to get something!

#### Export of tender coconut

\*340. **SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any export of tender coconut is being made at present;

(b) if so, the quantity exported with names of the countries;

(c) whether any trade enquiries were received for export of tender coconut by the Government of Karnataka and other States; and

(d) whether Union Government have any proposal to encourage export of tender coconut from that State?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government is not aware of any trade enquiries received by State Government of Karnataka or any other States. No communications also has been received from any State Government in this regard.

(d) No, Sir.

**SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER:** It is surprising that the most delicious, healthiest and contamination-free drink, which is required for almost all patients except diabetic patients, is not being exported from our country. What is the actual difficulty in ex-

porting tender coconut? Has Government made any attempt? You say that the State Governments have not made enquiries. I would like to know whether the Central Government has made any attempt in this regard.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** It is a fact that tender coconut is a delicious drink. But there are difficulties. The first is, the people exporting green coconuts will be deprived of exporting copra and also husk which are more important. We are short of edible oils also. Moreover there is another difficulty and that is that the weight of tender coconut is substantial and the freight involved is also very substantial. It is a perishable commodity and no particular trade inquiry has been received from any country. Of course, the Karnataka Government wanted some samples to be sent. We allowed them and we do not know what happened afterwards.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** The via-media, is, let it be made available in Delhi. Here you will get a good price.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** That does not yet amount to exports.

**SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER:** The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that the demand for copra is more. Considering the health point of view doctors prescribe all kinds of patients syrups and other things. Though I am not a medical man, I know that coconut is the best drink for every kind of patients. The Minister mentioned that it is perishable. But it is not at all that perishable. It can last for eight to ten days. An attempt must be made. I will see that Karnataka Government gives its views. After the receipt of the reply will you consider... *(Interruptions)*... As Shri Azad said, it is not available in Delhi also. It is very surprising Sir I suggest that we should have a counter in the Parliament House also, so that Members can take a drink and be more effective in their work. That is a substitute for other drinks that they take.

After the receipt of the reply from the Karnataka Government will you take steps to see that the tender coconuts are exported?

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT :** There is no ban on bringing coconuts to Delhi or to the Parliament House for our Hon. Members; but not inside the Hall... (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** We want them inside the Central Hall.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT :** I think it is in the national interest to export coconut, copra and husk and utilise them also in our edible oil. There is no ban for its movement inside the country.

**PROF. P. J. KURIEN :** You know that tender coconut is very sweet. It is sweeter than the pepsicola and other colas. The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that the problem is regarding the export because of its delicate nature. The fact is that we are not to export or market the tender coconut before it gets fermented. The question is of preservation. I would like to know whether the Government is having any scheme for preserving tender coconut water and bottle it and then market it within the country and also export. In that case we will get very good export market also. I would like to know whether Government has any scheme in this regard.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT :** As far as we know it is profitable and we get more foreign exchange by exporting other end products. But, if there is any proposal, we definitely examine it.

**SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY :** Will the Government consider it seriously as to whether they can put a ban on use of green coconut? Because by using it we lose so many things coming out of coconut. Will the Government consider it seriously?

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER :** They want it to be banned entirely.

[*English*]

This is another view... (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT :** We cannot consider banning.

#### Implementation of reservation orders in Indian Overseas Bank

\* 342. **SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's instructions regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being followed in the Indian Overseas Bank in recruitment and promotions to various categories of its employees; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the action proposed by Government?

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

#### Statement

(a) and (b). Indian Overseas Bank has reported that the policy of the Government regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, both in direct recruitment and in promotions from the clerical cadre to the lowest rung of the officers cadre, is being followed by the bank. However, the vacancies filled up through promotions by candidates belonging to the reserved categories are being calculated in the bank with reference to the total Vacancies filled up every year plus the backlog in the same category. The system followed by the bank leads to higher number of reserved vacancies than those calculated on the basis of roster system. The bank has been advised to follow the roster system as prescribed by the Government.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in connection with the information given by the Hon. Minister in reply to my question, I want to submit for the information of the House that on attaining independence it was felt that the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes had lagged far behind in comparison with the other communities. Therefore, the Government, in order to bring them at par with the other communities, formulated a

clear cut policy that they should be given protection in different fields. It is the heart-felt wish of the Hon. Prime Minister that they may come at par with the others at the earliest. For that, it is necessary that the policies of the Government are implemented properly. But instead of having a sympathetic attitude, it has been observed that the implementing agencies very cleverly deprive these communities of the benefit due to them. This is the reason that in the matter of reservation there is always a backlog. I want to give you a clear example in this connection. It has been said in the Statement that "the Indian Overseas Bank has reported that the policy of the Government regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, both in direct recruitment and in promotions from the clerical cadre to the lowest rung of the officers cadre, is being followed by the bank. However, the vacancies filled up through promotions by candidates belonging to the reserved categories are being calculated in the bank with reference to the total vacancies filled up every year plus the backlog in the same category." I have not been able to understand what you mean by promotion upto the lowest rung of the officers cadre? Is it the first stage of promotion from clerical cadre or is it a little higher than that? First, you may kindly clarify it. Secondly, I want to know whether all the Government orders are applicable to the public sector banks also or is there some separate arrangement for them? And whether in this Bank roster system is being followed properly or not?

[English]

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Sir, as regards the latter part of the question the bank has not followed the roster procedure in promotions.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS :** Why?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Let him answer.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** But by not following the roster procedure they have provided more benefit to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I just give the example.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS :** How?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Please wait. Let him complete the reply.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** In the Indian Overseas Bank out of 287 vacancies for general category there is provision for 154 for general 68 for Scheduled Castes and 65 for Scheduled Tribes. If the roster procedure had been followed instead of 68 there would have been only 43 for Scheduled Castes and 21 for Scheduled Tribes instead of 65...*(Interruptions)*.

Sir, instructions have been issued to follow the roster. now the matter is before the High Court. It is *subjudice*. We have given instructions to all the banks to follow the roster. We have taken serious note of it...*(Interruptions)*.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Whatever the rules say make it more strict.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

##### World Bank assistance to States for silk production

\*328. **SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has been extending financial assistance to some States to enhance silk production;

(b) if so, the names of the States where silk production has started with the World Bank assistance;

(c) whether the World Bank has been assisting Karnataka State to enhance silk production; and

(d) if so, since when, and the details of the assistance made available to Karnataka for that purpose?

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



Karnataka is the only State which has received World Bank Assistance for enhancing its silk production. The World Bank Assisted Karnataka Sericulture Development Project which was initially sanctioned for a period of 5 years from 1980-81 to 1984-85, with an outlay of Rs. 79.85 crores, has been extended by another 1.5 years with an enhanced outlay of Rs. 101.13 crores. The project aims at increasing raw silk production in the State by 1600 M. tonnes.

**World Bank report on rate of inflation in India**

**\*332. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank Development Report, 1986 reveals that the annual rate of inflation in India has accelerated from an average of 6.3 per cent during 1965-73 to 7.8 per cent during 1973-84; and

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) :** (a) According to the data presented in the Report, the rate of inflation for India is shown as 6.3 per cent during 1965-73 and 7.8 per cent during 1973-84. It may be noted that the World Bank calculations are based on estimates of GDP deflator for the two periods, and are influenced by the choice of cut off dates.

(b) The thrust of Government's anti-inflationary policy continues to be on effective supply and demand management, including strengthening of public distribution system of essential commodities, supply of foodgrains to weaker sections under special schemes, enforcement of fiscal discipline and keeping the aggregate liquidity in the system under control.

**Export of tea**

**\*333. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to export tea during the current year; and

(b) if so, the export target thereof and the names of the importing countries ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :** (a) and (b) Export of tea will continue this year. Indian tea is exported to a large number of countries all over the world. Major importers of tea from India are USSR, UK, ARE, West Germany, Iraq and Iran. The quantum and direction of export of tea will depend upon domestic production and the international situation.

**Opening of branches of nationalised banks in Himachal Pradesh**

**\*334. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks proposed to be opened in Himachal Pradesh during the year 1986-87;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted for the same; and

(c) if so, the names of the places where such surveys have been conducted ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) :** (a) to (c). The current branch licensing policy for the period 1985-90 seeks to establish atleast one bank office for a population of Seventeen thousand in the rural and semi-urban areas of each development block and to cover spatial gaps in the availability of banking facilities by ensuring one bank office within a distance of 10 kms. from each village. The Lead Banks/State Government were advised by the Reserve Bank of India to identify centres in rural and semi-urban areas in accordance with the norms prescribed under the branch licensing policy. No quantitative targets have been prescribed in regard to the number of branches to be opened either year-wise or state-wise. The process of identification of centres in Himachal Pradesh by the Lead Bank/State Government has not yet been completed.

**Ratio of productive to non-productive expenditure**

\*336. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee of Experts to go into the increase in the ratio of productive to non-productive expenditure and suggest measures to contain the rise in the non-productive expenditure and also the inflation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what advance steps are proposed to be taken against the likely rise in prices of essential commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B K. GADHVI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has been closely monitoring the behaviour of prices in general and that of essential commodities in particular. Remunerative prices have been provided to farmers through revisions in minimum support/procurement prices of major agricultural commodities so that there is sufficient incentive to take advantage of the potential for higher production. Short term measures to contain inflation relate to effective supply and demand management including strengthening of the public distribution system, regulated releases of sugar and edible oils, import of essential items such as edible oils and sugar to augment stocks, enforcement of fiscal discipline and keeping the aggregate liquidity in the system under control.

M/s. India Meters Limited

\*337. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. India Meters Ltd. a sick unit in 1967 was taken over by the Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. (BHEL) and revived with the required capital

of Rs. 65 lakhs provided by the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India;

(b) whether the said company has been taken over by some Non-Resident Indians; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). India Meters Limited (IML) which was incorporated in 1963 and which started commercial production in 1967, incurred continuous losses and was closed in the year 1974. The Company approached the erstwhile IRCI (now IRBI) for assistance and was re-opened in 1977 through a Memorandum of Understanding reached among the various financial institutions, banks and Government of Tamil Nadu. The Company was, however, not taken over by the BHEL. The BHEL only provided management support to the Company by deputing some of its executives. It did not contribute to the equity capital of the Company.

The IRBI sanctioned Rs. 64.64 lakhs for rehabilitation of the Company in 1976 and also contributed Rs 9 lakhs towards capital. The Company is a board-managed company and representatives of financial institutions, Government of Tamil Nadu and BHEL are on the board. Efforts are made to induct a resourceful entrepreneur into the Company to improve its long-term viability and various public sector and private sector companies were contacted for this propose. These efforts, however, did not succeed. Two professional non-resident Indians had shown interest in taking over the management by bringing in Rs. 25 lakhs, as equity initially. No final decision regarding their contributing to equity share capital has so far been taken.

**Export of readymade garments**

\*338. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of our garment export to both quota countries and non-quota countries;

(b) whether Government have examined and reviewed India's promotional policies and the import policies of the quota countries; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take for expanding the export of ready-made garments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). The position of garment exports to quota countries and non-quota countries is as indicated below :—

*Value in Rs. crores  
(provisional)  
1985-86*

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Exports to quota countries.     | 807         |
| Exports to non-quota countries. | 289         |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>1096</b> |

(Source : Apparel Export Promotion Council).

The import of garments into quota countries is governed by Bilateral Textile Agreements between India and these countries. India strives to get better access in these agreements. The Government has been constantly reviewing its promotional policies and as a result has taken several measures to boost garment exports which are given in the statement below.

#### Statement

The following measures have been taken to boost exports of garments :—

(i) Sophisticated garment manufacturing machines not manufactured indigenously are allowed to be imported on OGL. As many as 114 machines for garment manufacture have been placed under OGL, 97 of them enjoying concessional import duty.

(ii) CCS rates have been rationalized with effect from 1.7.1986. These

rates have been extended upto 31.12.1988 for cotton garments and upto 31.3.1986 for other garments. Slow moving items under quota which were earlier not eligible for CCS have also now been made eligible. Higher rates of CCS have been announced for exports to non-quota countries and for man-made fibre and silk garments.

(iii) Cotton garments have been brought under the Scheme of Contract Registration with a view to providing an element of certainty to exporters in the matter of CCS.

(iv) It has been decided to set up a Fashion Technology Institute in Delhi for education, research and training in the areas of fashion design for garment manufacture.

(v) The duty drawback rates for cotton garments have been increased.

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

(vii) Import entitlements and the REP licences have been liberalised vide Appendix 17 of the Import-Export Policy for 1985-88.

(viii) Many items of raw material-fabrics are permitted to be imported under the Advance Licensing Scheme under Appendix 19 and duty free REP Scheme under Appendix 21 of the Import-Export Policy, 1985-88.

(ix) The Import-Export Pass Book Scheme for manufacturer exporters has also been introduced.

(x) Additional assistance is given for new markets.

(xi) Under 100 per cent Export Oriented Units and Free Trade Zones Schemes, facilities, for liberal import of capital goods and raw materials along with many other concessions are given.

(xii) Government has been giving liberal assistance for sponsoring and funding promotional activities such as market studies, Buyer-Seller-Meets, participation in international fairs and exhibitions, etc.

**Programming of expenditure and improvement in organisation and procedures**

\*341. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The details of further steps that have been taken to ensure better programming of expenditure in the medium-term and to effect improvements in administrative efficiency and reduction in costs; and

(b) the details of the multi faced strategy formulated to improve organisation and procedures, to cut costs and increase production and to bring about better coordination among key infrastructure producing units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b). Government have introduced quarterly budgeting for expenditure for major projects and schemes, Zero base budgeting approach in formulating the Budgets of Central Ministries and Departments and initiated action on changes

in administrative and financial procedure<sup>s</sup> relating to issue of sanctions etc. These are expected to facilitate a more efficient allocation of resources and speed up implementation of major projects and schemes.

Continuous efforts are being made by the concerned Ministries/Departments to cut costs and increase production in the various public sector undertakings. However, in the case of public sector undertakings incurring large losses the Ministries/Departments have been advised by the Ministry of Finance for initiating time bound measures for further improving operations of the public sector undertakings so that they maximise generation of internal resources and reduce reliance on budgetary support. Necessary action in this regard has to be taken by the concerned Ministries/Departments.

[Translation]

**Credit-deposits in nationalised Banks**

\*343. SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the State wise position in respect of deposits and amount of loans advanced by nationalised banks as at end of the 1985 ?

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

**Statement**

*Provisional State-wise data on Deposits and Advances of Public Sector Banks as at the end of 1985 is set out below :*

*(Amount in Rs. crores)*

*State-wise Deposits & Advances of public sector banks*

| State/Region/Union Territory | Deposits | Advances |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1                            | 2        | 3        |
| <b>I. Northern Region :</b>  |          |          |
| Haryana                      | 1498.68  | 1019.29  |
| Himachal Pradesh             | 519.14   | 214.80   |
| Jammu & Kashmir              | 424.96   | 148.56   |

| 1                                 | 2        | 3        |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Punjab                            | 4425.48  | 2013.29  |
| Rajasthan                         | 1877.71  | 1240.41  |
| Chandigarh                        | 609.15   | 1364.27  |
| Delhi                             | 7668.99  | 4182.76  |
| <b>II. North-Eastern Region :</b> |          |          |
| Assam                             | 890.44   | 464.43   |
| Manipur                           | 31.33    | 22.26    |
| Meghalaya                         | 118.89   | 33.45    |
| Nagaland                          | 73.27    | 28,14    |
| Tripura                           | 78.02    | 46.06    |
| Arunachal Pradesh                 | 162.89   | 7.77     |
| Mizoram                           | 29.87    | 7.42     |
| Sikkim                            | 45.21    | 10.47    |
| <b>III. Eastern Region :</b>      |          |          |
| Bihar                             | 3599.86  | 1343.21  |
| Orissa                            | 968.54   | 774.34   |
| West Bengal                       | 7822.10  | 3752.84  |
| Andman & Nicobar Islands          | 19.58    | 7.73     |
| <b>IV. Central Region :</b>       |          |          |
| Madhya Pradesh                    | 2930.70  | 1722.94  |
| Uttar Pradesh                     | 7830.83  | 3523.49  |
| <b>V. Western Region :</b>        |          |          |
| Gujarat                           | 5280.12  | 2867.33  |
| Maharashtra                       | 14489.26 | 12139.35 |
| Goa, Daman & Diu                  | 711.29   | 227.19   |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli              | 5.23     | 4.99     |
| <b>VI. Southern Region :</b>      |          |          |
| Andhra Pradesh                    | 4515.66  | 3449.20  |
| Karnataka                         | 3766.59  | 3275.65  |
| Kerala                            | 2606.00  | 1630.13  |
| Tamil nadu                        | 4578.40  | 4316.36  |
| Pondicherry                       | 115.52   | 63.21    |
| Lakshadweep                       | 3.58     | 1.04     |

[English]

**Levy on export of Basmati Rice by EEC**

\*344. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH :  
SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total export of basmati rice and other superfine varieties of rice to European Economic Community market;

(b) whether Government are searching other favourable markets for export of rice and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the States which will be affected as a result of reduction in export of rice to EEC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) India's exports of Basmati Rice to the European Economic Community (EEC) during 1985-86 are estimated at 12098 tonnes valued at Rs. 9.27 crores.

(b) The main markets for our Basmati rice are Middle East and USSR. Exports to the European Economic Community have varied between 5 per cent to 6.5 per cent of our total exports during the last three years.

(c) The European Economic Community has yet to take a decision on the reported proposal to reduce the existing import levy on basmati rice by 50 per cent for imports upto a total quantity of 15,000 tonnes per annum, regardless of the country of origin. The proposed reduction will improve the competitiveness of our basmati rice in the Community Market.

**Delay in recovery/Non-recovery of bank loan from SC/ST communities**

\*345. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been undertaken by Government to ascertain the reasons for delay in recovery or non-recovery of

bank loans from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has reported that no specific study has been undertaken to ascertain reasons for delay in the recovery or non-recovery of dues from SC/ST communities.

[Translation]

**Disbursement of award to employees of Anti-Tax Evasion Department**

3216. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that awards worth about Rs. 50 lakhs have not yet been disbursed to the employees of the Anti-Tax Evasion Department in the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence to which they were entitled for apprehending tax evasion cases worth about Rs. 11 crores last year;

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

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). In respect of Central Excise tax evasion cases detected by the Directorate of Anti-Evasion in 1985. 71 Show Cause Notices have been issued demanding duty of Rs. 2103.79 lakhs. Advance rewards to officers become due under existing instructions after issue of show cause notice subject to the sanctioning authority's satisfaction that the evasion will be sustained in adjudication and first appeal. Advance rewards could not be considered on this basis in respect of 27 cases. In respect of 20 cases advance rewards of Rs. 11,78,825/- have been sanctioned to 152 officers of the Anti-Evasion Directorate.

[English]

**Tax on foreign contribution received by non-official religious organisations**

3217. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any tax is being charged on foreign contributions received by non-official religious organisations in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Voluntary contributions including foreign contributions received by the trusts created for charitable or religious purposes or by the institutions established for such purposes not being contributions towards the corpus of the trust or institution are treated as income for the purpose of Income-tax Act and are charged to tax except in cases where all the conditions for exemption laid down in this regard in the Income-tax Act are fulfilled.

(b) No details in this regard are maintained by the Ministry. In view of the vast number of religious organisations in the country, it will also not be possible to collect such details.

**Role of nominee directors on the boards of companies assisted by financial institutions**

3218. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have redefined the role of nominee directors on the Boards of companies assisted by financial institutions in order to safeguard their own interests as well as to prevent emergence of industrial sickness mainly, and exercise vigilance over possible abuse of privileges and business practices detrimental to public interest; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). As per the guidelines issued by Government of India to financial institutions in March, 1984 the nominee Directors of the institutions are required to be given clearly identified responsibilities in a few areas which are important for public policy. Such areas include inter-alia financial performance of the company,

payment of dues to the institutions, payment of Government dues, expenditure being incurred by the company on management group, intercorporate investment in and loans to or from associated concerns in which the promoter group has significant interest. all transactions in shares, policies relating to the amount of contracts and purchase and sale of raw materials, finished goods, machinery etc. The nominee Directors are also expected to ensure that the tendencies of the company towards extravagance, lavish expenditure and diversion of funds are curbed.

**International Award to tourism awarded to ITDC**

3219. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prestigious 1986 11th International Award to Tourism and Hotel Industry accorded to the India Tourism Development Corporation has since been received at Madrid from International Tourist Review 'Ore Verde' and the Trade Leaders Club; and

(b) if not, when it is expected to be received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). No such award has been received by ITDC nor any intimation in this regard has been received by them.

**High powered tribunal for settling tax disputes**

3220. SHRI N. DENNIS :  
SHRI SRIBALLAV

PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for establishing a high-powered tribunal for settling tax disputes; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the suggestions and measures Government propose to take in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) and (b). In the Long Term Fiscal Policy, the Government has proposed to establish an Appellate Tribunal under Article 323 B of the Constitution to deal with all matters concerned with payment of Customs and Excise duties. The creation of a separate appellate court for Direct Taxes is also under consideration of the Government. The proposals have not yet been finalised.

#### Import of fertilizers

3221. **DR. V. VENKATESH :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earmarked for import of fertilizers during the current financial year for raising agricultural production;

(b) the amount already spent so far; and

(c) the quantity of fertilizers acquired thereby ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :** (a) The amount of foreign exchange released for import of fertilizers is decided on the basis of demand, indigenous production and the gap in availability of fertilizers in the country. Since India is one of the two biggest importers of fertilizers in the world, it will not be in our commercial interest to disclose the amount of foreign exchange released for import of fertilizers during the current year.

(b) and (c). So far 15.65 lakh tonnes of fertilizers at a FOB/C & F value of Rs. 200.81 crores (provisional) have been contracted for import and acquired during the current year.

#### Income tax concession to award winning film producers

3222. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give income tax concession to award winning film producers with a view to encouraging investment in film production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Investment in film production is not considered an area in which tax concession is justified. Further, tax concession is not an appropriate instrument to encourage investment in film production.

#### Quality of wheat exported abroad

3223. **DR. B. L. SHAILESH :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian wheat does not match the quality parametres laid down by the Western countries especially with regard to protein content;

(b) whether the poor quality of wheat was a major reason for the rejection of nearly 5 lakh tonnes of wheat bought by the USSR last year;

(c) whether the poor quality of Indian wheat is hindering wheat export; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to improve the quality of wheat and make cleanliness the hallmark of Indian wheat ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :** (a) Indian wheat for export does not suffer from any deficiency; protein content is not a limiting factor and its preference depends upon use to which the wheat is put.



(b) Against the contract for export of 5 lakh tonnes, 2.07 lakh tonnes of wheat has been exported to USSR. Shipments for the balance quantity had to be suspended on account of concern expressed by the USSR buying organization about the presence of slight traces of karnal bunt (*Neovosia indica mitra*) in Indian wheat exported.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Stocks are procured by Food Corporation of India as per the uniform specifications laid down by Government of India. Depending on the specifications of the buyer's requirements, the stocks are identified and exported.

**Treatment of companies as joint ventures abroad**

3224. SHRI D. N. REDDY :  
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA  
MURTY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of companies like Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills Limited, Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd. and Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. are not treated as Indian Joint ventures abroad;

(b) if so, since when their investments are being held by the Indian companies and reasons for not treating them as joint ventures;

(c) whether these companies have been permitted by Government to invest abroad; and

(d) how far the activities of the foreign companies are in conformity with the business objectives of the investing Indian companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI  
BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (c). Companies formed abroad, with Indian Companies participating in equity with foreign collaborators, are treated as Joint Ventures. Companies set up abroad wholly owned by Indian holding companies are treated as Subsidiaries.

(b) A Statement is given below.

(d) While approving proposals for setting up Joint ventures, it is kept in mind that their proposed activities are related to the past experience and are generally in conformity with the business objectives of the investing Indian Companies.

## Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of the Indian promoter Company | Number of Joint Venture set up | Number of Subsidiary set up | The date when set up   | Approval for setting up accorded by  |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 1.      | Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills.           | —                              | 1                           | 1962   | initial approval accorded by RBI (The case is being processed under FERA)                |
| 2.      | Raymond Woollen Mills.              | 2                              | 3                           | <i>Jvs.</i> (i) Kenya—25.3.66<br>(ii) Indonesia—19.6.74<br><br><i>Subsidiaries</i> (i) Hongkong—21.5.76<br>(ii) U. K.—2.6.80<br>(iii) Switzerland—7.8.81 | Govt.<br>Govt.<br>Govt.<br>Govt.<br>Govt.  |
| 3.      | Bombay Burmah Trading Co.           | —                              | 2                           | (i) Malaysia—5.10.72<br>(ii) Hongkong—1973   | RBI<br>set up prior to promulgation of FERA.<br>(The case is being processed under FERA) |
| 4.      | Shaw Wallace.                       | 1                              | 1                           | (JV) Sri Lanka—5.4.77<br>(WOS) U. K.—4.4.77  | Govt.<br>Govt.   |

### Exemption of Mehr amount from income tax

3225. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to exempt from income tax the amount paid as 'Mehr' by the husband to the wife, belonging to the Muslim Community, at the time of divorce; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Disparity in wage scales in NTC

3226. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Textile Corporation (NTC) pays higher scales to its head office staff than to the staff of the 15 West Bengal Mills under National Textile Corporation (WBABO); and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Government to take to remove the disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). There are differences in the pay structure of employees in the Corporate office and in the mills of NTC, including the mills under NTC (WBABO). It is so having regard to the different job contents/responsibilities of the staff of Head Office and units and the practices/usages continuing since inception in cotton textile industry as well as other industries in the region. However, the matter regarding scales of pay of its employees is under examination of NTC (WBABO) in the light of observations made by the High Court.

### Issue of licences for opening of bank branches

3227. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of

FINANCE be pleased to state, the names of the places, State-wise, for which licences were issued to the nationalised banks for opening their branches during the period June, 1984—March, 1985 ?

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

### Waiver of Customs duty on consignments of computer hardware and software

3228. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Customs duty has been waived on some consignments of computer hardware and software imported into the country since January, 1985;

(b) if so, the particulars of such consignments;

(c) particulars of similar consignments on which exemption was applied for and not granted; and

(d) reasons for granting exemption in the former cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). Various Notifications are in force granting partial or complete exemption from Customs duty on Computer hardware and software subject to certification/ recommendation by the Department of Electronics and depending on the nature of the hardware/software. Notifications No. 71/Cus. dated 26.3.81, 281-Cus. dated 19.11.84, 282-Cus. dated 19.11.84, 68-Cus. dated 17.3.85 and 122-Cus. dated 11.4.85 are relevant. Orders of Exemption have also been issued under Section 25(2) of the Customs Act, 1962, since January, 1985 in respect of such goods. Details are not available regarding the exemptions availed of in case of individual consignments imported into the country or of exempted rates claimed and either granted or refused at the various ports.

If the Hon'ble Member desires to know of any specific case(s), the same can be collected and furnished to him.

**Ban on conversion of non-convertible debentures**

3229. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI  
REDDY :  
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :  
SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the text of order of Government banning the conversion of convertible and non convertible debentures into equity shares;

(b) the circumstances under which this order was issued; and

(c) number of companies who had offered such conversion facility and number of debenture-holders who have been affected by this decision and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) In order to set at rest all speculation regarding conversion of non-convertible debentures and of the non-convertible portion of partially convertible debentures, Government have decided that henceforth such conversion shall not be permitted. In other words, non-convertible debentures and non-convertible portion of partially convertible debentures would remain as per the original terms of the approval to the issue.

(b) The above decision was taken in view of the substantial amount of speculation which was reported in some of the non-convertible issues based largely on the expectations that at some future date conversion would be permitted.

(c) Two companies had submitted proposals to the Government for approval of the conversion of non-convertible debentures into equity. Government have no information on the number of debenture holders who

have been affected by the above decision because companies are not required to give the number of debenture holders in their applications for capital issues.

**Premium on equity issued by companies**

3230. SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-  
NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to liberalise the existing guidelines for the determination of premium in respect of equity issued by existing companies; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the guidelines and the formula adopted in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Customer Service Centres in nationalised banks**

3231. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up Customer Service Centres in the nationalised banks throughout the country;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The Customer Service Centres are already working at Delhi and all capital cities of States. Besides, all public sector banks have been advised to ensure that complaint cells are set up at branch, zonal, regional and head office levels. Further, each branch is required to keep a complaint/suggestion box. Monitor-

ing of disposal of customer complaints at successive levels has also been provided for.

[English]

**Earnings from exports to West**

3232. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a study by the RBI, though India has been exporting more to the West, it has been earning less than what it did in mid'50 to mid'60 as reported in the 'Patriot' dated 17th June, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). The study referred to in the Question was conducted by an official of the Reserve Bank of India and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Reserve Bank. Official figures of unit value index, as published by the United Nations are available for India's gross exports to the world only. The unit value figures for 1955, 1965, 1975 and 1980 are as under :

| Year | Unit Value Index |
|------|------------------|
| 1955 | 30               |
| 1965 | 34               |
| 1975 | 100              |
| 1980 | 119              |

(Source : UN International Year Book, 1982)

(c) With a view to boosting our export earnings, various promotional measures have been taken during the recent past. These include diversifying our production base, modernising our productive apparatus, strengthening of institution support, processing commodities for higher value realisation, modification and periodic revision of our industrial policies and fiscal incentives to exporters.

**Loan disbursed by bank and financial institutions in Kerala**

3233. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the share of Kerala in the total loan disbursements by nationalised banks and financial institutions during past three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that this share is very low; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Advances of public sector banks in the State of Kerala as at the end of December 1983, December 1984 and December 1985 stood at Rs. 1147 crores, Rs. 1431 crores and Rs. 1630 crores respectively, Corresponding advances of public sector banks for the country as a whole were Rs. 36791 crores, Rs. 43990 crores and Rs. 49902 crores.

The details of Financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Unit Trust of India, General Insurance Corporation, Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India, State Financial Corporations and State Industrial Development Corporations to Kerala and All-India during the last three years are given below :

| Kerala<br>April-March | (Rs. in crores) |              |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
|                       | Sanctions       | Disbursement |
| 1982-83               | 77.94           | 64.23        |
| 1983-84               | 79.03           | 66.05        |
| 1984-85               | 155.40          | 98.24        |
| <i>All-India</i>      |                 |              |
| 1982-83               | 3183.90         | 2358.33      |
| 1983-84               | 4043.78         | 2893.26      |
| 1984-85               | 5624.35         | 3408.28      |

Advances of Scheduled commercial banks and also assistance by Financial Institutions have been increasing in the State of Kerala.

**Protection of domestic industries from subsidised imports**

3234. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced its policy regarding the procedure for providing facilities to domestic industries to protect them from competition arising out of subsidised imports;

(b) if so, whether some representations have been received in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). No petition regarding subsidised imports has been received. We have however, received some petitions alleging dumping of certain products which are being examined.

**Scheme for voluntary disclosure of foreign funds**

3235. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a scheme for voluntary disclosure of foreign funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's estimate of un-disclosed foreign funds ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No estimates of undisclosed foreign funds are available with the Government.

**Gold refineries**

3236. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of gold refineries working in the country;

(b) the quantity of gold, refined in each refinery annually;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish gold refinery in Ahmedabad; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far and by when the said refinery is likely to be established and start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) There is only one licenced Gold Refinery in the country. It is located in the India Government Mint, Bombay.

(b) About 18,000 kilograms per annum.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to establish a Gold Refinery in Ahmedabad. However, there is a Gold Collection-cum-Delivery Centre functioning at Ahmedabad.

**Export of deoiled cake**

3237. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is decline in the export of deoiled cake and the stock of deoiled cake has accumulated with the mills;

(b) if so, the value of deoiled cake exported during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the main reasons for its decline;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand of Indian deoiled cake in foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken to increase the export of deoiled cake during 1986-87 and the target fixed ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :** (a) to (c). The value of India's export of deoiled cake including deoiled rice bran during 1983-84; 1984-85; and 1985-86, as per provisional data compiled, is estimated at Rs. 180 crores; Rs. 152 crores; and Rs. 155 crores respectively. The main reasons for decline in export are slump in the international market for deoiled cakes and strict quality control regulations enforced by the major importing countries. However, exports during the current year are showing an improvement.

(d) Government have taken a number of measures for increasing the export of deoiled cakes. These include grant of cash compensatory support on exports of solvent extracted oilmeals. Export of deoiled cakes during 1986-87 will depend upon the international trading environment.

**Relief to tariff items availing of proforma credit**

3238. **SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the items falling outside 37 Chapters of the new Central Excise Tariff presently availing of proforma credit which would continue to get the relief to the extent the revised tariff headings permit;

(b) whether the items falling under the old tariff item 68 which were entitled to proforma credits would continue to get the relief; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) Broad description of the items, which fall outside the MODVAT scheme but which are covered under the proforma credit scheme, is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). In respect of items falling under old tariff item 68, proforma credit facilities would continue to be available subject to both inputs and outputs being covered under the erstwhile tariff item 68. However, the scheme of credit of duty paid on all tariff item 68 inputs going into any excisable goods has been discontinued since it is not possible to identify all such inputs with the headings under the new tariff.

**Statement**

*List of item excluded from MODVAT scheme but covered under the proforma credit scheme*

| S. No. | Description   |
|--------|---|
| 1.     | Vegetable products.   |
| 2.     | Refined diesel oil.   |
| 3.     | Wood and articles of wood falling under TI 16B of the old central excise tariff.                        |
| 4.     | Paper and paper boards and articles thereof falling under Item No. 17 of the old central excise tariff. |
| 5.     | Cotton twist yarn and thread of all sorts.  |
| 6.     | Woollen yarn.   |
| 7.     | Cotton fabrics.   |
| 8.     | Man-made fabrics falling under Item No. 22 of the old central excise tariff.                            |
| 9.     | Asbestos cement products.   |
| 10.    | Footwear.   |
| 11.    | Jute manufactures.  |
| 12.    | Jute twist, yarn, thread, ropes and twine, all sorts.   |
| 13.    | Confectionery and chocolates.   |
| 14.    | Prepared or preserved foods.  |
| 15.    | Glucose and dextrose and preparations thereof.  |
| 16.    | Lubricating oil falling under Item No. 11A of the First Schedule to the C. Ex. and Salt Act, 1944.      |

17. Calcined Petroleum coke.
18. Mineral fibres and yarn and manufactures therefrom
19. Goods falling under Item 68 of the First Schedule to the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.
20. Glycerine.
21. Wool tops and carded gilled slivers, containing in either case, more than fifty per cent by weight of wool calculated on the total fibre content.
22. Textile fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials not elsewhere specified.
23. Nylon yarn manufactured wholly or partly out of imported moulding powder, meant for use in the manufacture of fishing nets and parachute cords.
24. Marble,
25. Starch.

**Purchase of textile machinery from  
Soviet Union**

3239. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to make regular purchases of Soviet textile machinery and equipments as at present India's imports from the Soviet market are mainly confined to oil and some industrial goods;

(b) whether Soviet Union has also shown its interest to make other purchases from its market so as to prevent trade from being totally dependent on oil; and

(c) whether any delegation has visited the Soviet Union in this regard and if so, the details of the agreement, if any, arrived at in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTTI) : (a) to (c). Both

Governments of India and the USSR are aware of the need to diversify the structure of trade in order to avoid excessive dependence on a few items. The range of items exported from the USSR to India comprise of commodities like fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, chemicals, crude oil and oil products, etc., and a number of capital goods and machinery items including textile machinery. The Indian textile industry do import textile machinery from the USSR. Efforts are being made to further increase these imports depending on our requirements and suitability of Soviet machinery for Indian conditions. New items like Liquid Ammonia, Raw Wool, etc. are also being added to the list of imports from the USSR. Visits by a number of delegations have taken place between the two countries to work out measures for increasing the trade. Suggestions made in this regard are kept constantly under review by both sides.

[Translation]

**Credit-deposit ratio of Union Bank of  
India at Ghazipur district (UP)**

3240. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the credit-deposit ratio of Union Bank of India at Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) the percentage of assistance given to weaker sections and priority sector separately out of the total financial assistance/loan given by bank during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Union Bank of India has reported that the credit:deposit ratio of the bank in Ghazipur District of Uttar Pradesh stood at 33.8 per cent, 36.2 per cent and 36.6 per cent as at the end of December 1983, December 1984 and December 1985 respectively.

(b) The percentage share of advances to weaker sections in total advances and in priority sector advances for Union Bank of India in the District of Ghazipur for the last three years were as follows :



| Year          | Percentage share in Total Advances |                             |
|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|               | Advances to Weaker Sections        | Advances to Priority Sector |
| December 1983 | 32.8                               | 81.9                        |
| December 1984 | 29.3                               | 85.9                        |
| December 1985 | 48.0                               | 87.4                        |

[English]

Outstanding amounts pertaining to inter-branch accounts of public sector banks

3241. DR. A. K. PATEL :  
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position of old outstanding amounts involved, pertaining to inter-branch accounts of the public sector banks;

(b) whether non-reconciliation of inter-branch transactions, facilitate perpetration of frauds;

(c) the steps taken to liquidate the arrears under a time bound programme;

(d) the modifications made in procedures and systems so as not to allow such arrears to accumulate in future; and

(e) the amount involved in frauds in the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that 260.52 lakhs entries involving an amount of Rs. 199879.24 crores pertaining to the period upto the year 1984 were outstanding in the Inter-Branch Reconciliation Accounts of 28 Public Sector Banks as on 31st December, 1985.

(b) Non-reconciliation of Inter-Branch Transactions is one of the areas which can facilitate perpetration of frauds.

(c) and (d). The Reserve Bank of India and the Government have been urging banks from time to time to make effective and sustained efforts to keep this areas of work upto date and clear the arrears within a time bound programme. The progress made by banks in clearing old outstanding entries is being constantly monitored by the Reserve Bank of India. In case, the progress made is found to be tardy, the matter is also taken up with the banks at the highest level. Banks are seized of the problem and have initiated a number of measures to bring about the improvement in this area of work. Governor, Reserve Bank of India had also advised all the banks in October, 1985 to draw the Action Plans for all important areas of their operations including Housekeeping.

A Sub-committee constituted in Reserve Bank of India to examine the problem of branch reconciliation in Banking Industry and to make suitable recommendations in regard to computerisation of that work felt that each bank should undertake systems study to remove bottlenecks in their procedures and modify them suitably wherever considered necessary. The R. B. I. has forwarded the recommendations of the Sub-committee to all the commercial banks for necessary action. The banks have by and large accepted the recommendations of the Sub-committee. In most of the banks the work relating to reconciliation of Inter-Branch Accounts has since been computerised.

(e) Information relating to the amount involved in cases of frauds perpetrated in the public sector banks in and outside the country for the last 3 years irrespective of the dates of occurrence, as reported by Reserve Bank of India, is given below :

| Years | Amount Involved (Rs. in crores) |
|-------|---------------------------------|
| 1983  | 30.20                           |
| 1984  | 45.75                           |
| 1985  | 114.63                          |

Assistance to Orissa for development of tourism

3242. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa has a large potential for the development of tourism both internal and foreign;

(b) whether Orissa is the first State to declare tourism as an industry;

(c) whether Union Government have given suitable assistance to exploit this vast potential; and

(d) the details of assistance, financial or otherwise, given by the Union Government to the State Government during the last three years with projections for the future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI  
SANTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes,  
Sir.

(b) The State Government of Orissa is the first State to declare "hotel" as an industry.

(c) and (d). The Central Department of Tourism has rendered the financial assistance for the following projects/schemes during the last three years viz. 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 :

(Rupees in lakhs)

|  | Sanctioned<br>Amount | Released<br>Amount<br>during |          |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------|----------|
|  |                      | VI Plan                      | VII Plan |
| 1. Purchase of boats for Chilka Lake   | 2.00                 | 1.80                         | ...      |
| 2. Master Plan for Chilka Lake   | 8.25                 | 2.00                         | ...      |
| 3. Construction of Toilet Block near<br>Sun Temple, Konark   | 3.49                 | 2.61                         | ...      |
| 4. Chilka Lake Boat Race   | 2.14                 | 2.14                         | ...      |
| 5. Lion Safari Park, Nandan Kanan  | 21.01                | 1.50                         | ...      |
| 6. Floodlighting at Khandagiri-Udaigiri  | 8.10                 | 7.29                         | ...      |
| 7. Forest Lodge, Similipal   | 36.76                | 10.80                        | 16.00    |
| 8. Purchase of Padal Boats for Nandan<br>Kanan, Zoological Park, Bhubaneswar   | 1.50                 | ...                          | 1.35     |
| 9. Cruise Boat for Chilka Lake   | 3.97                 | ...                          | 3.54     |
| 10. Yatri Niwas, Satpada   | 26.50                | ...                          | 5.00     |
| 11. Transport facilities at Similipal  | 4.04                 | ...                          | 3.64     |
| 12. Provision of toilets & drinking water<br>facilities at Bhubaneswar & Konark<br>(implemented through Archaeological<br>Survey of India) | 3.00                 | ...                          | 2.00     |

**Misuse of incentives given to exporters of handloom**

3243. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the incentives given to the exporters of Handloom textiles are not reaching the weavers/master weavers at the production level;

(b) whether it is a fact that incentives are grabbed by the middlemen indulging in export of handloom textiles; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken to redress the grievances of the Handloom weavers and master weavers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Export incentives such as Cash Compensatory Support, Draw Backs, etc. are given to the exporters for meeting the incidence of taxes and other disadvantages.

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

**Bank credit to minorities**

3244. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to banks to monitor flow of credit to minorities with a view to encouraging the said flow;

(b) if so, when these instructions were issued and the details thereof; and

(c) the minorities which are covered by these instructions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Government of India issued instructions to all the public sector banks in July, 1983 to monitor the assistance flowing to minority communities under various development programmes including the 20-Point Programme. The

Reserve Bank of India has issued the following instructions to banks on 24.7.1986 for monitoring flow of credit to minority communities :

(i) A special cell should be set up in each bank for this purpose.

(ii) Steps taken to facilitate the flow of credit to the minority communities and the progress made should be reviewed regularly at the meetings of the District Consultative Committee and the State Level Banker's Committee.

(iii) There should be good publicity about various anti-poverty programmes of the Government wherever there is large concentration of minority communities and particularly in identified 40 Districts as having such concentration.

(iv) The Lead Bank in each of these 40 Districts should have an officer who shall exclusively look after the problems regarding the credit flow to minority communities. It shall be his responsibility to publicise among the minority communities the various programmes of bank credit and also to prepare suitable schemes for their benefit in collaboration with Branch Managers.

(c) In continuation of Government of India's instructions dated 19.7.1983, the banks were advised vide circular dated 18th January, 1984 that Muslims, Christians, Neo-Buddhists, Sikhs and Zorostrians should be included under the definition of minority communities.

**Collection of taxes from Tea Companies**

3245. SHRI M. R. SAIKIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Head Offices of Tea Companies of Tea Gardens in Assam located in Assam and how many are outside Assam; and

(b) the amount of income Tax other than Corporate Tax collected from or assessed on those Companies including taxes on salaries of persons employed in those Head Offices and out of this revenue how much accrues to Assam and how much to States other than Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The number of Tea Companies having tea gardens and Head Offices located in Assam is 146. The number of such tea companies with Head Offices located outside Assam is 104.

(b) The amount of income-tax other than Corporate tax collected or assessed on these companies including taxes on salaries of persons employed in those Head Offices is Rs. 29,17,000. The figures of revenue are not maintained separately for the State of Assam and other States as there is a common divisible pool.

**Undercutting of export price of tea  
by Lipton**

3246. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Economic Times' of 10 July 1986 regarding undercutting by Lipton in tea export to Iran which has resulted in a foreign exchange loss of Rs. 10 crores;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken in this matter; and

(d) whether the country has suffered similar losses due to undercutting by any other private multi-national company/Indian companies for any other export items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). At the invitation of Tea Board a delegation from Iran

visited India during June-July 1986. During their visit the delegation met various exporters and held direct negotiations with them for purchase of bulk and package tea.

Under the provisions of Tea (Regulation of Export Licensing) Order 1984 contracts for export of bulk tea are required to be registered with Tea Board within 11 days from date of such contracts. For packet fees exporters are required to obtain shipment licences from the Tea Board. No request has so far been received from Lipton India Ltd. for registration of contracts under the provisions of Tea (Regulation of Export Licensing) Order, 1984 or for shipment licences for export of packet tea. There is no Minimum Export Prices for Export of Tea.

(d) Does not arise.

**Production and export of coffee**

3247. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of production of coffee during 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) the reasons for lower production of coffee during 1985-86 as reported in the 'Economic Times' dated 10 July, 1986;

(c) the export earnings from coffee for the past three years, year-wise with quantities exported;

(d) whether productivity of coffee has increased due to R and D efforts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) The production of coffee during 1984-85 and 1985-86 seasons is as under :

| Seasons (July-June) | Production in tonnes |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1984-85*            | 195800               |
| 1985-86*            | 120000 *Provisional. |

(b) The decline in production during 1985-86 is due to the biennial nature of coffee wherein a peak production season is followed by a lean one.

(c) The exports of coffee during the past three years were as under :

| Year    | Qty. in tonnes | Value in Rs. Crores |
|---------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1983-84 | 71179          | 175.05              |
| 1984-85 | 68896          | 209.69              |
| 1985-86 | 99298          | 274.98              |

(d) and (e). Coffee productivity has generally shown an upward trend partly due to the various R and D efforts such as use of high yielding selection, effective control of pests and diseases and optimum fertilization etc.

**Selection of candidates for training programmes at London by Central Bank of India**

3248. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN :  
SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of candidates proposed to be deputed to the foreign based training programme at London (UK) by the Central Bank of India stating the salient features of the training programme;

(b) the number of SC/ST candidates identified out of recent selections made for deputation to the said training programme and if none amongst SC/ST is identified, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the demand of All India Central Bank SC/ST Employees' Federation for relaxation in educational qualification has found favour, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Central Bank of India have advised that they propose to

depute Six officers for the foreign based training programme at London (U. K.). The objective of the London training is to build a cadre of officers in the bank who can successfully work at branches having sizeable foreign exchange/international banking business by familiarising them with modern concepts in International Banking.

(b) No SC/ST candidate has been identified in the recent selection process for the said training programme as none was found suitable amongst the two eligible SC/ST candidates.

(c) The Bank have also advised that the demand made by the All India SC/ST Employees Federation regarding the relaxation in educational qualification i. e. reducing the requirement of CAIIB Part-II to CAIIB Part-I was not conceded by the Bank on the ground that foreign exchange is a subject covered in Part-II of CAIIB and the trainees deputed to London are expected to be well versed in foreign exchange.

**Demand of Indian footwear by Australia and New Zealand**

3249. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Footwear has good demand in Australia and New Zealand;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to step up export of this item to those countries; and

(c) the efforts made in this regard, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). The demand for Indian footwear in Australia and New Zealand has not been high. The Council for Leather Exports, Madras organised a Buyer-Seller-Meet in Australia in May '86 and also sponsored a Sales-cum-Study team to Australia and New Zealand in June-July, 86 to promote sales of leather and leather products including leather footwear to these markets.

**SINO-US cooperation in defence field**

3250. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports that the senior military officials of China and the United States discussed weapons and training cooperation including the possibility of joint military exercises;

(b) if so, whether Union Government had verified the facts of the press reports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. China is acquiring defence equipment from the United States as part of its programme for the modernisation of its Defence forces. Government continue to closely follow developments relating to Sino-US defence cooperation in order to assess its implications on the security situation in our neighbourhood.

**Import of natural silk products**

3251. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that advance licences with duty exemption are being granted to exporters of natural silk products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some exporters are importing raw silk under various other provision of the Import Policy of 1983-84 and 1984-85 under the so-called flexibility provisions; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to rectify the loopholes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Importers under Duty Exemption Scheme (Advance Licensing Scheme) are allowed for the purposes of manufacture of goods for export.

(c) In the 1983-84 and 1984-85 Import-Export Policy, import of raw silk was permissible against flexibility provisions of REP licences and against Additional Licences issued to Trading Houses upto certain limits.

(d) In the 1985-88 Import-Export Policy the imports of raw silk against flexibility provisions of REP licences is not allowed.

**Discussion on Indian Ocean as a Zone of peace**

3252. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal to discuss the matter regarding Indian Ocean to be made a zone of peace at the UN meet;

(b) if so, efforts made by Government to take up this issue for discussion at the UN meet; and

(c) by which year such issue is expected to be discussed at United Nation's Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Two sessions of the UN Ad-Hoc Committee met this year to discuss this proposal.

(b) Government has consistently supported this proposal since the original resolution 28/32 of 1971, called for the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

(c) The Ad-Hoc Committee has now adopted by consensus a draft resolution for consideration by the 41st UN General Assembly. This requests the Ad-Hoc Com-

mittee to complete preparatory work relating to the conference during 1987, in order to enable the opening of the conference not later than 1988.

**Fraud cases against officials of nationalised banks**

3253. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers and staff members of the nationalised banks who were involved in fraud cases in banks during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons against whom action has been taken and the nature of action taken against them;

(c) the number of cases in which action is pending and the total amount involved in these cases;

(d) whether the money involved in these cases has been recovered; and

(e) if so, the amount thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). According to Reserve Bank of India the total number of bank employees involved in cases of frauds and the action taken against them to the extent reported by public sector banks, for the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 (upto 31.3.86) is as given below :

|  | 1984 | 1985 | 1986<br>(upto 31.3.86) |
|--|------|------|------------------------|
| (i) No. of employees convicted on charges of frauds                    | 32   | 30   | 5                      |
| (ii) No. of employees given major/minor penalties                      | 481  | 686  | 105                    |
| (iii) No. of employees out of (ii) above dismissed/discharged/removed  | 221  | 236  | 66                     |
| (iv) No. of employees against whom prosecution is pending in Court     | 525  | 335  | 345                    |
| (v) No. of employees against whom departmental proceedings are pending | 1318 | 717  | 653                    |

(c) to (e). RBI has reported that the present data reporting system does not yield information in respect of number of cases in which action is pending, the amount involved in such cases and the recoveries thereof.

**Overdrafts by States**

3254. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) names of States/Union Territories which had overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India as on 31st March, 1986;

(b) amount outstanding in respect of each of them;

(c) whether any States have overdrafts with R.B.I. as on June 30, 1986;

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) No State was in overdraft as on 31st March, 1986. The Union Territories accounts are part of the Consolidated Fund of India and they do not bank separately with R.B.I.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No State was in overdraft as on 30th June, 1986.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Excise duty on P-Xylene

3255. SHRI JANAKRAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that P-Xylene used for manufacture of DMT has been exempted from excise duty and countervailing excise duty under Finance Act, 1985;

(b) if so, the quantum of reduction in the price of DMT as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to see that the prices of DMT are reduced proportionately by local manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Paraxylene consumed captively in the factory of production in the manufacture of DMT has been exempted from excise duty with effect from 2.4.86. Imported paraxylene for the manufacture of DMT has also been exempted from additional duty of customs (countervailing duty) with effect from 16.4.86.

(b) and (c). The above exemptions, broadly, continue the exemption available even earlier. Moreover, the price of a product depends on a variety of factors such as, demand and supply, besides the incidence of excise and customs duties.

#### Setting up of JCI Zonal Office in Assam

3256. SHRI ABDUL HAMID : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start Zonal Office of Jute Corporation of India in Assam;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any representation in this regard from Jute Corporation of India, Assam Unit; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

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

(b) A representation to this effect was submitted by the Jute Corporation of India Assam Employees Union to the Government of Assam which has been forwarded to the Union Government.

(c) JCI has 3 Regional Offices in Assam located at Guwahati, Dhubri and Nawgaon. JCI does not have a Zonal Office in any of the jute and mesta growing States and, hence there seems no need to set up a Zonal Office in Assam.

#### Losses suffered by Coffee Houses in the capital

3257. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coffee Houses in the capital are running in loss, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the State-wise details of Coffee Houses running in loss;

(c) the reasons for the loss; and

(d) whether Government propose to take over these Coffee Houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

#### Statement

The Coffee Houses run by the Coffee Board were started for promotion of coffee and also for holding the price line and not as commercial ventures. The excess of expen-



diture over receipts in 1984-85 in respect of various Coffee Houses in the country was as under :

| S. No. | Name of the unit   | Net expenditure over receipts in 1984-85 (in Rs. lakhs) |
|--------|--|---|
| 1.     | India Coffee House, Calcutta, West Bengal.                           | 1.13  |
| 2.     | India Coffee Room, Akashvani Bhavan, New Delhi.                      | 0.75  |
| 3.     | India Coffee House, Super Bazar, New Delhi.                          | 0.21  |
| 4.     | India Coffee Buffet, Parliament House, New Delhi.                    | 0.20  |
| 5.     | India Coffee Room, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.                        | 0.35  |
| 6.     | India Coffee Room, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.                         | 0.11  |
| 7.     | India Coffee House, Guruvayur, Kerala.                               | 6.78  |
| 8.     | India Coffee House, Patna, Bihar.                                    | 1.32  |
| 9.     | India Coffee House, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir.                       | 1.90  |
| 10.    | India Coffee House, Andhra Pradesh, Legislative Assembly, Hyderabad. | 0.12  |
| 11.    | India Coffee House, Tirupupati, Hyderabad.                           | 3.53  |

The budget provision for running the Coffee Houses from part of the budget of the Coffee Board approved by the Central Government. Hence the question of take over of these units does not arise.

**Relief plan submitted by Textile machinery makers**

3258. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Textile machinery makers submitted five point relief plan to Government to save the industry from falling sick; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Textile Machinery Manufacturers Association (India), Bombay have submitted a representation pleading for several reliefs for Textile Machinery Industry.

(b) The representation is being looked into.

**Port call by U.S. Seventh Fleet at Cochin**

3259. SHRI DHARAMVIR SINGH TYAGI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a ship of the US Seventh Fleet made a port call in Cochin early last year;

(b) if so, what measures were taken to ensure that the said ship was not nuclear-propelled or a nuclear-weapon carrying one in conformity with the Government's declared stand of not allowing nuclear ships of any foreign navy inside an Indian port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Raids in Bihar to unearth black money**

3260. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of premises in Bihar which were raided by Income-tax Department in 1985 and during the current year;

(b) the profession-wise number of person in whose premises black money was found.

(c) the estimated amount of black money involved therein; and

(d) the number of the persons arrested in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) of (d). The number of searches conducted in Bihar in the financial year 1985-86 was 168 which resulted in the seizure of assets worth approximately Rs. 2.01 crores. The profession-wise break up of the parties in whose premises searches were conducted are as under :

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| Businessmen      | 141 |
| Contractors      | 17  |
| Legal profession | 10  |

No arrest has been made as the Income Tax Act does not provide for arrest during the course of search operation.

(English)

#### World Bank loan to India

3261. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state details of the loans provided to India by World Bank in the last three years, year-wise and the terms and conditions of each loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Details of World Bank assisted projects along with the loan/credit committed for Bank fiscal years 1984, 1985 and 1986 (1st July, 1983 to 30th June, 1986) are given in the statement below.

World Bank assistance consists of IBRD loans and IDA credits. IBRD loans carry an interest fixed at six-monthly intervals. The current rate of interest is 8 23 per cent. In addition, the loans also carry a commitment charge of 0.75 per cent on the undisbursed portion of the loan amount. The loans are repayable over a period of 20 years, inclusive of a grace period of 5 years. IDA credits are repayable over 50 years, including a grace period of 10 years. They carry no interest charges but only a service charge of 0.75 per cent on the disbursed portion of the credit and a commitment fee of 0.50 per cent on the undisbursed portion.

#### Statement

*Details of projects approved by the World Bank Group for loans/credits to India during FY-1984 FY-1985 and FY-1986*

| Sl. No.        | Name of the project   | Amount of loan/credit<br>(in US \$ million) |            | Remarks |
|----------------|---|---|------------|---------|
| (1)            | (2)   | (3)   | (4)        | (5)     |
|                |   | <i>IBRD</i>                                 | <i>IDA</i> |         |
| <i>FR-1984</i> |   |   |            |         |
| 1.             | Nhava Sheva Port Project.                                   | 250.00                                      | ...        |         |
| 2.             | Dudhichua Coal Project.                                     | 151.00                                      | ...        |         |
| 3.             | Cambay Basin Petroleum Project.                             | 242.5                                       | ...        |         |
| 4.             | Railway Electrification and Workshop Modernization Project. | 280.7                                       | ...        |         |
| 5.             | Bodhghat Hydroelectric Project.                             | 157.4                                       | ...        |         |

| (1)            | (2)  | (3)   | (4)   | (5) |
|----------------|--|-------|-------|-----|
| 6.             | Madhya Pradesh Fertilizer Project.                                 | 203.6 | ...   |     |
| 7.             | Second Farakka Thermal Power Project.                              | 300.8 | ...   |     |
| 8.             | Second Orissa Irrigation Project.                                  | ...   | 105.0 |     |
| 9.             | Pilot Project for Watershed Development in Rainfed Areas.          | ...   | 31.0  |     |
| 10.            | Third Population Project.  | ...   | 70.0  |     |
| 11.            | Karnataka Social Forestry Project.                                 | ...   | 27.0  |     |
| 12.            | Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Sanitation Project.                    | ...   | 73.0  |     |
| 13.            | Second Periyar Vaigai Irrigation Project.                          | ...   | 35.0  |     |
| 14.            | Bodhghat Hydroelectric Project.                                    | ...   | 143.0 |     |
| 15.            | Upper Ganga Irrigation Modernization Project.                      | ...   | 125.0 |     |
| 16.            | Second Gujarat Medium Irrigation Project.                          | ...   | 172.0 |     |
| 17.            | Third National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) Project. | ...   | 220.0 |     |
| 18.            | Fourth Trombay Thermal Power Project.                              | 135.4 | ...   |     |
| <i>FY-1985</i> |  |       |       |     |
| 1.             | Jharia Coal Mine Development Project.                              | 248.0 | ...   |     |
| 2.             | Sardar Sarovar Dam and Power Project.                              | 200.0 | ...   |     |
| 3.             | Maharashtra Petrochemical Project.                                 | 300.0 | ...   |     |
| 4.             | National Highways Project.   | 200.0 | ...   |     |
| 5.             | Chandrapur Thermal Power Plant Project.                            | 300.0 | ...   |     |
| 6.             | Singrauli-Riband Thermal Power Plant Project.                      | 250.0 | ...   |     |
| 7.             | Kerala Hydropower Project.   | 176.0 | ...   |     |
| 8.             | Kerala Social Forestry Project.                                    | ...   | 31.8  |     |
| 9.             | National Agricultural Extension Project.                           | ...   | 39.1  |     |
| 10.            | Bombay Urban Development Project.                                  | ...   | 138.0 |     |
| 11.            | Water Delivery and Drainage Project.                               | ...   | 150.0 |     |
| 12.            | Sardar Sarovar Dam and Power Project.                              | ...   | 100.0 |     |
| 13.            | Second National Agricultural Extension Project.                    | ...   | 49.0  |     |
| 14.            | National Social Forestry.  | ...   | 165.0 |     |

| (1)            | (2)  | (3)   | (4)   | (5) |
|----------------|--|-------|-------|-----|
| <b>FY-1986</b> |  |       |       |     |
| 1.             | Population Project-IV  | ...   | 51.0  |     |
| 2.             | Kerala Water Supply.   | ...   | 41.0  |     |
| 3.             | West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project.                          | ...   | 99.0  |     |
| 4.             | Maharashtra Irrigation-III Project.                            | ...   | 160.0 |     |
| 5.             | National Agricultural Research Project-II                      | ...   | 72.1  |     |
| 6.             | Industrial Export (Engineering) Project                        | 250.0 | ...   |     |
| 7.             | Gujarat Urban  | ...   | 62.0  |     |
| 8.             | National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development-I Project. | 375.0 | ...   |     |
| 9.             | Cement Energy Saving Project.                                  | 200.0 | ...   |     |
| 10.            | Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Project.                             | 131.0 | 140.0 |     |
| 11.            | Combined Cycle Power Project.                                  | 485.0 | ...   |     |
| 12.            | Anola Fertilizer Project.                                      | 332.2 | ...   |     |

**International Conference on independence Namibia**

3262. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a message from the Prime Minister was carried by the Minister of State in the Ministry to the International Conference held in Vienna from 7th to 11th July, 1986 on immediate independence of Namibia; and

(b) if so, the gist of the discussions held at the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference re-affirmed its commitment to immediate independence for Namibia on the basis of the United Nations Plan, in particular, Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), and rejected South Africa's

attempts to establish a "linkage" between the independence of Namibia and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. It supported the immediate imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the UN Charter and called upon all States to take resolute unilateral action against the Pretoria regime as well as intensify assistance to Namibian People and their liberation movement SWAPO.

The Conference issued a Declaration and a Plan of Action reflecting its decisions and recommendations on various aspects of the situation in Namibia.

**India's contribution to OAU special fund for drought and famine**

3263. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to contribute towards Organisation of African Unity special fund for drought and famine; and

(b) if so, the quantum of contribution and the other details thereof ?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Many African countries have been stricken by drought and famines in recent years. In November, 1984, Prime Minister announced a gift of 100,000 tonnes of wheat valued at Rs. 23 crores, approximately, for the affected countries. This wheat has been supplied through the World Food Programme and the main recipients are Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, Tanzania and Kenya. In response to an appeal by OAU, India also pledged at the 21st Summit of OAU in 1985, to contribute Rs. 12 crores for purchase of food grains from India.

Use of vehicles registered in the names of companies/firms for personal purposes

3264. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1157 on 25 July, 1986 regarding use of vehicles registered in the names of companies firms for personal purposes and state :

(a) the number of cases of misuse of the facility which came to the light at the time of assessment in Delhi during the last three years; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Expenditure on running of vehicles is generally claimed as business expenditure by firms and companies using the vehicles. Since personal use of these vehicles by partners and directors cannot be ruled out, the extent of use for personal purposes is always inquired into while framing the Income-tax assessments. Proportionate or lumpsum disallowance of expenditure on running of vehicles is always made while computing the taxable income. The number of such cases is very large and the exact number is almost impossible to ascertain.

Development of tourist centres in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal

3265. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourist centres opened during 1985-86 and 1986-87 in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal;

(b) the number of tourist centres under construction in these States;

(c) the number of tourist centres proposed to be opened by Government during 1986-87 and 1987-88 and the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon with names of the major tourist centres; and

(d) the number of persons likely to be provided employment after completion of these tourist centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). The number of tourist projects opened with central assistance during 1985-86 and 1986-87 in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are as follows :

|               | Opened in<br>1985-86 | Expected to be<br>opened in |         |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
|               |                      | 1986-87                     | 1987-88 |
| Bihar         | Nil                  | 2                           | 1       |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1                    | Nil                         | 4       |
| West Bengal   | Nil                  | 2                           | 1       |

The details of the on-going projects and those proposed to be started in 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as follows :

| Bihar                    | Cost<br>(Rs. in lakhs)         |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                          | 1. Tourist Complex at Bodhgaya |
| 2. Forest Lodge at Betla | 46.76                          |
| 3. Cafeteria at Rajgir   | 5.04                           |

**Uttar Pradesh**

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 1. Tourist Complex at Fatehpur Sikri (First phase Rs. 69.17 lakhs) | 147.32 |
| 2. Construction of Cottages and Restaurant at Auli-Joshimath       | 20.90  |
| 3. Tourist Complex, Sravasti                                       | 63.00  |
| 4. Way-side amenities at Ayodhya and stage for open air theatre    | 26.80  |

**West Bengal**

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. Construction of cottages at Ajodhya Hills | 8.52  |
| 2. Floating accommodation at Sunderbans      | 7.00  |
| 3. Yatri Niwas at Darjeeling                 | 47.39 |
| 4. Construction of Cottages at Digha.        | 40.17 |

(d) As per the estimates available, the total employment in the tourism sector, including indirect employment, was 4.5 million in the year 1980. The State-wise and industry-wise break-down of this estimate are not available.

**[English]**

**Assistance to sugar factories of Vidarbha and Marathwada by financial institutions**

3266. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central financial institutions have taken the stand that unless State Government of Maharashtra provides Rs. 5 crores to the 24 sugar factories who have gone into heavy arrears they would not release loans to the factories under construction which are from the backward regions of Vidarbha and Marathwada;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Central financial institutions are linking the grant of financial assistance to the new factories with the defaults made by the other factories;

(c) whether Government propose to issue instructions to the Central financial institutions to release financial assistance to the new factories under construction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). There are heavy overdues of the financial institutions on the part of 24 cooperative sugar mills of Maharashtra. In view of this, the financial institutions had taken a view that the IFCI, which is the lead institution in respect of 5 new cooperative sugar mills in the Vidarbha and Marathwada regions would not make disbursements to these units until the interest overdues were cleared by the existing cooperative units in Maharashtra and a satisfactory formula for liquidation of principal dues was received from Government of Maharashtra. IFCI had also requested the State Government of Maharashtra to provide Rs. 5 crores to the defaulting units for clearance of the overdue interest amount, the State Government being the principal promoter and guarantor of the loans of the institutions.

(c) No.

(d) Question does not arise.

**Special concessions to tourists visiting Goa**

3267. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special concessions are given to the tourists—both domestic and international tourists—visiting Goa;

(b) whether his Ministry has approached the Indian Airlines in the matter of giving air travel concession to tourists visiting Goa during a certain period of the year; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Promotion of art of weaving in Sikkim**

3269. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that tribal people of Sikkim weave carpets with traditional designs and the State Government is helping them to some extent; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to help these tribal people for the promotion of their traditional art of weaving?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. One Marketing and Service Extension Centre has already been functioning in the State to promote handicrafts including carpets by providing package of assistance to the artisans and weavers.

**Border disputes with China**

3270. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

DR. B. L. SAILESH :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH

MALIK :

SHRI P. NAMGYAL :

SHRI SARFARAJ AHMAD :

SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

SHRI K. V. SHANKRA

GOWDA :

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

SHRI R. S. MANE :

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA

NARASIMAHARAJA WADIYAR :

SHRI CHINTAMANI

PANIGRAHI :

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA

MURTI :

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the seventh round of official level talks on boundary question between India and China was held at Beijing in July, 1986; and

(b) if so, the outcome of these talks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the 7th Round of Official Level Talks between India and China held from July 21 to 23, 1986, substantive discussions were continued on the Eastern Sector of the India-China boundary. Thereafter, discussions commenced on the Western Sector.

The Chinese side reiterated that the Eastern Sector was the area of "largest dispute". In response, the Indian side clearly enunciated our well-known stand that the India-China boundary in the Eastern Sector is the traditional customary line, which has received the additional sanction of treaty and administrative jurisdiction.

**Pilferage of imported edible oil from STC godowns**

3271. SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is large scale pilferage of imported edible oil in godown and also during transit from the ports to godowns as reported in the "Navbharat Times" dated 30th May, 1986 under the caption "Karoron Ki Chori, Kitabon Main Rafa Dafa";

(b) the names of vanaspati factories in whose godown imported oil was kept by S. T. C.;

(c) whether an enquiry has been conducted in the matter;

(d) if so, the results thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to plug the loopholes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) There is no large scale pilferage of imported edible oil in godowns and in transit. Some minor cases of pilferage, however, have been reported.

(b) information is given in the statement below.

(c) to (f). Legal and administrative action is taken by STC in these cases including referring the cases to local police and dehiring of godowns. Following steps have been taken to plug the loopholes :—

- (i) All tank and wagon operating valves are sealed with special tamper proof plastic seals.
- (ii) Proper calibration charts of all tank wagons used in the movement of edible oils are documente.
- (iii) Standard density valves are adopted both at loading and unloading points for the purpose of quantification.
- (iv) All loading and unloading operations at the time of despatch and receipt of railway wagons are invariably supervised.
- (v) Gradual dehiring of storage tanks of vanaspati units.

#### Statement

*Storage tanks currently under hire for bulk edible oils from following vanaspati factories*

1. M/s Modi Vanaspati Co., Modinagar.
2. M/s Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corpn., Amritsar (A Government of India Undertaking)
3. Liberty Oil Mills, Bombay
4. M/s Jai Hind Oils Mills, Bombay.

*Storage tanks hired in the Past but dehired*

1. M/s Amrit Banaspati Co., Ghaziabad

2. M/s Jainsudha Vanaspati Co., Guldhar, Guldhar, Ghaziabad.
3. M/s Ganesh Floor Mills, Kanpur, (Government Unit)
4. M/s Balaji Vegetable Products—Sitapur.
5. M/s Motilal Padampat Udyog Ltd., Kanpur.
6. M/s Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Yamunanagar
7. M/s Amrit Banaspati Co., Rajpura
8. M/s Rohtas Industries, Jaipur.
9. M/s Premier Vegetable, Jaipur
10. M/s DCM Chemicals Ltd. (now known as Sriram Foods & Fertilizers Ltd.
11. M/s Rohtas Industries. Dalmianagar
12. M/s Kusum Products, Calcutta
13. M/s Ruchi Vegetable Products, Indore.
14. M/s Indian Vegetable Products, Bombay.
15. M/s Vegetable Vitamin & Foods Pvt. Ltd., Bombay
16. M/s Tata Oil Mills, Bombay
17. M/s Ahmed Omerbhai, Bombay
18. Oswal Oils & Vanaspati Industries, Madras.

#### Postponement of credit camps at Kankapura (Karnataka)

3272. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that credit camps scheduled to be held at six places in Kanakapura Lok Sabha constituency in Karnataka on 11 May, 1986 were indefinitely postponed as reported in the Indian Express of 20 May, 1986; and

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the credit camps had to be postponed ?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):** (a) and (b). It has been reported that Credit Camps scheduled to be held in Kanakapura Lok Sabha Constituency in May 1986 were postponed for some time due to administrative reasons and were subsequently held in the month of July 1986.

**Vacant posts of Chairman and Directors in STC**

3273. **SHRI H. M. PATEL :**  
**SHRI YASHWANT RAO**  
**GADAKH PATIL :**  
**SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of posts of full-time Directors are vacant in the State Trading Corporation;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation has been functioning without a regular Chairman; and

(c) if so, steps taken to streamline the working of the State Trading Corporation ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :** (a) and (b). The posts of a full-time Chairman and two full-time Directors in STC have been lying vacant for some time. Government have already initiated action to fill these posts.

(c) The working of the STC is constantly reviewed by Government with a view to improving the export performance and streamlining its functioning.

**Rescheduling of repayments by nationalised banks**

3274. **SHRI ANIL BASU :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is normal practice in the nationalised and other banks to reschedule repayments, in the event of default, in deserving cases;

(b) whether any guidelines in this regard have been issued by Government or NABARD;

(c) if so, whether any complaints have been received about nationalised bank branches in West Bengal not agreeing to reschedule repayments deposite advice by NABARD; and

(d) the details thereof and the action taken in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) to (d). Banks can reschedule repayments in individual accounts in cases of default due to genuine reasons beyond the control of the borrowers. NABARD had advised all scheduled commercial banks to conduct a case by case analysis of the defaulter borrowers for the twin purpose of providing relief to the deserving borrowers and improve the recovery position.

Reports received by NABARD in this connection indicate that most of the banks are yet to take up the case by case analysis in a big way. NABARD has further reported that it is pursuing this matter with all the banks to ensure that this exercise is completed early in all States.

**Violation of FERA by Brook Bond India Ltd.**

3275. **SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**  
**SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :**  
**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the Financial Express dt. 16th May, 1986 wherein it has been stated that M/s. Brook Bond India Ltd., the consumers goods manufacturing company has violated the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and if so, the nature of violation committed by the Company;

(b) whether any inquiry has since been conducted and if so, the result thereof; and

(c) estimated foreign exchange involved and action taken by Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) to (c). An inquiry was conducted and a case registered under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 against M/s. Brooke Bond (India) Ltd. has been adjudicated. The company has been found guilty of having contravened Section 14 of the F. E. R. Act, 1973 in having failed to surrender foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 29,55,227.40 and Kuwait Dinars 3,000 and also section 16(1) (b) of F. E. R. Act, 1973 in refraining from taking action to secure receipt of Rs. 2,57,905 and UAE Dirhams 25,000. A total penalty of Rs. 1,50,000 has been imposed on the company and Rs. 60,000 on its executives. The company was also directed to repatriate UAE Dirhams 13,735.07 and US \$7,482.05 which the company has since complied with.

**Cut in rate of interest on foreign currency loans**

3276. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to ask the development banks to cut the prevalent rate of foreign currency loans drastically;

(b) whether the orders in this regard have been issued to the development banks and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the industrial units as a result of these orders?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) to (c). The interest rates on foreign currency loans released by development banks determined and fixed by the development banks and not by the Government, on the basis of the cost of funds to these institutions on various instruments of borrowing.

**Loans disbursed by commercial banks and regional rural banks**

3277. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans disbursed by commercial banks and regional rural banks during 1985-86; and

(b) the percentage amount of these loans disbursed among weaker sections of society and marginal farmers?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) According to provisional data available, the advances of all Scheduled Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks stood at Rs. 51892 crores and Rs. 1407.7 crores respectively as at the end of December 1985.

(b) In total outstanding advances the percentage share of advances to weaker sections and to direct agriculture as at the end of December 1985 and March 1986 were as follows :

| Year          | Percentage share in Total Advances |                    |
|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
|               | Weaker Section                     | Direct Agriculture |
| December 1985 | 10.2                               | 15.3               |
| March 1986    | 10.3                               | 15.0               |

The present data reporting system does not yield separate information in respect of marginal farmers.

**Concessions to corporate sector**

3279. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of incentives and concessions are provided to the corporate sector which result in the so-called "Zero-tax" phenomenon;

(b) whether it enables a number of companies not to pay any corporate income-tax in spite of making huge profits to the tune of several crores of rupees; and

(c) the reasons for providing them such incentives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Number of companies do not appear to pay taxes in consonance with their income. They minimise their tax liability by planning their affairs in such a manner as to derive maximum benefit of the provision of tax incentives under the Income-tax Act, eventually resulting in zero-tax or minimal tax liability. With a view to ensuring that the various tax concessions do not reduce the taxable income of companies to the extent that there may be no tax liability at all or the tax liability may be disproportionately reduced, the law has been suitably amended from time to time.

**Export performance of machine and tools industry**

3280. SHRI BRAHMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export performance of machine and tools industry has not been of a higher order on account of non-availability of steel at internationally competitive prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to remove the difficulty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). Engineering industry, including machine and tool industry, is provided the facility of duty free import of steel to meet its export commitments. Apart from this, higher cost of indigenous steel used for export production is reimbursed under the International Price Reimbursement Scheme.

(c) Requirements of steel for export production is given the highest priority for allocation.

**Iron ore export during 1985-86**

3281. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been substantial increase in the export of iron ore in 1985-86;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the export target of 30 million tonnes of iron ore envisaged in the Seventh Plan will be achieved in 1986-87 itself; and

(c) the specific steps envisaged by Government to boost the export of iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh in Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is planned to export more than 30 million tonnes of iron ore during 1986-87.

(c) Intensive efforts are being made to locate overseas export markets for iron ore concentrates. As a result of these efforts Japan, China and some West European countries are developing into markets for these concentrates.

**National Committee on Tourism**

3282. SHRI H. B. PATIL :  
SHRIMATI GEETA

MUKHERJEE :

DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

PROF. NARAIN CHAND

PARASHAR :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently set up a 12-member National Committee on Tourism;

(b) if so, the details regarding its composition alongwith the guidelines issued and other tasks assigned to it; and

(c) when the committee is expected to submit its report ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) :** (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has set up a National Committee on Tourism.

(c) The composition and the terms of reference of the National Committee on Tourism are given in the Statement below. The Committee is expected to submit its report by January 1987.

#### Statement

#### *Statement giving composition and terms of reference of the National Committee on Tourism*

The Composition of the National Committee on Tourism is :

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Shri Mohammed Yunus<br>Chairman,<br>Trade Fair Authority of India                         | Chairman |
| 2. Shri S. K. Misra,<br>Secretary<br>Ministry of Tourism                                     | Member   |
| 3. Smt. Kapila Vatsayan<br>Secretary<br>Department of Arts.                                  | Member   |
| 4. Shri K. L. Thapar<br>Adviser (Transport & Tourism)<br>Planning Commission                 | Member   |
| 5. Shri K. B. Lal<br>Former Commerce Secretary<br>and Ambassador to EEC                      | Member   |
| 6. Dr. B. Venkataraman<br>Former Secretary<br>Ministry of Tourism and<br>Civil Aviation      | Member   |
| 7. Shri A. N. Haksar<br>Former Chairman, ITC   | Member   |
| 8. Shri Inder Sharma<br>Chairman<br>Sita World Travels                                       | Member   |
| 9. Shri Gautam Khanna<br>Sr. Vice President<br>Oberoi Hotels and<br>Chairman—Mercury Travels | Member   |

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 10. Shri Rajan Jetley<br>Managing Director<br>I.T.D.C.                            | Member    |
| 11. Shri A. B. Kerkar<br>Vice Chairman & Managing Director<br>Taj Group of Hotels | Member    |
| 12. Shri R. K. Puri<br>Sr. Vice President (Commercial)<br>I.T.D.C.                | Secretary |

Terms of Reference of the Committee are :

- (i) Evaluate the economic and social relevance of international and domestic tourism of India.
- (ii) Define the tourism product, its present and future variation keeping in view the market needs and demands.
- (iii) Determine the requirements of a balanced, integrated infrastructure and facilitation measures to achieve the maximum consumer satisfaction.
- (iv) Develop a planned market strategy based on scientific research and consistent with on-going responses of the market needs through a realistic communication strategy.
- (v) Determine and Define the role of the Central Ministries, State Governments, Public and Private Institutions in the promotion of tourism and suggest a mechanism for monitoring the performance of these agencies against the well defined economic yardstick.
- (vi) Assess the manpower needs for development of tourism sector and to recommend appropriate training programmes for manpower development.
- (vii) Recommend organisational and institutional measures to systematise long-term planning for the tourism sector on a sound, technical and economic basis.

**Reservations in promotion for SC/STs  
in MMTC and STC**

3283. SHRI N. V. N. SOMU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Personnel have issued any instructions through BPE to public sector units that they should not conclude any agreement with Trade Unions on matters pertaining to reservation to SC/STs in recruitment and promotion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that MMTC and STC have in violation of Government instructions, concluded agreement with Trade Unions on promotion policy which affects reservation for SC/STs in promotion; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to restore reservation in promotion for SC/STs in MMTC and STC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). BPE issued instructions in January, 1985 to the effect that agreements of the Public Sector Enterprises with their recognised units, which are not strictly in conformity with the directives issued by the Government on reservation for employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, should be modified.

(c) MMTC and STC, on the basis of agreements entered into by them with their recognised unions which represent both general and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes categories of employees, have introduced time-bound promotion policy with effect from 1st December, 1984 and 16th February, 1985 respectively. Under this policy, the qualifying period of the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been kept lower as compared to the qualifying period prescribed for general category employees.

(d) The Bureau of Public Enterprises has called for detailed information from all the Public Sector Undertakings which may have

introduced time-bound promotion scheme and on receipt of the information, the matter would be considered by them with a view to evolving the policy on the subject.

**Increase in tourist traffic to Varanasi  
and Bhubaneswar**

3284. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :  
SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a remarkable improvement of tourist traffic in Varanasi and Bhubaneswar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). Statistics of tourist traffic, both domestic and international, to different places in the country are not available. However, the foreign tourist arrivals to the country has registered an increase of 14.6 per cent during the first half of 1986 as compared to the arrivals during the same period in the previous year.

**Setting up Ashok Yatri Niwas in  
States**

3285. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government consider the experiment of starting hotels like the Ashok Yatri Niwas for middle class tourists a success;

(b) whether the Ashok Yatri Niwas has made profits as reported in the Hindustan Times of July 13, 1986; and

(c) if so, whether Government intend to replicate such hotels in all State capitals and major tourists centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (c). The

Central Department of Tourism has formulated a scheme for the construction of low-budget accommodation in the form of Yatri Niwasas and Yatrikas in all States for middle class tourists.

(b) The profitability of hotel Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi is as under :—

| Year    | (+) Net profit/loss (—)<br>(Rs. in lakhs) |
|---------|---|
| 1982-83 | (—) 26.71                                 |
| 1983-84 | (—) 14.18                                 |
| 1984-85 | (+) 17.28                                 |
| 1985-86 | (+) 48.42                                 |

#### Tea Production

3286. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of tea in the country has been slower than the world production of tea, with comparative figures from 1983 to 1985;

(b) whether India's share in world tea market has declined during 1984-85; if so, the extent thereof;

(c) whether any long term strategy has been formulated to promote production of tea as well as its export;

(d) if so, the main features of the strategy and to what extent it has been or is being implemented ;

(e) whether there has been any successful application of modern developments in bio-technology for production of high yielding and better quality tea bushes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) India registered production increase of around 13 per cent in 1985 as compared to 1983, as against an increase of 11.43 per cent in world tea production during this period. Comparative

figures of India's production of tea as against total world production are as follows :—

| Year | Production of tea<br>(Million kgs.) |       |
|------|-------------------------------------|-------|
|      | India                               | World |
| 1983 | 581                                 | 2029  |
| 1984 | 640                                 | 2155  |
| 1985 | 657                                 | 2261  |

(b) India's share in world exports of tea during 1985 was 22.9 per cent as compared to 23.4 per cent in 1984.

(c) and (d). Measures envisaged for increasing tea production include short term measures like optimization of inputs, medium term measures like irrigation and drainage, infilling and rejuvenation of tea bushes and long term measures like extension planting and replanting. Measures to increase export of tea include assistance for brand promotion and warehousing abroad well as cash compensatory support for value added teas. Tea Board also undertakes promotional campaigns through its offices abroad.

(e) and (f). A number of tea clones capable of giving much higher yields and better quality have been developed by successful application of the traditional methods of plant improvement. A laboratory for undertaking research in bio-technology is being set up by the Tea Research Association with the financial assistance from Tea Board.

#### Reservation in Handloom Sector

3287. SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the repercussions of reservation of 22 items under Handloom sector;

(b) since when this reservation policy has been implemented; and

(c) whether Government are aware that in handloom sector, cooperative union office bearers have monopolised the handloom societies and fake production figures are shown to draw subsidy ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) :** (a) and (b). The reservation of 22 items for exclusive production in the handloom sector has been brought into effect only from 31st March, 1986. Since under the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act 1985, three months, time is allowed for discontinuing the production of items reserved under the Act, it is not possible to assess the repercussions at this stage;

(c) No such reports have been received by Government of India.

#### Steps to Increase production of Mica

3288. **DR. G. S. RAJHANS :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether mica industry in Bihar is threatened with closure and mass unemployment as reported in the 'Searchlight' dated 4 July, 1986;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government had announced recently that a high level committee would be set up to devise ways and means to increase the production of mica and to make the mica industry viable; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :** (a) Although data on number of working mines and production of mica in Bihar indicates a declining trend, overall exports of mica have increased. There is, thus, no threat of mass unemployment in mica industry in Bihar due to reduction in number of working mines.

(b) and (c). Need for carrying out a techno-economic survey of mica mines to find out reasons for closure of mines has been suggested by the Advisory Committee, recently.

#### Import of Silk and Its impact on Silk Industry

3289. **SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :**  
**SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :**

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the silk industry in the South particularly in Karnataka has been recently affected due to imports of raw silk by exporters under the replenishment scheme and advance licensing scheme;

(b) if so, whether Government of Karnataka has urged the Union Government to ban import of silk;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard to save the indigenous silk industry ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) :** (a) to (c). Government of Karnataka has represented for imposition of ban on import of raw silk. However in view of fact that ALS/REP schemes are export promotion schemes of Government of India and import of silk under these schemes is allowed only for or against exports of silk items it has not been considered feasible to ban import under these schemes. The fact that silk production in the country has been steadily increasing and prices of silk in the local market continue to rule at remunerative levels, reveals that import of raw silk under these schemes does not have an adverse effect on domestic production.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Madhya Pradesh Government's proposal for take-over of Sajan Cloth Mill, Ratlam**

3290. **SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :**  
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for the take-over of Sajan Cloth Mill, Ratlam;

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

(c) when the said mill will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. (b) and (c). As per Government's Textile Policy Statement of June, 1985, 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. Government has also set up a Nodal Agency to evolve and manage rehabilitation packages in respect of sick textile mills which are potentially viable.

[English]

#### Checking Purity of Gold

3291. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the gold available in the form of jewellery is of 22 carat purity;

(b) the basis of issuing the licences for gold jewellery shops;

(c) whether there are any equipments for checking purity of gold;

(d) if so, at what places and whether Government have any control on them; and

(e) if not, how the purity of gold is checked ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) There is no requirement under the Gold Control Act that gold available in the form of jewellery should be of 22 carat purity only.

(b) The licences are issued to gold dealers in accordance with the provisions of Gold Control (Licensing of Dealers) Rules, 1969.

(c) and (d). The purity of gold ornaments is commonly checked by the touchstone method. However, the purity of gold is checked by fine assay method at the Government owned Mints at Bombay, Calcutta and Collection-cum-delivery Centre at Ahmedabad. By this method the checking equipments needed are mainly, specially designed assay furnace, platinum tray, micro sensitive balances etc.

(e) Does not arise.

#### IFCI Subsidy Scheme

3292. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Industrial Finance Corporation of India has liberalised its scheme of subsidy to new entrepreneurs for meeting cost of market research surveys and providing marketing assistance to existing small scale units, being operated through various technical consultancy organisations established in the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the facilities provided in this regard ?

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

(b) As per the information furnished by IFCI, the liberalised scheme of subsidy to new entrepreneurs for meeting cost of market research/survey covers new entrepreneurs in the small scale as well as medium scale sector. Under the scheme the fee for market research payable to a Technical Consultancy Organisation (TCO) by the entrepreneurs is subsidised by IFCI to the extent of 75 per cent of the fee of market research/survey or Rs. 7,500/-, whichever is less in the case of projects of small scale sector while in the case of medium scale sector, the subsidy is to the extent of 75 per cent of the cost of market research or Rs. 15,000/- whichever is less.



The objective of the scheme of subsidy for providing marketing assistance to small scale units is to encourage small scale sector to avail of the marketing assistance offered by TCOs. The marketing assistance inter-alia covers investigation of marketing problems, providing market intelligence, evaluation of market strategy, etc. Under the scheme, the TCOs receive payment from the concerned entrepreneurs in instalments and the subsidy payable by IFCI to the TCO for the assignment is limited to the last instalment of fees chargeable by TCO subject to a limit of 40 per cent of the total fees or Rs. 7,500, whichever is less. The subsidy is given by IFCI subject to the condition that the beneficiary unit certifies that the marketing assistance provided by the TCO has been put into implementation and has resulted in perceptible improvement in sales turnover.

#### Handloom Sector to revitalize Handloom Fabric

3293. SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Handloom sector in the country is being re-vitalized to give the handloom fabric a better design with greater consumer orientation;

(b) if so, steps taken to reduce the production cost in comparison to the mill and powerloom sector; and

(c) whether proposals have been submitted by the Handloom Export Promotion Council in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): (a) The Central Government has set-up 23 Weavers Service Centres/Sub-Centres and 3 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology in order to service the handloom industry by providing better designs and also through training programmes for the weavers.

(b) With a view to reducing the cost differential of handlooms vis-a-vis mill and powerloom sectors, a number of fiscal concessions have been allowed by the Government, details of which are as follows :—

(i) Complete exemption of excise duty on plain reel hank yarn by the handloom sector;

(ii) 50 per cent concession on double cross reel hank yarn purchased by States Handloom Development Corporations and Handloom Co-operative Societies;

(iii) Complete exemption of excise duty on processing of cotton, woollen and polyester fabrics made on handloom and processed by processing houses set up by State Handloom Development Corporations and Apex Handloom Cooperatives Societies.

(iv) Concessional processing duty on processing of cotton and woollen fabrics made on handlooms and processed by independent processors approved by Government of India on the advice of Development Commissioner for Handlooms.

(v) Exemption from excise duty on polyester and polyester blended yarn with certain polyester content when purchased by State Handloom Cooperative Societies and State Handloom Development Corporations.

(vi) Supply of duty free polyester fibre for production of low-priced blended fabrics.

(c) Yes, Sir. HEPC had submitted a proposal which has been approved by the Government on the visit of a designer from UK under EFC assistance for the development of winter fabrics on handlooms with the latest designs and colours. The Handloom Export Promotion Council has also submitted a proposal to Ministry for holding demonstration of Weave Design System in collaboration with manufacturers from U.K. during the last week of August, 1986 in two places viz. Delhi and Madras. Council has also proposed to purchase the said Weave Designs System for installation in one of the Weavers Service Centres for the use of exporters etc.

### Grant of bank loan to Ex-Servicemen

3294. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government or the Reserve Bank of India have issued any instructions to nationalised banks regarding grant of bank loans to ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps nationalised banks have taken for proper publicity of these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks including the public sector banks in May and December, 1985 regarding sanction of bank credit to ex-servicemen under the special scheme of preparing ex-servicemen for self-employment (PEXSEM). The basic objective of the PEXSEM is to impart training to retiring and retired defence personnel settled in the rural areas so as to help them in taking up self-employment close to their homes by providing technical and financial assistance. PEXSEM Scheme is being implemented on a pilot basis in six selected districts (viz. Mohindergarh, Jhunjhunu, Patiala, Kangra, Basti and North Arcot) of the country at present. Apart from sanction of need-based bank credit, the scheme provides grant of capital subsidy and interest subsidy by the Government.

(c) The banks have circulated the scheme among the concerned branches for its effective implementation.

### Clandestine sale of Import Replenishment Licences by the TTCI

3295. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the C. B. I. had registered a case and made inquiry into an alleged clandestine sale of import

replenishment licences by the Tea Trading Corporation of India (TTCI) at grossly under-valued rates;

(b) if so, the findings of the inquiry; and

(c) the action taken on the findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The inquiry is under progress.

### Employees in I. T. D. C. Hotels

3296. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons employed by the India Tourism Development Corporation hotels; and

(b) the norms which are followed in fixing the emoluments of the employees and also in selecting and recruiting the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). The total number of persons employed in ITDC hotels as on 31-3-1986 is 6959.

The norms for selection and recruitment of employees are laid down in ITDC recruitment, promotion seniority rules, while those for fixing emoluments is as per Settlement/Understanding entered into with the Employees of the Corporation.

[Translation]

### Change in Kailash Manasarover Route

3297. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Tanakpur-Champawat Pithoragarh-Narain Ashram, the traditional route of the Kailash-

Mansarovar pilgrimage has been changed recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for this change;

(c) whether prior to this change feelings of the local people and opinion of local representatives of the people had also been taken into consideration; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government will issue directives to the concerned authorities to restore the traditional route of this pilgrimage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the change has been effected in order to ensure the safety of the pilgrims since the previous route was subjected to frequent landslides and stoppages.

(c) Yes, Sir;

(d) Does not arise.

{English}

Remunerative prices to growers of  
Jute in Andhra Pradesh

3289. SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of jute and mesta have been continuously falling in the country, particularly in Vijaynagaram and Srikaculam districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure remunerative prices to the jute producers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). Production of the jute in Andhra Pradesh is negligible. New mesta crop arrivals (which is a late crop) are likely to common from late August/early September, 1986. Therefore, no price is best quoted for new mesta crop. However, the Government has fixed

the minimum statutory price for Mesta bottom of Andhra Pradesh at Rs. 211.00 per quintal for 1986-87 seasons as against the price of 200/- per quintal fixed for the previous season,

(c) The following steps have been taken in the interest of jute/mesta growers.

(i) Statutory minimum prices of raw jute/mesta were announced in March, 1986 before the sowing season for the first time;

(ii) JCI and Cooperatives acting as agents of JCI, have decided to operate the same number of purchase centres as in the previous seasons;

(iii) JCI is giving wide publicity to its support operations and advising growers not to make any distress sale of raw jute/mesta to middlemen below the statutory minimum price.

Loan to Jute Mills

3299. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Bank of India and the Bank of India have not provided fresh funds to jute mills and have referred the cases of Delta Jute, Kelvin Jute, Kamarhatti Jute Mills and Shri Ambika Jute Mills to the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India for a joint study of their viability;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any report have been received in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). It has been reported that Delta Jute Co. Ltd. Kelvin Jute Co. Ltd. and Kamarhatti Jute Mills are in the portfolio of State Bank of India and Shri Ambika Jute Mills is in the portfolio of the Bank of India. Cases of these units have been referred by the respective

banks to Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI), for undertaking viability studies of these units and for preparation of rehabilitation packages. Report from IRBI is awaited. In the case of Shri Ambica Jute Mills, the company is yet to submit detailed information for conducting the viability study.

#### India's share in World exports

3300. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's share in world exports was as low as 8.5 per cent during 1985-86 as reported in the 'Economic Times' July 13, 1986;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether India has lagged behind in the growth; and

(d) whether an export—thrust strategy is being evolved to raise the share on the lines of certain East Asian countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Based on the GATT estimates of world exports, India's share in the world exports during the year 1985 works out to 0.46 per cent.

(b) The factors influencing India's foreign trade include the slowing down of some of the major economies of the world, protectionist barriers faced by India's exports in many developed countries, depressed State of commodity markets, inadequate surpluses or supply of goods matching the export demand, the cost structure of the industry and inadequacies of infrastructure.

(c) Based on GATT estimates of world exports for 1986, the world exports registered an increase of 0.33 per cent during 1985 as compared to 1984. On the other hand, India's exports in dollar terms registered a marginal decline of 0.65 per cent during 1985 as compared to 1984. The decline is partly attributable to the stoppage of crude oil exports since April, 1985, due to development of domestic refining capacity.

(d) With a view to boost our exports, vigorous promotional measures have been taken during the recent past. These include diversifying our production base, modernising our productive apparatus strengthening of institutional supports, modification and periodic revision of our industrial policies and fiscal incentives to exporters.

[English]

Exemption in Income-tax to Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi

3301. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Orient Paper Mills, Brijraj Nagar (Orissa); Orient Paper Mills, Ambalai (Madhya Pradesh); Hindustan Motors, Uttar Para (West Bengal) have been enjoying exemption of Income-tax on the amount being spent on research work;

(b) whether exemption in Income-tax has been given to the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi in the name of conducting research work;

(c) whether the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra has neither mentioned about the amount of expenditure in this regard in its annual budget nor it has got conducted any such research work;

(d) if replies to parts (a) to (c) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to conduct a high level enquiry into the matter of exemption in the Income-tax, giving full details of concerned research work; and

(e) if so, when ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra has submitted to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research the annual returns which include details of the expenditure on such research work.

(d) and (e). In view of the replies to parts (a) to (c), there is no proposal to conduct an enquiry into the matter of exemption from Income-tax in the case of Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra.

[English]

**Value of rupee and wholesale price index**

**3302. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of rupee on 1st April, 1971, 1st April, 1981 and 1st April, 1986 compared with 1st April, 1961;

(b) the wholesale price index for the above periods with base as 1st April, 1961; and

(c) the consumer price index of the said periods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The purchasing power of the rupee measured as a reciprocal of the All-India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1960=100) was 98.04 paise on 1st April, 1961, 54.35 paise on 1st April, 1971, 23.81 paise on 1st April, 1981, and 15.67 paise on 1st April, 1986.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is given below :

| Period        | Wholesale Price Index for all Commodities (Base shifted to 1st April 1961) | Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base 1960=100) |
|---------------|--|---|
| 1st April '61 | 100.0  | 102   |
| 1st April '71 | 178.5  | 184   |
| 1st April '81 | 484.3  | 420   |
| 1st April '86 | 642.8  | 638   |

**Stoppage of loans by LIC to public sector undertakings and financial institutions in Kerala**

**3303. SHRI A. CHARLES :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Life Insurance Corporation of India has stopped all loans to most of the public sector undertakings and financial institutions in Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to ask the LIC to review its decision so as to save these institutions from the critical situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). LIC has been advancing loans under the Socially Oriented Sectors to Kerala Government and other eligible agencies in Kerala every year. However, funds allocated during 1986-87 remained undisbursed due to heavy defaults in repayment of principal and payment of interest pertaining to loans advanced during the past years, which impede recycling of funds by LIC. As a result of discussions between the officials of the State Government and the LIC in Trivandrum on 24/25th July, 1986, it was agreed that arrears will be cleared in 3 half-yearly instalments commencing from 15.8.1986 and the LIC will consider releasing of funds for the year 1986-87 subject to the eligibility criteria on receipt of the first instalment of arrears.

[Translation]

**Draft Indian stamp (M. P. Amendment) Bill 1982**

**3304. SHRI MANKURAM SODI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government had sent the draft of Indian Stamp (M. P. Amendment) Bill, 1982 to Finance and Home Affairs Ministries in 1982 for the prior approval of Government of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in this matter and by what time approval is likely to be accorded ?

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

(b) Certain clarifications called for from the State Government were received in April, 1985. The matter is under examination in the concerned Ministry of Government of India.

[English]

**Export of betel leaves**

3305. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken so far to promote export of betel leaves; and

(b) the quantity of betel leaves exported during 1985-86 and during the current year so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTTA) : (a) Exports are primarily being made to Middle East countries having ethnic community which consumed this item. The export potential of betel leaves being limited, no specific proposals for increasing its exports are envisaged.

(b) Exports of betel leaves during 1985-86 and 1986-87 as per provisional estimates are as follows :

| Year                    | Qty in MTs | Value in Rs. lakhs |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1985-86                 | 407        | 61                 |
| 1986-87<br>(April-June) | 94         | 17                 |

**Hotel accommodation in Bomay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras**

3306. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of hotel accommodation for the tourists in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras separately;

(b) the accommodation available at present in the above cities;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of hotel accommodation in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta; and

(d) if so, the action taken to construct more hotels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The total requirement of hotel accommodation in the approved sector in the country by the end of Seventh Plan period has been projected as 59,000 rooms. However, city-wise distribution of this projected requirement has not been assessed.

(b) Hotel accommodation in the approved sector at present available in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras is 4750, 6806, 1128 and 2254 rooms respectively.

(c) During tourist season, a shortage of hotel accommodation is generally experienced at important tourist centres including Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

(d) While India Tourist Development Corporation is constructing hotels as joint-venture projects in collaboration with some State Governments or the Union Territories, private parties are also encouraged to construct more hotel by extending to them certain tax/fiscal reliefs; facility of institutional loan; priority consideration in the allotment of scarcity items like LPG (Cooking gas), telephone and telex connections; and grant of foreign exchange for imports and overseas advertising, publicity and promotion and a scheme for subsidising the interest on term loans obtained by hotel projects from the financial institutions.

**Complaint about alleged misappropriation of assets of trust of Katra Vaishno Devi**

3308. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any complaints about the alleged misappropriation and

misuse of assets of a public trust created by the people of Katra Vaishno Devi for the benefit of visitors and pilgrims of Vaishno Devi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Tax collected from States

3309. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of taxes direct and indirect, collected by the Union Government from the States during the years 1980-81 to 1984-85, State-wise; and

(b) the amount the States had received from the Centre's divisible pool, State-wise ?

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

#### SC/ST employees in United Bank of India in Tripura

3310. SHRI AJAY BISWAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in United Bank of India in Tripura as on 31st March, 1986, class-wise;

(b) the number out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on that date, class-wise; are being followed and rosters maintained;

(c) whether reservation rules in favour of Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes

(d) whether there is any shortfall; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The information, as reported by United Bank of India, is as under :

| Category/<br>cadre | Total<br>Empoyees | Belonging to        |                     |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|                    |                   | Scheduled<br>Castes | Scheduled<br>Tribes |
| Officers           | 94                | 20                  | 10                  |
| Clerks             | 185               | 50                  | 15                  |
| Sub-Staff          | 110               | 29                  | 12                  |

(c) to (e). The bank has reported that the reservation rules, as per Government guidelines, are being followed and necessary rosters are being maintained by it. The backlog in the employment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates which is mainly due to non-availability of suitable candidates, as reported by the bank, is as under :

| Category  | Backlog  |                    |
|-----------|--|--------------------|
|           | Scheduled<br>Caste                                       | Scheduled<br>Tribe |
| Officers  | Not applicable as the promotions are on All India basis. |                    |
| Clerks    | 3  | 19                 |
| Sub-staff | ...  | 11                 |

#### Facilities to short stay travellers at Metropolitan Cities

3311. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is on the verge of making a major break-through in tourism;

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take or have already taken to achieve the target of one million foreign tourists this year; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take or have already taken to provide facilities to short-stay travellers so as to induce them to make return trips to cities like New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) :** (a) and (b). An over-all growth of 15 per cent per annum in foreign tourist arrivals has been targetted during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The measures which have been taken or are being taken to achieve the target of one million foreign tourists this year includes the following :

1. India is not only being promoted as a cultural destination but as a holiday resort which can be visited at any time of the year. Lean period promotions have been undertaken in U. K., Europe and Japan. In Europe the scheme is being marketed under the byeline Affordable India and in Japan a summer tour campaign has been launched.

2. Besides advertising in the print media electronic media such as TV, Radio, Video etc. are also being utilised to capture the consumer market.

3. Promotional seminar are organised at high decision making level.

4. India Evenings are organised for acquainting foreign travel trade for imparting information on India and for motivational purposes.

5. Importance is being given to India as a convention/conference/exhibition destination.

6. Stepping up of inviting media/travel trade people to come to India on Department's Hospitality scheme.

7. Re-assurance campaigns are organised abroad to assure the intending visitors that India is free from any disturbances for travel purposes.

8. Joint participation with Indian travel trade in international fairs and festivals.

9. In USA, the interest generated by the Festival of India celebrations was cashed in by organising promotional Evenings and Seminars. The Department is launching a special campaign with the byeline "Have the Festival of your life—In India it is wonderful".

10. Promotion of tourist charter traffic from Europe to India.

11. Improvement of the infrastructure in the major tourist centres in consultation with and in collaboration with the State Governments,

12. Extending and improving the services of Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot and expanding their capacity.

(c) The Department of Tourism in collaboration with Air India is offering a package tour known as 'India on the House' to all persons travelling on Air India who are destined for a destination beyond the Indian Sub-Continent in any direction. This scheme offers complimentary overnight accommodation at certain selected hotels in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi. This special programme includes complimentary breakfast and one meal and free transport from Airport to the hotel and back together with half-day sight-seeing.

#### Water stadium at Aranmula

3312. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a water stadium at Aranmula in Kerala with World Bank aid; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) :** (a) The Department of Tourism has not received any such proposal from the State Government of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.



[Translation]

**Exemption to small scale Cement factories from payment of Central excise duty**

3313. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan Government and small scale entrepreneurs have requested the Union Government to exempt small scale cement factories from payment of Central excise duty in order to save them from becoming sick; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The small-scale cement factories from Rajasthan had made representations prior to Budget requesting for exemption from excise duty. In this year's Budget, the general small-scale exemption has been extended to cement. As a result, the small-scale cement units will be able to avail of the exemption on their clearances upto Rs. 15 lakhs under the general scheme.

[English]

**Loan by LIC to Kerala for development works**

3314. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Life Insurance Corporation is not giving any loans to Kerala for the development works;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to give instructions to Life Insurance Corporation to continue the disbursement of loans to Kerala as before ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-

DHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). LIC has been advancing loans under the Socially Oriented Sectors to Kerala State Government and other eligible agencies in Kerala every year. However, funds allocated during 1986-87 remained undisbursed due to heavy defaults in repayment of principal and payment of interest pertaining to loans advanced during the past years, which impede recycling of funds by LIC. As a result of discussions between the officials of the State Government and the LIC in Trivandrum on 24/25th July, 1986, it was agreed that arrears will be cleared in 3 half-yearly instalments commencing from 15.8.1986 and the LIC will consider releasing of funds for the year 1986-87 subject to the eligibility criteria on receipt of the first instalment of arrears.

**India's exports vis-a-vis world exports**

3315. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been continuous decline in India's share in world exports;

(b) if so, the reasons for the decline; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) India's percentage share in World exports from 1980 onwards is as under :

| Colendar Year | Percentage share in world exports |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1980          | 0.42                              |
| 1981          | 0.42                              |
| 1982          | 0.48                              |
| 1983          | 0.48                              |
| 1984          | 0.46                              |
| 1985          | 0.46                              |

Note : Percentage share calculated on the basis of data available in United Nations Statistical year Book 1979-80, U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, May 1986; and GATT estimates of world exports for 1985.

(b) The factors influencing foreign trade include the slowing down of some of the major economies of the world, protectionist barriers faced by India's exports in many developed countries, depressed state of commodity markets, inadequate surpluses or supply of goods matching the export demand, the cost structure of industry and inadequacies of infrastructure.

(c) With a view to boost our exports, vigorous promotional measures have been taken during the recent past. These include diversifying our production base, modernising our productive apparatus, strengthening of institutional support, modification and periodic revision of our industrial policies and fiscal incentives to exporters.

#### Activities of foreign chartered fishing vessels

3316. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Customs Department has scrutinised the activities of foreign chartered fishing vessels;

(b) the existing procedure laid down to protect the marine resources of the country;

(c) whether any violations have been detected by the Customs officials in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of such violations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Customs authorities generally keep a watch on the activities of foreign chartered fishing vessels as a part of their anti-smuggling vigil, and rummage such vessels, both on arrival and departure at the ports.

(b) The foreign fishing trawlers allowed to be operated in the Exclusive Economic Zone of India are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. Movements of such vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone are monitored by the Coast Guard. Such vessels are requir-

ed to report to the nearest port once in 45 days. They are not allowed to operate within 12 nautical miles from the sea shore, and are also prohibited from catching preserved species and shrimps. The officials of the Ministry of Agriculture are entrusted with powers to inspect the chartered vessels to ensure compliance of charter terms and conditions.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Cases involving five trawlers, which had sailed off without reporting to the base port for customs clearances in contravention of charter terms and conditions; have come to the notice of the Customs authorities at Madras and Visakhapatnam. During 1984, two trawlers, Lichang I and II chartered by M/s. Tropical Shipping Company Private Limited, Visakhapatnam, and another two Taiwanese trawlers Manta 11 and 12, chartered by M/s. Coastal Trawlers Private Limited Kakinada were involved in this offence. In 1986, one fishing trawler Sanshong No. 232 chartered by M/s. Akama Marines Limited, Visakhapatnam has been involved in this offence. These incidents have been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Agriculture.

#### Action against officials of ITDC for molesting tourist in Hotel Samrat in Delhi

3317. SHRI C MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken against the two officials of the India Tourism Development Corporation who allegedly molested a Soviet tourist in Hotel Samrat in Delhi recently; and

(b) whether Government propose screening the antecedents of all the officials of the said Corporation periodically to weed out officials having undesirable antecedents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Both the officials involved in the matter were handed over to the police and a case has been registered against them. Both of them were also relieved of their duties consequent upon their resignations,

(b) Necessary verification of character and antecedents of ITDC officials is done before their appointment in the Corporation.

#### Communication and other facilities at Tourist Centres

3318. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to develop more facilities in the National Parks to attract more and more domestic and foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effective steps being taken to improve Rail and other transport systems and communication facilities for these tourists centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism has provided tourists' infrastructure in various National Parks including Kanha, Gir, Kaziranga, Jaldapara, Bharatpur and Nandanakanan, in the form of Forest Lodges. Transport facilities for viewing Wild Life have also been made available in a large number of National Parks/Wild Life Sanctuaries.

During the current Five Year Plan, there is allocation of Rs. 300.00 lakhs for the development of infrastructure in various National Parks/Wild Life Sanctuaries. Currently construction of Forest Lodges is in progress in National Parks/Wild Life Sanctuaries at Betla, Manas, Simlipal, Ranthambore, Bandhavgarh and Enjal,

Similar proposals in respect of Madumalai, Sunderbans, Dudhwa and Corbett are under consideration. Transport facilities i.e. mini buses and elephants for viewing Wild Life are also being provided to a number of National Parks/Wild Life Sanctuaries.

(c) Most of the better known National Parks are connected by rail/road systems. The Department of Environment, Forests

and Wild Life has a provision for improvement of communication system by providing wireless network as well as construction of essential roads or improvement of existing roads/culverts within the National Parks.

#### Loans under DRI Scheme

3319. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks at (i) Santrampur, (ii) Baria, (iii) Jhalod, (iv) Dahod and (v) Limkheda of Panchmahals district in Gujarat;

(b) the number of applications received by these banks for grant of loans under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during the past three years;

(c) the number of applications so received and accepted by the banks and the number of applications rejected with reasons; and

(d) whether as per policy laid down 1 per cent of the advances is to be given under DRI scheme and if so, the banks who had given loans to the extent of 1 per cent during the past three years, bank-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that number of branches of Public Sector Banks as on 31.3.1986 at the following centres in Panchmahals District were as under :

| Name of Centre | No. of branches |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Sanirampur     | 2               |
| Baria          | Nil             |
| Jhalod         | 2               |
| Dahod          | 5               |
| Limkheda       | 1               |

(b) and (c). The present data reporting system of the Public Sector Banks do not generate information in the manner asked

for. However, according to Provisional Data available, as at the end of 31st March, 1986 advances outstanding of Public Sector Banks under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme, to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amounted to Rs. 257.12 crores in respect of 22.87 lakhs borrowal accounts at the national level.

(d) In terms of the extant policy, all Public Sector Banks have to ensure that their outstandings under the DRI is atleast 1 per cent of their total outstandings as at the end of the previous year. Provisional Data collected as at the end of December, 1985 indicates that the following Public Sector Banks had achieved the stipulated target under DRI :

1. State Bank of India
2. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur
3. State Bank of Hyderabad
4. State Bank of Indore
5. State Bank of Mysore
6. State Bank of Patiala
7. State Bank of Saurashtra
8. State Bank of Travancore
9. Allahabad Bank
10. Andhra Bank
11. Bank of Baroda
12. Bank of India
13. Canara Bank
14. Central Bank of India
15. Corporation Bank
16. Dena Bank
17. Indian Overseas Bank
18. New Bank of India
19. Punjab National Bank
20. Syndicate Bank
21. Union Bank of India
22. United Bank of India
23. UCO Bank
24. Vijaya Bank

#### Crisis in tea industry in South India

3320. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the crisis in tea industry in the South;

(b) if so, whether any representation was received in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (d). Representations have been received from tea industry in South India about the unremunerative prices at South Indian auction centres. Prices of tea at South Indian auction centres have been depressed mainly on account of subdued buying operations by some of the major importing countries coupled with general decline in international tea prices. Efforts are being made to persuade the major importers of South Indian tea to actively participate in Auction Centre in South India.

#### Trade arrangements of MMTC in Europe

3321. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) proposes to enter into an arrangement with several leading Europe based trading houses for counter trade deals worth about 200 million dollars; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with names of the foreign trading houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). As a part of its normal trading activity, MMTC on a continuous basis negotiates and concludes contracts and agreement with various international trading companies including those from Europe for import of goods from abroad and export of Indian goods.

It will not be in commercial interest of the Corporation to disclose details in this regard.

### Assistance from West Germany

3322. SHRI SHANTARAM POT-DUKHE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Germany has agreed to give developmental assistance to India;

(b) if so, the amount agreed upon; and

(c) the conditions laid down for such assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Federal Republic of Germany has been giving development assistance to India on an annual basis. For 1986 the allocation agreed to is DM 395m (Rs. 225 crores) as Financial Assistance (Soft Loan) and DM 33m (Rs. 18.75 crores) as Technical Assistance Grants. The financial assistance includes DM 150 million for specific projects, an amount that will be matched by an Export Credit of DM 150 million on commercial terms, under mixed financing arrangements.

(c) While the Soft Loan carries an interest rate of 0.75 per cent with repayment spread over 50 years, inclusive of 10 years moratorium, the technical assistance is given cent per cent grant-in-aid.

### Shortage of viscose staple fibre

3323. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether 70 spinning mills have been shut down due to acute shortage of viscose staple fibre coupled with uneconomic prices;

(b) whether this shortage has been created by some of the monopoly houses; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken or purpose to take to ensure continuous and regular availability of viscose staple fibre at reasonable prices to the spinning mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHUR-

SHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. There was a temporary set back in the production of Viscose Staple Fibre due to strike at Nagda Unit of Gwalior Rayons in March, 1986. However, the strike has ended and the Unit has resumed production since May, 1986.

The availability of Regular Viscose Staple Fibre through indigenous production and imports under OGL is reviewed from time to time.

Non-clearance to Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Kakinada (A. P.) by IDBI

3324. SHRI GOPALA KRISHNA THOTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Development Bank of India has not so far given its clearance to the Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay ?

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

(b) The Industrial Development Bank of India has reported that Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Kakinada has not so far obtained Government approval for foreign technical collaboration and international competitive bids for the import of major plant and machinery.

[Translation]

News item captioned "America will send back 141 Indians"

3326. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :  
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA  
MURTY :  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK :  
SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "America 141 Bhartiyaon Ko Wapas Bhejega" (America will send back 141 Indians) published in the 'Navbharat Times' of 18 July, 1986;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any proposal from U.S. Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government are aware that many Indian nationals involved in smuggling illegal aliens into USA, in association with some citizens of USA, Canada and Kenya, may be deported to India by the US Government.

[English]

**Increase in loan amount under  
Gramodaya Scheme**

3327. SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA  
RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the loan amount under the Gramodaya Scheme has been increased from Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-; and

(b) if so, the time by which the loans are expected to be distributed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-  
DHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir, Presum-  
ably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the  
Scheme for providing Self-Employment to  
the Educated Unemployed Youths, which  
was introduced in the year 1983-84.

(b) Does not arise.

**Export of wheat at a lower price**

3328. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will  
the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether India is exporting wheat at  
Rs. 1.25 per kilo whereas the minimum  
price of wheat in India is Rs. 2 per kilo, and  
the purchase price by Food Corporation of  
India is Rs. 1.62 per kilo; and

(b) whether it is a devaluation of Indian  
rupee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI  
BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Wheat is being  
exported at prevailing international prices.

(b) No, Sir.

**Bank loans for Nursing Homes and  
Private Hospitals**

3329. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will  
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether the Nursing Homes and Pri-  
vate Hospitals are included in the list of  
Industries for getting the bank loans under  
Differential Rate of Interest scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-  
DHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Nursing  
Homes and Private Hospitals are not eligible  
for bank finance at 4 per cent per annum  
interest under the Differential Rate of Interest  
Scheme (DRI) as the Scheme is specifically  
formulated for assisting the weakest of the  
weaker sections of the society for undertaking  
productive ventures with the assistance of  
bank finance.

**Opening of offices of consultancy  
services abroad**

3330. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to boost consultancy exports;

(b) if so, the names of countries where offices are to be opened for the purpose; and

(c) how far it will promote India's exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). With a view to providing support to export of consultancy services, it has been decided to :

- (i) grant project assistance to the tune of 10 per cent of the net foreign exchange earnings from the service portion in respect of export of consultancy services;
- (ii) grant Market Development Assistance for reimbursement of cost of bids for consultancy services on a graduated scale for overseas markets;
- (iii) grant enhanced rates of assistance on a graduated scale to consultancy organisations on approved recurring expenditure incurred for opening and operating overseas offices.

The above measures are in the nature of incentives and the consultancy organisations are free to open overseas offices after obtaining necessary clearances.

The measures referred to above would provide a positive boost to exports of consultancy services. However, it is not possible to quantify their impact.

#### Export of cotton

3331. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) number of bales of cotton exported this year and at what profit;

(b) whether Indian cotton exporters find it difficult to complete in the world market;

(c) whether Government would consider putting such exports under cash compensatory scheme; and

(d) the other measures envisaged to increase the quantity of exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) A quantity of 5,25,123 bales was registered for export upto 18.7.1986, while a quantity of 4,50,721 bales has been shipped. The Government have no information on profits made in these transactions.

(b) The Indian Cotton exporters have been finding it difficult to export cotton during the current cotton season mainly due to bumper crop all over the world especially in Pakistan, China and USA.

(c) There is no proposal to bring cotton exports under cash compensatory scheme.

(d) Government have removed the minimum export price on long staple cotton and are taking steps for evolving long term policy on export of cotton.

#### Fire in cotton godowns

3332. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) number of cotton godowns—private, cooperative or belonging to Cotton Corporation of India, destroyed in fire; and

(b) the places and total loss suffered, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Six Godowns hired by Cotton Corporation of India, one belonging to Central Warehousing Corporation 4 Private Godowns and one belonging to a Cooperative, have been destroyed in fire. Government have no information in respect of Co-operatives and Private parties.

(b) The places and the total loss suffered in each of these incidents are as follows :—

| Place  | Loss Estimated<br>(in Rs. Crores) |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Central Warehousing Corpn.<br>Godown at Ganapavaram<br>(Andhra Pradesh)       | 1.48                              |
| 2. Godown of M/s. Satyasai<br>Industries, Paricherla,<br>Guntur (Andhra Pradesh) | 1.10                              |
| 3. Tungabhadra Ginning Factory<br>Bellary (Karnataka).                           | 1.32                              |
| 4. Mallavarapan and Co.,<br>Tadikonda (Andhra Pradesh)                           | 0.11                              |
| 5. Seshadri Ginning and Pressing<br>Factory, Pulladigunta<br>(Andhra Pradesh).   | 0.77                              |
| 6. Cargo Mills Coop. Ginning<br>Mills, Phulbari, Meghalaya.                      | 0.07                              |
| Total :  | 4.85                              |

#### Outstanding excise duty

3333. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies which are having outstanding central excise duty of over Rs. 5 crores, stating the amount outstanding against each company at the end of March, 1984, 1985 and 1986;

(b) the comparative amount of Central Excise dues recovered from these companies during the last three years, year-wise, and the reasons for the non-recovery of the entire dues;

(c) whether in view of the continuous default in the payment of central excise dues by these companies Government propose to black list these firms and to impose restrictions in the matter of issuing licences, issuance of shares foreign currency loans etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

As regards reasons for the non-recovery of entire dues, many of the demands are pending because of stay orders passed by Courts of Law and quasi-judicial authorities. Recovery of arrears of central excise duty is an ongoing function and such measures, administrative, legal and others, aimed at realising the arrears as are considered necessary from time to time continue to be taken.

(c) and (d). Government take into account the overall performance of companies including their tax performance while considering proposal for clearance. Approval of applications for shares, allotment of foreign exchange, etc. is given taking into consideration the existing guidelines and various other relevant factors.

#### Plan to develop Sibsagar as tourist centre

3334. SHRI PRAG CHALIHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to develop Sibsagar in Upper Assam as a tourist centre considering the unique historical importance of the place and potentialities for developing tourism in the area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). The Government of Assam have sought the assistance of the Department of Tourism for construction of a Dharamsala at Sibsagar. The proposal has been approved on principle. However, the State Government is still to identify a suitable piece of land and intimate it to the Central Government. No other proposal has been received for Sibsagar.



**Illegal melting of coins**

3335. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large volume of small coins in circulation at present is being illegally melted;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prevent such activity;

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce steel coins;

(d) whether it is a fact that small coins of denomination of 5 and 10 paise are being withdraw; and

(e) if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). There have been reports about hoarding and melting of coins. The State Government and Union Territories who were recently addressed in the matter have indicated that no cases of melting have been detected. Melting of coins and hoarding of coins for the purpose of melting are cognisable offences under the Small Coins (Offences) Act, 1971. The attention of the State Governments and the Union Territories has again been drawn to the provisions of the said Act, and they have been requested to take immediate action, whenever any violence is detected.

(c) Yes Sir, it has been decided to introduce ferritic stainless steel coins in the denominations of 10 paise, 25 paise and 50 paise.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Ban on Urban Cooperative Banks in conducting chit fund business**

3336. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any ban on the urban cooperative banks in conducting chit fund business;

(b) whether Government have received any representation against this ban; and

(c) if so, decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). In terms of Section 86 of the Chit Funds Act, 1982, no bank shall commerce or carry on chit business after the commencement of the Act. However, in terms of Section 87 of the Act, with the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), State Governments can grant exemption from the application of all or any of the provisions of the Act in regard to any person or class of persons. A request for exempting Urban Co-operative Banks from the purview of Section 86 of the Chit Funds Act, 1982 has been received by the RBI, from the Government of Kerala. RBI had, examined the matter in detail and were of the view that granting of exemption to this segment of banks alone to engage in chit fund business would be contrary to the banking policy.

**Expansion of spindlages**

3337. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received by Government from textile units for expansion of spindlages during 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(b) the decisions taken thereon ?

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.

**Export of non-basmati rice**

3338. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) The quantity of non-basmati rice exported during 1985;

(b) the countries to which this rice has been exported and the total value thereof; and

(c) the plan of export for the year 1987-88 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :** (a) and (b). Export of non-basmati rice was not permitted during 1985.

(c) Government has decided to allow export of a limited quantity of non-basmati rice during 1986-87. Export policy for 1987-88 will be decided taking into account the production prospects and assessment of likely surpluses available for export.

**Decreasing exports to sterling dollar countries**

**3339. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that though the variety of items of India's export is increasing and Indian goods are flowing into new markets, growth of exports in sterling and dollar area countries has been slack;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the factors influencing India's foreign trade ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :** (a) India's exports to West Europe, USA and Canada have increased in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The factors influencing India's foreign trade include slowing down in some of the major economies of the world, protectionist barriers faced by India's exports in many developed countries, depressed state of commodity markets, inadequate surplus or supply of goods matching the export demand, the cost structure of the industry, and inadequacies of infrastructure.

**Production of Spice**

**3340. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of some major spices in the country like cardamom, pepper, ginger, turmeric, chillies and saffron for the past three years, State-wise;

(b) the exports of these spices, State-wise;

(c) the amount spent on R and D, State-wise on each of the above six items; and

(d) the precise results in increasing productions of each of these commodities ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :** (a) A statement is given below (Statement-I).

(b) State-wise statistics of India's exports are not compiled. However, export statistics on all India basis are given in another statement given below (Statement-II).

(c) Another statement is given below (Statement-III).

(d) While it is not possible to quantify the increased production as a direct result of research and development in productivity, and the quality of spices.

## Statement

Production in '000' tonnes

| State               | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| <i>Cardamom</i>     |         |         |         |
| Karnataka           | 1.7     | 1.8     | 1.8     |
| Kerala              | 1.9     | 2.0     | 2.0     |
| Sikkim              | 3.5     | 4.0     | 3.8     |
| Tamil Nadu          | 0.5     | 0.5     | 0.5     |
| West Bengal         | ...     | 0.6     | 0.6     |
| All-India           | 7.6     | 8.9     | 8.7     |
| <i>Black pepper</i> |         |         |         |
| Karnataka           | 0.7     | 0.7     | 0.6     |
| Kerala              | 25.7    | 21.7    | 19.4    |
| Tamil Nadu          | 0.2     | 0.3     | 0.6     |
| All-India           | 26.6    | 22.7    | 20.6    |
| <i>Ginger</i>       |         |         |         |
| Andhra Pradesh      | 4.7     | 7.9     | 5.3     |
| Himachal Pradesh    | 0.5     | 0.7     | 1.0     |
| Kerala              | 32.7    | 36.7    | 34.4    |
| Madhya Pradesh      | 2.4     | 3.4     | 3.3     |
| Meghalaya           | 24.1    | 27.8    | 28.6    |
| Orissa              | 5.4     | 12.7    | 12.8    |
| Rajasthan           | 0.2     | 0.2     | 0.7     |
| Sikkim              | 5.9     | 8.6     | 8.7     |
| West Bengal         | 5.0     | 5.6     | 5.9     |
| Karnataka           | 3.1     | 3.0     | 3.4     |
| Uttar Pradesh       | 3.8     | 3.5     | 4.3     |
| Mizoram             | 1.3     | 5.4     | 8.0     |
| Others              | 5.1     | 5.8     | 6.5     |
| All India           | 94.2    | 121.3   | 122.9   |

| State                  | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b><i>Turmeric</i></b> |         |         |         |
| Andhra Pradesh         | 71.0    | 80.1    | 79.6    |
| Assam                  | 5.0     | 5.3     | 5.3     |
| Maharashtra            | 13.2    | 12.5    | 12.9    |
| Orissa                 | 22.2    | 35.4    | 41.0    |
| Tamil Nadu             | 35.9    | 47.6    | 69.8    |
| West Bengal            | ...     | 6.9     | 7.8     |
| Bihar                  | 7.0     | 5.3     | 7.3     |
| Karnataka              | 8.5     | 8.2     | 8.9     |
| Madhya Pradesh         | 0.4     | 0.4     | 0.4     |
| Others                 | 9.9     | 10.8    | 10.8    |
| All-India              | 173.1   | 212.5   | 243.8   |
| <b><i>Chillies</i></b> |         |         |         |
| Andhra Pradesh         | 191.6   | 179.4   | 231.5   |
| Assam                  | 5.7     | 5.5     | 6.7     |
| Bihar                  | 15.4    | 15.3    | 12.4    |
| Gujarat                | 13.1    | 14.6    | 14.0    |
| Haryana                | 9.6     | 9.3     | 8.2     |
| Karnataka              | 48.4    | 50.7    | 43.7    |
| Madhya Pradesh         | 15.3    | 17.0    | 14.6    |
| Maharashtra            | 71.9    | 69.8    | 70.3    |
| Orissa                 | 38.6    | 64.0    | 72.9    |
| Punjab                 | 10.2    | 9.9     | 4.8     |
| Rajasthan              | 24.0    | 32.3    | 30.1    |
| Tamil Nadu             | 46.0    | 44.7    | 42.5    |
| Uttar Pradesh          | 20.8    | 17.8    | 16.0    |
| West Bengal            | 17.8    | 26.5    | 28.5    |
| Others                 | 10.5    | 9.7     | 9.1     |
| All-India              | 538.9   | 566.5   | 605.4   |
| <b><i>Saffron</i></b>  |         |         |         |

Production data for Saffron are not separately compiled.

## Statement-II

Qty. M. Tonnes

Value : Rs. Lakhs

| Commodities | 1983-84 |        | 1984-85 |        | 1985-86                 |         |
|-------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------------|---------|
|             | Qty.    | Value  | Qty.    | Value  | (Upto Feb. '86)<br>Qty. | Value   |
| Pepper      | 25787.3 | 4134.7 | 25426.5 | 6051.4 | 26093.3                 | 11766.6 |
| Cardamom    | 258.1   | 544.2  | 2383.3  | 6480.5 | 2871.0                  | 4752.9  |
| Chillies    | 10610.5 | 878.3  | 8159.7  | 966.6  | 934.8                   | 1182.6  |
| Ginger      | 4629.0  | 1190.2 | 7328.9  | 1872.8 | 5562.6                  | 946.8   |
| Turmeric    | 10891.9 | 1105.5 | 12922.9 | 1715.7 | 7103.7                  | 980.1   |
| Saffron     | 0.6     | 2.3    | 0.3     | 1.2    | 0.1                     | 0.42    |

## Statement-III

| State            | Amount spent on research<br>Crop | 1983-84  | 1984-85  | In Rs.                                 |
|------------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------|--|
|                  |                                  |          |          | 1985-86                                |
| Kerala           | Cardamom                         | 62,400   | 1,08,100 | 11,000                                 |
| Kerala           | Pepper                           | 1,04,900 | 1,07,900 | 87,750                                 |
| Kerala           | Ginger & Turmeric                | 48,300   | 66,800   | 58,500                                 |
| Kerala           | All Spices at CPCRI, Calicut     |          |          | Rs. 119.39<br>lakhs for the<br>VI Plan |
| Karnataka        | Cardamom                         | 1,44,200 | 83,900   | 89,000 (5 years)                       |
|                  | Pepper                           | 34,000   | ...      | ...                                    |
| Tamil Nadu       | Cardamom                         | 40,700   | 76,600   | 56,200                                 |
| Andhra Pradesh   | Pepper                           | 69,200   | 57,100   | 33,000                                 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Ginger & Turmeric                | 65,500   | 78,000   | 66,700                                 |
| Orissa           | Ginger & Turmeric                | 77,200   | 1,36,500 | 15,000                                 |

State-wise statistics of expenditure on research on chillies are not compiled.

**Review of schemes for promoting NRI investment**

**3342. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :**  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the schemes for promoting Non-resident Indian investment in India;

(b) if so, when and the main conclusions reached after the review; and

(c) the remedial steps taken for improving the working of these schemes ?

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

(b) and (c). Government have reviewed, the working of the Non-Resident Indians Investments Schemes quite recently and came to the conclusion that investment facilities under the NRI Investment Scheme are adequate and satisfactory, and that the main attention should now be directed towards further improvement in procedures for facilitating speedier and smoother clearance and implementation of proposals.

**Indian Overseas Bank branches in Delhi**

**3343. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:**  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of branches of Indian Overseas Bank in Delhi region;

(b) the total number of Branch Managers in the said bank in Delhi region; and

(c) the number of Branch Managers out of them belonging to Scheduled Caste/Tribe ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) to (c). Indian Overseas Bank (IOB) has reported that it has 41 branches and therefore 41 posts of Branch Managers in the Delhi Region comprising the Union Territory of Delhi and the States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. IOB has reported that none of the Branch

Managers presently posted in the Delhi Region belong to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.

**Applicability of reservation orders for SC/ST to Nationalised Banks**

**3344. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:**  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the directives of Government contained in 'Brochure on reservation for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Services' issued by Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms are not applicable to banks unless specific orders are issued by the Banking Department;

(b) if so, whether there are any directives contained in the brochure which have not been specifically issued to nationalised banks and the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not issuing a general order making the brochure applicable to banks ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) to (c). All the directives contained in the brochure issued by the then Ministry of Home Affairs and as amended from time to time, are applicable, in spirit, to the public sector banks also. However, a general order, making the brochure applicable to public sector banks cannot be issued as there are several differences in the categorisation of posts and in the methods of recruitment/promotion etc. The instructions regarding reservations are extended to public sector banks/financial institutions keeping in view their specific requirements.

**Retention of foreign exchange by exporters**

**3345. DR. B. L. SHAILESH :**  
**SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering proposal to allow Indian exporters to

retain part of their foreign earnings as a measure to boost export;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this proposals; and

(c) the manner in which the retained earnings will be allowed to be utilised ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :** (a) A proposal to allow Indian exporters to retain part of their foreign exchange was considered but it could not be accepted.

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

#### Undertaking of public issues by companies

3346. **DR. B. L. SHAIKESH :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of his Ministry to permit investment and finance companies to underwrite public issues made by the Companies;

(b) whether any stipulations are laid down in this proposal, if so, what; and

(c) the reaction of the Stock Exchanges in the country thereto ?

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

(b) Government have asked for the views of the stock exchanges in regard to the proposal of permitting investment/finance companies to underwrite public issues of capital made by companies subject to the following safeguards/norms :

(i) Such companies shall be listed on one or more recognised stock exchanges and shall have a paid up equity capital and net worth of at least Rs. 2 crores and Rs. 3 crores respectively.

(ii) Underwriting by such companies in the aggregate shall not exceed 50

per cent of the total issues underwritten of a company and underwriting by any one company shall not exceed 5 per cent of the total issue underwritten of the company.

(iii) The total expense of such companies due to underwriting shall be within such limit as the stock exchanges may fix from time to time.

(iv) The companies must have been in existence for atleast 5 years and should have made profits in the last 3 years.

(c) The views of all the Stock Exchanges in the country are yet to be received.

#### Import of edible oil

3347. **DR. B. L. SHAIKESH :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether edible oils, including industrial sunflower oil, palm kernal oil and palm acid oil, valued at crores of rupees have been held up at Kandla port and more of these commodities are expected shortly;

(b) whether these items are canalised through the State Trading Corporation and cannot be imported by private traders;

(c) if so, whether any investigation had been ordered as to how the import had been done by the private traders;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) if not how it is proposed to meet the situation; and

(f) which are the parties involved; the c. i. f. value of their imports and the country of import and how the deal had been financed ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Kandla Customs have reported that clearance of industrial Degummed Soyabean Oil (in edible), Palm Kernel Oil and Palm

Acid Oil imported against Additional Licence by certain Export Houses have been held up because the aforesaid items are canalised for import under the Import and Export Policy, April, 1985 — March, 1988 (Vol. I).

(c) to (e). The Kandla Customs have

initiated Adjudication proceedings in these cases.

(f) The information as reported by Kandla Customs is given in the statement below.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of the party                    | Item of import                        | Quantity/Declared CIF Value  |
|---------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.      | M/s. M. R. Bhansali & Co.,<br>Bombay | Industrial Degum-<br>med Soyabean Oil | 125 MT Rs. 6,03,715.17       |
| 2.      | M/s. Vijaykumar and Co.,<br>Bombay   | —do—                                  | 4375 MT Rs. 2,11,30,030      |
| 3.      | M/s. Rajnikant Bros.,<br>Bombay      | Industrial Crude<br>Palm Kernel Oil   | 999.689 MT Rs. 33,42,613.40  |
| 4.      | M/s. M. R. Bansali & Co.,<br>Bombay  | Crude Palm Kernel<br>Oil              | 508.79 MT Rs. 15,24,803.82   |
| 5.      | M/s. Rajnikant Bros.,<br>Bombay      | Palm Acid Oil                         | 1757.97 MT Rs. 35,91,579.01  |
| 6.      | M/s. M. R. Bhansali & Co.,<br>Bombay | Crude Palm<br>Stearin                 | 1946.475 MT Rs. 53,89,864.39 |
| 7.      | M/s. B. Arunkumar & Co.,<br>Bombay   | Palm Patty Acid<br>Distillate         | 46.725 MT Rs. 9,84,222.89    |
| 8.      | M/s. Rajnikant Bros.<br>Bombay       | Industrial Palm<br>Stearin            | 499.617 MT Rs. 14,62,984.20  |
| 9.      | M/s. Shrenuj & Co.,<br>Bombay        | Industrial Palm<br>Stearin            | 999.215 MT Rs. 29,25,912.70  |
| 10.     | M/s. B. Vijaykumar & Co.,<br>Bombay  | Palm Acid Oil                         | 1994.191 MT Rs. 41,44,099.00 |

Target of export of chemicals and allied products

3348. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed for export of chemicals and allied products during the current financial year;

(b) whether there has been a shortfall in the targets fixed for the last year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) The target fixed for export of chemicals and allied products during the current financial year is Rs. 1003 crores.



(b) According to the provisional figures from the concerned Export Promotion Councils, exports are expected to be in line with the target.

(c) Does not arise.

**Exaggerated demand for rubber  
by users**

3349. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the rubber users often place exaggerated demand before Government and compel it to import more in order that the domestic price of natural rubber falls;

(b) if so, whether Government have got any machinery to assess the actual demand;

(c) action proposed to be taken against companies who having placed a demand for higher quantity, refuse to take it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). Demand and Supply position in respect of natural rubber is reviewed from time to time by the Ministry of Commerce in consultation with the Department of Industrial Development, DGTD, Rubber Board and STC and imports are arranged accordingly.

(c) and (d). There is a provision for forfeiture of earnest money deposit/bank guarantee in case of non-lifting by the allottees. However, the allottees have been lifting the allotted quantities of rubber as per the terms of allotment issued by the STC.

**Production and export of marine  
products**

3350. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to locate more markets for the export of marine products;

(b) the names of other countries which are exporting their marine products; and

(c) the steps being taken so increase the production of marine products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Steps taken by the Government to locate more markets for the export of marine products include market survey, sending study teams/delegations and participation in specialised fairs abroad, financial assistance to exporters for air freighting samples to new market or new products and publicity campaign.

(b) Other major countries exporting marine products are Canada, USA, Norway, Denmark, Japan, Korea Republic, Thailand, Iceland, The Netherlands, Mexico, Chile, Australisa, Spain, China, USSR, U.K. FRG, France, and Newzealand.

(c) Steps taken to increase export production of marine products include production of cultured shrimps, encouragement of production of value-added items like IQF, setting up of prawn Hatcheries and measures for exploitation of deep sea fishery resources.

**Development of tourist projects in  
Orissa**

3351. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to develop certain projects in Orissa to bring the State on the international tourist map;

(b) if so, the details of projects which have been approved;

(c) the steps being taken to implement the scheme;

(d) whether it is a fact that the development of these projects is very slow and the funds allocated for the purpose are also very less;

(e) whether Government of Orissa has requested the Centre to allocate more funds to implement the projects in Orissa; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(f) if so, the details of the funds allocated for the year 1986-87?

(b) and (c). The Central Department of Tourism have approved the following projects for central assistance in the State of Orissa in the 6th Plan and first year of 7th Plan :

(Rupees in lakhs)

|   | Year                 | Sanctioned Amount | Released Amount |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Preparation of Master Plan of Lalitgiri-Udaygiri-Ratnagiri   | 1981-82              | 4.00              | 3.20            |
| 2. Forest Lodge at Similipal  | 1983-84  <br>1985-86 | 36.76             | 10.80<br>16.00  |
| 3. Lion Safari Park, Nandankanan  | 1982-83              | 21.30             | 19.23           |
| 4. Boats for Chilka Lake  | 1982-84              | 2.00              | 1.80            |
| 5. Master Plan for Chilka Lake  | 1984-85              | 8.25              | 2.00            |
| 6. Construction of toilet block near Sun Temple, Konark   | 1983-84              | 3.49              | 2.61            |
| 7. Floodlighting of Khandagiri & Udaygiri   | 1984-85              | 8.10              | 7.29            |
| 8. Fairs & Festivals Chilka Lake Race   | 1983-84              | 2.14              | 2.14            |
| 9. Cruise Boat for Chilka Lake  | 1985-86              | 3.94              | 1.97            |
| 10. Fibre Glass Boats for Nandankanan Zoological Park   | 1985-86              | 1.50              | 1.35            |
| 11. Provision of transport at Similipal   | 1985-86              | 4.04              | 3.64            |
| 12. Provision of toilets and drinking water facilities at Bhubaneswar & Konark through Archaeological Survey of India | 1985-86              | 3.00              | 2.00            |

Monitoring Cells are being set up at State level to ensure timely implementation of the projects.

(d), (e) and (f). Efforts are being made to complete these ongoing projects during

the year 1986-87. The allocation of funds in the Central Sector for development of tourism is not made on State-wise basis but on inter-se priority and subject to availability of funds.

**Racket in smuggling foreign goods**

**3352. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some organised smugglers send their representatives to Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand for bringing foreign goods which are sold in local markets;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to counteract such organised racket in smuggling;

(c) whether Government have at any stage investigated the source through which these smugglers raise money abroad for such heavy purchases and when apprehended on arrival in India pay such heavy penalties;

(d) whether there is any nexus between the Customs staff at the Airport and these smugglers for the clearance of such contraband surreptitiously;

(e) if so, the steps being taken to stop this; and

(f) whether Government would consider referring to Income Tax authorities for investigation cases of payment of heavy penalties by these smugglers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Reports received by the Government and seizures made indicate that Hongkong, Singapore and Thailand are the countries favoured by the tourists of Indian origin for the purpose of making purchases of consumer goods of foreign origin for importation into India. A few instances have been noticed wherein the tourists act as carriers of smugglers to bring consumer goods in trade quantities into India for local sale. Consumer goods brought in trade quantities are outrightly confiscated to Government. Goods which are not declared are also confiscated and persons concerned are severely dealt with both departmentally and through prosecution in Court of Law.

(c) and (f). Smugglers have diverse means to finance their smuggling activities from abroad. As and when concrete evidence regarding such illegal activities comes to the notice, appropriate action is taken against them under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. As regards the heavy expenditure incurred by them for payment of duty/penalty imposed by the Customs authorities, intimation regarding such payments of and above Rs. 25,000 is sent to the Income-tax authorities for appropriate necessary action.

There exists a system of close co-ordination between the various Enforcement Agencies under the Department of Revenue, including Income-tax authorities, for regular exchange of information/intelligence which are of mutual concern/interest.

(d) and (e). There is no general connivance between the customs staff posted at the airports and the persons indulging in the smuggling activities. However, as and when any specific case is noticed, appropriate action is taken against the officers as well as smugglers found involved in such activities.

**Appointment of Ombudsman in GIC and LIC**

**3353. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the appointment of an Ombudsman to adjudicate on certain personal insurance disputes is under consideration of the General Insurance Corporation;

(b) whether Government would consider the appointment of such an Ombudsman for the Life Insurance Corporation of India also where time-consuming and complicated procedures are followed and enquiries made before settling payment of insurance claims; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-

**DHANA POOJARY**) : (a) to (c). The Government is seized of the matter and the question of feasibility or otherwise of setting up of an Insurance Ombudsman Bureau has been referred to LIC and GIC for their views/comments.

#### Modernisation of Jute Industry

**3354. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL** : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the jute industry is not paying adequate attention to modernisation, quality control, research and development;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to tame this languishing industry;

(c) whether the Central Left Trade Unions in West Bengal have demanded a complete ban on import of raw materials for the manufacture of synthetic bags as one of the measures to save the Bengal jute industry; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN)** : (a) and (b). There is an imperative need for modernisation of Jute industry for achieving cost reduction and increasing competitiveness. Although a soft loan scheme for modernisation of Jute industry has been in operation for several years, the response from the Jute industry has not been encouraging. However, these mills who had availed of the modernisation programme have improved the performance considerably. The needs for quality control and research and development are also looked after in coordination with various agencies like Indian Jute Industries Research Association.

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

#### Statement

We have been receiving representations about ban on import of raw materials for

manufacture of synthetic bags. But it is felt that there is a need for taking a coordinated view about development of jute and synthetic bags sectors. It is a fact that jute industry is facing stiff competition from synthetic substitutes. The Government has been taking corrective measures from time to time to safeguard the interests of jute industry. The measures taken include :

- (i) Purchase of jute goods by Government (DGS&D) from jute industry on cost plus basis;
- (ii) In the present Union budget, excise duty has been imposed on HDPE/PP tapes and import duty on granules has also been marginally increased;
- (iii) Persuading other user Departments to encourage use of more jute bags instead of synthetic substitutes for packing fertilizers and compulsory use of 100 per cent new jute bags by cement industry;
- (iv) Providing higher cash compensatory support for export of jute goods;
- (v) Introducing a Scheme of buffer stocking of raw jute so as to ensure availability of jute to mills at reasonable prices;
- (vi) Improving the competitiveness of jute goods vis-a-vis synthetic substitutes through R&D measures.

#### Loss of foreign exchange by undercutting tea export

**3355. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether undercutting by Lipton in tea exports to Iran has resulted in a loss of foreign exchange worth a few crores of rupees to India;

(b) whether the Iranian team concluded contracts for imports of tea with some other tea companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent such malpractices by tea companies resulting in huge loss of foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (d). At the invitation of Tea Board a delegation from Iran visited India during June-July 1986. During their visit the delegation met various exporters and held direct negotiations with them for purchase of bulk and packet tea.

Under the provisions of Tea (Regulation of Export Licensing) Order 1984 contracts for export of bulk tea are required to be registered with Tea Board within 11 days from date of such contracts. For packet teas exporters are required to obtain shipment licences from the Tea Board. No request has so far been received from Lipton India Ltd. for registration of contracts under the provisions of Tea (Regulation of Export Licensing) Order 1984 or for shipment licences for export of packet tea. M/s. Hindustan Tea Exporters, Anup India Ltd., M. M. K. Shrazi and Co. and Shah Enterprises have, however, approached Tea Board for registration of their contracts for export of tea to Iran. Total quantity involved is 1300 tonnes at an average price of Rs. 28.50 per kg.

There is, at present, no minimum export price on tea.

[Translation]

**Assistance under Self-Employment Scheme by Banks at Gazipur (U.P.)**

3356. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases under Self-employment Scheme for grant of assistance to educated unemployed persons sent to nationalised banks by the District Industries Centre at Ghazipur district in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the break-up of cases, bank-wise;

(c) the number of cases in which assistance has been granted by nationalised banks

as also the number of cases in which assistance has not been granted by these banks; and

(d) the reasons for not giving assistance to the remaining persons when their cases had been recommended by District Industries Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The present data reporting system from banks does not generate information in the manner asked for. However, as per the information received from the Office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) in the Ministry of Industry, during the year 1983-84, out of the 751 applications recommended to the banks by District Industries Centre (DIG), Ghazipur the banks sanctioned 678 cases involving an amount of Rs. 117.65 lakhs. During the year 1984-85 as against 1113 applications recommended to banks by DICs, 733 applications were sanctioned by the banks involving an amount of Rs. 143.94 lakhs. For the year 1985-86 out of the 588 applications recommended by the DICs to the banks, 472 applications were sanctioned by the banks involving an amount of Rs. 88.75 lakhs.

(d) In terms of the revised procedure, the District Industries Centres have been asked not to recommend more than 10 per cent of the applications over and above the targets fixed for the banks for sanction under the Scheme. The main reasons for not sanctioning the loans generally are the non-eligibility of the applicants as per the guidelines of the Scheme, the project not being economically viable, the borrowers not coming forward to implement the project recommended by the DICs. etc.

**Financial assistance to weavers of Janata Dhoti/Sarees**

3357. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by Union Government under various schemes to Uttar Pradesh during the last three years for providing assistance to

weavers engaged in manufacturing Janata Dhoti/Sarees in the State;

(b) how this amount of financial assistance has been utilised by Uttar Pradesh Government;

(c) whether any other assistance, besides financial assistance, has been provided to the weavers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The Handloom weavers covered by cooperative societies and State handloom development corporations are given financial assistance under various schemes, which are as follows :

- (i) Share capital assistance to primary cooperative societies and apex co-operative societies.
- (ii) Assistance for modernisation of looms.
- (iii) Managerial subsidy to primary weavers cooperative societies.
- (iv) Share capital assistance to State handlooms development corporations.

Since this assistance is given to all weavers covered under these two sectors, namely cooperatives and corporations, it is not possible to estimate the funds flowing to weavers engaged in manufacturing janata dhoties and sarees. However, the states are entitled to subsidy on production of janata cloth at Rs. 2/-per square metre. The amount of subsidy paid to Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is as follows :

| Year    | (Rs. in crores)<br>Amount of subsidy<br>Paid |
|---------|--|
| 1983-84 | 12.51  |
| 1984-85 | 18.78  |
| 1985-86 | 19.59  |

(b) The financial assistance under various schemes, which is matched by the State Governments except in the cases of janata subsidy, is utilised by all States including Uttar Pradesh for the implementation of the concerned schemes.

(c) and (d). Besides financial assistance, better designs and training facilities are made available to the weavers through the Weavers Service Centres.

[English]

Handloom weavers in West Bengal not getting yarn at reasonable rate

3358. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the handloom weavers of West Bengal are not getting the yarn at reasonable rate like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh with the result that the cost price of production is uncompetitive in the market; and

(b) if so, whether any effective measure in tune with the textile policy will be considered for West Bengal weavers to enable them to get yarn at uniform rate like in other States in India;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) West Bengal is not self-sufficient in the production of yarn and for supply of yarn to handloom weavers it has to depend mainly on mills situated in Western and Southern India. The yarn prices in West Bengal are, therefore, slightly higher than the prices prevailing in Western and Southern States.

(b) According to information supplied by Government of West Bengal, the State Government has decided to set up two new spinning mills at Bankura and Midnapore to augment production of hank yarn. Moreover, the capacity of West Bengal Cooperative spinning mills has been increased substantially and a new mill has been set up in

West Dinajpur to produce 100 per cent hank yarn. The Handloom weavers Apex Society and the State Handloom Development Corporation have also started procuring yarn from the National Handloom Development Corporation for supply to handloom weavers.

**Clearance of arrears of dues by institution of Commissioners of Income Tax (Recovery)**

3359. DR. A. K. PATEL :  
SHRI G. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the outcome of the institution of Commissioners of Income Tax (Recovery) during last three years of functioning in clearing the arrears specially of cases of long term dues, has been sharply criticised in the audit report of Comptroller and Auditor General for 1984-85;

(b) the targets planned for recovery and the actual progress made; and

(c) the effective steps taken to clear the arrears in view of the audit objections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) There has been some criticism of the functioning of the institution of Recovery Commissioners in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1984-85. It may, however, not be correct to say that the performance of the institution of Recovery Commissioners was of no consequence in the context of :—

(i) Increase in each collection from Rs. 12.28 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 34.44 crores in 1984-85 (150 per cent increase).

(ii) Increase in the disposal of recovery certificates from 189807 in 1981-82 to 435791 in 1984-85 (130 per cent increase).

(iii) Increase in reduction/collection of arrears from Rs. 222.39 crores in

1981-82 to Rs. 389.14 crores in 1984-85 (Increase of 75 per cent).

(iv) Reduction in pendency of recovery certificates from 1927143 at the end of 1981-82 to 1743116 at the end of 1984-85 and from Rs. 702.93 crores to Rs. 673.54 crores in the corresponding period.

(b) and (c). Yearly targets are fixed for the Tax Recovery Officers. The target planned for recovery during 1986-87 is 55 per cent reduction of the certified arrears outstanding in the Tax Recovery Officers registers as on 1.4.1986, of which the target fixed for cash collection is 15 per cent of the outstanding arrears. The actual progress made in this regard will be known only after the end of the financial year. The Government is closely monitoring the progress and wherever necessary instructions/guidelines are being issued for the effective functioning of the Recovery machinery.

**Attraction for foreign pilgrims visiting Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)**

3360. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to develop Tirupati and its surrounding areas as a tourist spot with a view to attract foreign tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). Tirupati is already a very famous pilgrimage centre. No proposal for further development has been received by the Department of Tourism. The Government of Andhra Pradesh, however, proposes to set up tourist attractions at Tirupati on the lines of Disney Land of America.

**Abolition of examination fee for competitive examinations of Banking Service Recruitment Boards**

3361. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a persistent demand from the student community that examination fee for competitive examination/test of Banking Service Recruitment Boards be abolished for socially and economically weaker and middle class people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Candidates belonging to socially and economically weaker sections namely SC/ST have already been exempted from paying examinations fees for tests conducted by BSRBs. Ex-Servicemen and orthopaedically handicapped candidates are also exempted from paying such fees.

**Non-charging of interest at appropriate rates**

3362. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2814 on 9th August, 1985 regarding non-charging of interest on money borrowed from nationalised banks and state :

(a) whether any cases of non-charging of interest at appropriate rates have been noticed by the internal audit and statutory audit of the nationalised banks during 1984 and 1985;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total loss on this account during this period; and

(d) whether any responsibility has been cast on any of the banks officials and penalties imposed ?

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

**Income Tax relief to public sector bonds**

3363. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend Income Tax relief given for Public Sector Bonds to establishment of Coal, Mines, Water Resources, Civil Aviation, Textile, Chemicals, Fertilizers etc.;

(b) whether there is any Government security for people's money in case public sector industries are unable to honour their liability; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The proposal to extend the facility of issuing "Tax Free" public sector bonds to establishments in the sectors like Coal, Mines, Water Resources, Civil Aviation, Textile, Chemicals, Fertilizers etc. will be decided by Government on a case by case basis.

(b) and (c). As the Bonds are issued by public sector undertakings owned by the Government of India, the question of inability to honour the liability on these bonds does not arise.

**Constitution of high power committee to oversee implementation of rural industrial programme**

3364. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has asked Government of Karnataka to constitute a high power committee at district and State-level to oversee the implementation of rural industrial programme; and

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



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has advised all State Governments including the Karnataka Government to constitute at the State level, a High Power Committee of Direction and Coordination exclusively for the development of rural non-farm sector. Constitution of such Committees at District level has also been suggested with a view to create a suitable mechanism at the State/District level for providing direction, control, coordination and monitoring in regard to credit flow to non-farm activities in rural areas.

**Unit Trusts in private sector in foreign countries**

3366. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal to set up Unit Trusts in private sector in foreign countries to facilitate resource mobilisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a), (b) and (c). Some NRIs have expressed their desire to set up 'Mutual Funds' abroad for mobilising investments from NRIs and other foreigners into India. For the Unit Trusts/Mutual Funds to be set up by non-residents abroad, the question of Government of India's permission does not arise. Investment in India by these trusts would, however, be permissible only under the parameters of our foreign/NRI investment policies.

**Removal of Managing Director of a Company**

3367. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to direct its nominee Director on

the Boards of companies to ask for the removal of the Managing Director and Chairman once they are charged with an economic offence; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

**Financial assistance to jute industrial units in West Bengal**

3368. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many industries particularly the jute industry in West Bengal has diverted the financial assistance given by banks for the modernisation of the units;

(b) whether the jute mills of West Bengal have also not contributed to the provident fund share of the workers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure that funds made available for a particular purpose are used for it only and not diverted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that term loans for modernisation-cum-rehabilitation for majority of large industries including jute mills in West Bengal are sanctioned by term lending institutions with very limited participation by commercial banks and they do not have information regarding utilisation/misuse of such funds. According to the guidelines issued by RBI from time to time, banks are expected to ensure proper end-use of funds through adequate follow-up of projects financed. They obtain periodical progress reports in relation to extent of implementation of modernisation or rehabilitation programmes besides carrying out on-the-spot inspection of units financed. Banks have been advised to guard against diversion of

funds by borrowers for purposes other than for which these have been granted. Banks have also been advised to include a suitable clause in Loan Documents providing for the right to recall the advances by them in case there is reason to believe, that borrower has used loan amount for purposes other than that for which it was lent. According to the information made available by the Ministry of Labour, 31 Jute Mills in West Bengal were in default in payment of Employees Provident Fund dues as on 31-3-1986.

JCI refused to purchase all raw jute

3369. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jute Corporation of India has refused to purchase all raw jute available in the market;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister in a meeting held at Calcutta assured that all raw jute available in the market would be purchased by the JCI; and

(c) if so, the reasons why this stand has been taken by the J. C. I. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Jute Corporation of India will purchase whatever quantity of raw jute is offered to it by jute growers at the minimum statutory price fixed by the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Companies avoiding taxes

3370. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether market prices of shares of a large number of companies listed in the Stock Exchange are well below par;

(b) if so, whether majority of them are non-manufacturing firms;

(c) whether these companies are being used by the promoters for tax planning and avoiding purposes, rather than for doing genuine business; and

(d) if so, action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Stock Exchange, Bombay, which accounts for about 66 per cent of the total paid-up equity capital of all the listed companies in the country, the shares of 655 companies were quoted below par out of a total of 1748 companies listed with that Exchange as on 30.6.1986. Out of these 655 companies, 375 companies are non-manufacturing companies.

(c) and (d). Whenever any such instance of tax planning and tax avoidance comes to the notice of the Government, appropriate action under Direct Taxes Acts is taken.

Industrial cooperation with Vietnam

3371. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vietnam has shown keen interest in expanding its industrial cooperation with India;

(b) if so, whether any comprehensive programme has been agreed upon;

(c) whether any agreement has also been reached in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A comprehensive programme has indeed been drawn up under the framework of the India-Vietnam Joint Commission for economic, scientific and technical co-

operation. The Joint Commission, at its Second Session held in Hanoi from November 23rd to 26th, 1985, reached agreement on various fields of industrial cooperation between the two countries.

(d) Among other fields, the two countries have decided to cooperate on sharing of experience and expertise in small scale industries India also agreed to consider Vietnamese requests for assistance in providing semi-mechanical cotton spinning machines, small scale oil extraction machinery, development of semi-precious stones cutting and polishing equipment. Vietnam has also sought assistance in modernising textile mills, development of tin, graphite and bauxite mining and technical collaboration in setting up a sponge iron plant in Vietnam. It was also mutually decided to hold an exhibition of Indian engineering products and industrial technology in Vietnam at a later date.

#### Export of Iron ore by MMTC

3373. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of iron ore procured by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) from the Bellary Sector in 1985;

(b) whether there are directions from Union Government to MMTC to purchase more iron ore; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to help the miners of the Bellary—Hospet area to get long term procurement contracts.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) MMTC procured a quantity of 50.04 lakh tonnes of iron ore from Bellary Sector in 1985-86.

(b) No, Sir. The Government has directed MMTC to fulfil its exports target for Iron Ore. Procurement of Iron Ore is made by MMTC to meet its export commitments.

(c) MMTC has offered to mine owners of Bellary-Hospet Sector to finalise long term procurement contracts for 5 years. A com-

mittee of representatives of mine owners and officials of MMTC is being constituted to work out a formula for settlement of procurement prices every year and thereafter long term contracts for procurement of iron ore are proposed to be concluded.

[Translation]

#### Agitation by All India Rural Bank Employees Association

3374. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Rural Bank Employees Association is launching a country-wide agitation in support of its demand;

(b) if so, its main demands; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The General Secretary of the All India Regional Rural Banks Employees Association (AIRRBEA) had informed the Government of their intention to stage a peaceful Dharna at the Boat Club, New Delhi from 9.00 A.M. on the 29th July, 1986, to press the following two demands :

(i) Merger of Regional Rural Banks with their sponsoring banks;

(ii) Equal Pay to Gramin Bank Staff in all the States.\*

As regards the demand for merger of Regional Rural Banks with the Sponsoring Banks, Government have decided not to merge these banks, and to allow them to continue to function as separate entities. Regarding equality of pay scales in RRBs functioning in different States it may be stated that in terms of the second proviso to Section 17(1) of the Regional Rural Banks Act 1976 the remuneration of Officers and other employees in Regional Rural Banks is required to be determined with due regard to the salary structure of the employees of the State

Government and the local authorities of comparable level and status. Since the pay scales for the same post in various States differ, there are bound to be differences in the pay-scales of the employees of Regional Rural Banks in various States.

**Indian companies banned for trade links with Israel**

3375. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three Indian companies namely Carpone Limited, Kemwell Private Limited and Gauri Fine Chemicals situated in Qatar have been banned and black listed on the charge of having trade links with Israel;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken to get the names of these companies deleted from the black list; and

(c) the policy followed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) M/s. Kemwell Private Limited and Gauri Fine Chemicals have been placed on Arab Boycott list for allegedly having trade links with Israel.

(b) and (c). A firm placed on the Arab Boycott list must send to the Central office of the Arab Boycott of Israel situated in Damascus, the following for taking their name off the Boycott list :

- (i) Undertaking to stop import of Israeli raw-materials;
- (ii) Declaration stating that goods manufactured out of Israeli raw-materials do not exist any longer in their stocks;
- (iii) Declaration stating that they do not have Israeli raw-material any longer in their stock.

These must be attested by concerned Chambers of Commerce and legalised by an

Arab Embassy or their Consulate in India. We are not aware whether the said firms have approached the Central Office of the Arab Boycott of Israel in Damascus for remedial action.

[English]

**SAARC meeting**

3376. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India took part in the SAARC meeting held at Dhaka in June, 1986 to combat terrorism;

(b) if so, the recommendations formulated to suggest legal steps to be taken to fight out this menace at international and regional levels; and

(c) the future planning in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following legal steps were recommended by the Study Group :

- (i) Member States should consider becoming parties to the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism; and
- (ii) harmonise domestic legislation relating to terrorism with each other and with existing international conventions.

(c) The recommendations of the Study Group will be considered by the SAARC Standing Committee and the Council of Ministers at their meetings in Dhaka from 11-13 August 1986.

**Pending projects of Karnataka Handicrafts Corporation**

3378. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects of Karnataka Handicrafts Corporation pending with the Central Handicrafts Development Corporation for clearance;

(b) whether the project for the setting up of an Agarbathi Factory at Mysore to aid artisans has been cleared; and

(c) the amount of assistance given to Karnataka Handicrafts Development Corporation by the Union Government to boost export of Handicrafts during 1986 ?

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

(b) No, Sir. The proposal has been received only on 22nd July, 1986.

(c) Rs. 2,43,750/- being 75 per cent of the total cost of printing of a detailed catalogue on Karnataka Handicrafts have been sanctioned.

**Reduction in share of foreign holding by multinational companies**

3379. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to further reduce the share of foreign holding in multinational cigarette companies in India by at least 25 per cent; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

**Proposal to shift from Physical Control to Financial Control**

3380, SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to shift from Physical Control to Financial Control;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) progress made in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (b). In pursuance of the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee to Shift from Physical to Financial Controls and the Abid Hussain Committee on Trade Policies, the Government have constituted a High-level Inter-Ministerial Committee for regular interaction among concerned Ministries on issues relating to harmonisation of import licencing with tariffs. The Committee is assisted by an Expert Group, headed by Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices, to undertake analysis of issues and problems as may be required by the Committee.

Government have rationalised industrial licencing system and have announced a three-year Import-Export policy. The Long-Term Fiscal Policy broadly indicates the future directions of fiscal measures, and has already been presented to the Parliament.

**Import of Raw Silk**

3381. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total tonnes of raw silk imported by Government from different countries during last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to reduce the import of raw silk;

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon; and

(d) the details thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) A total

quantity of 1573 M. tonnes (prov.) of raw silk was imported during 1983-84. Import data for the subsequent years is yet to be compiled by DGCI and S, Calcutta.

(b) to (d). The import of silk by exporters is allowed under the ALS/REP Schemes for or against exports duty and for indigenous consumption only as a canalised item through Central Silk Board. There is no proposal to reduce import entitlements under the ALS/REP schemes as these are export incentive schemes. However, import of raw silk against REP licences under the flexibility provisions, which was previously allowed, is not allowed under the current Import Export Policy, 1985-88. Imports by Central Silk Board are also not generally resorted to unless it becomes absolutely necessary to do so.

#### Consultation with State Governments about import of Raw Silk

3382. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had consulted the State Governments to decide the need to import raw silk;

(b) if so, the opinion expressed by the different silk growing States in this regard; and

(c) the final decision taken by Government in regard to the need to import raw silk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). The import of silk by exporters is allowed under the Advance Licensing/REP schemes for or against exports only and for indigenous consumption only as a canalised item through Central Silk Board. The import policy on silk is reviewed by Government of India from time to time and due considera-

tion is given to the opinion expressed by silk-growing States in this regard. However, in view of the fact that Advance Licensing/REP are export incentive schemes, import of silk under these schemes has been continued. Imports by Central Silk Board are also not generally resorted to unless it becomes absolutely necessary to do so.

#### Foreign exchange earned through visit of Foreign Tourists

3383. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign tourists visited India during last three years, year-wise;

(b) which of the foreign countries send bulk of tourists to India every year with country-wise break-up; and

(c) the quantum of foreign exchange earned by India on account of tourists visiting India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The number of foreign tourists, excluding nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh, who visited India during the last 3 years are as given below :

|      | Number  |
|------|---------|
| 1983 | 884,731 |
| 1984 | 835,503 |
| 1985 | 836,908 |

(b) The names of the first twelve countries which send bulk of the tourists to India alongwith the arrival figures (exclusive of nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh) during the last three years are as given below :

|                         | 1983    | 1984    | 1985    |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. U. K.                | 136,823 | 124,205 | 119,544 |
| 2. U. S. A.             | 95,847  | 95,651  | 95,920  |
| 3. Sri Lanka            | 81,716  | 75,449  | 69,063  |
| 4. Fed. Rep. of Germany | 51,087  | 47,913  | 44,790  |
| 5. France               | 50,158  | 47,148  | 44,091  |
| 6. Japan                | 26,662  | 29,566  | 30,573  |
| 7. Canada               | 29,857  | 25,135  | 29,022  |
| 8. Iran                 | 11,374  | 15,302  | 23,305  |
| 9. Malaysia             | 25,796  | 22,993  | 23,265  |
| 10. Italy               | 27,947  | 24,570  | 23,187  |
| 11. Australia           | 23,436  | 24,546  | 22,047  |
| 12. U. A. E.            | 17,114  | 14,583  | 20,784  |

(c) The latest provisional estimate of tourism earnings available from the Reserve Bank of India is for the year 1984-85 and the estimate is Rs. 1300 crores.

DHANA POOJARY) : (a) India's external debt at the end of each Five Year Plan in respect of Government loans is as under :

(Rs. in Crores)

**External debt**

|                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| 1. First Five Year Plan  | 111.07   |
| 2. Second Five Year Plan | 1242.19  |
| 3. Third Five Year Plan  | 3709.19  |
| 4. Fourth Five Year Plan | 6684.37  |
| 5. Fifth Five Year Plan  | 11657.38 |
| 6. Sixth Five Year Plan  | 24054.39 |

3384. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) India's external debt at the end of each Five Year Plan;

(b) the projections for repayment of principal and debt servicing charges during the next five years, year-wise;

(c) whether they are likely to pose considerable pressure on India's balance of payment position: and

(d) the precautionary steps being taken to avoid future hardship on this account ?

(b) The present estimates of India's debt repayment liability and interest payment in respect of Government loans are as follows :

(Rs. in Crores)

|         | Repayment of<br>Principal | Payment of<br>Interest |
|---------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1986-87 | 861.64                    | 581.63                 |
| 1987-88 | 854.02                    | 590.27                 |
| 1988-89 | 874.09                    | 612.76                 |
| 1989-90 | 885.69                    | 595.02                 |
| 1990-91 | 901.41                    | 569.39                 |

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

(c) and (d). Repayment of debt is made mainly from country's export and invisible earnings. Government have been following a cautious policy of external borrowings. The overall external debt position at the moment is within prudent limits. The level of country's indebtedness and the likely burden of debt servicing are being constantly kept in review to ensure that they remain within manageable limits.

Steps have been taken to reduce the dependency on external borrowings, to accelerate our exports and to ensure efficient import substitution.

#### Import of Sugar by STC

3385. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that State Trading Corporation (STC) imported sugar from Brazil which contained iron filings making it unfit for human consumption;

(b) if so, the quantity imported with price thereof;

(c) the details regarding the disposal of this sugar;

(d) whether there is dispute with Bombay Customs in this regard; and

(e) the justification for import and export of sugar simultaneously by the S. T. C., alongwith quantity of sugar im-

ported and exported with price charged in each case during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). A total quantity of about 14,700 tonnes of sugar (valued at about Rs. 3.72 crores) of Brazilian origin was received in vessel PAPHOS. First 8500 tonnes of sugar were unloaded at vizag port and the balance quantity of about 6200 tonnes of sugar was unloaded at Calcutta. While the consignment at Calcutta was cleared by Port Health Authorities, the sugar at Vizag was not cleared as Port Health Officers found a very small percentage of iron filings in the consignment. Department of Food is looking into this matter in consultation with concerned authorities. A team of senior officials has been deputed to segregate the sugar into convenient lots for drawing samples and to analyse them for determining the percentage of iron—filings in each lot.

(d) As the consignment has arrived at Vizag port, there is no dispute with Bombay Customs in this regard.

(e) While imports are allowed by the Government after taking into consideration various factors like indigenous production, availability of stocks, domestic requirements etc. a small quantity of sugar is allowed to be exported so as to fulfil India's quota obligations to EEC and USA and also to meet the requirements of neighbouring countries like Nepal and Maldives. Details of imports and exports of sugar by STC during the last two years are given below :

*Qty. Lakh Tonnes*

*Value Rs. Crores*

| Year                     | Import |          | Exports |           |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|
|                          | Qty.   | CIF Val. | Qty.    | FOB Value |
| 1984-85                  | 4.96   | 113.62   | 1.55    | 36.04     |
| 1985-86<br>(Provisional) | 20.33  | 449.28   | 0.41    | 19.37     |



**Anti-Indian Activities Abroad**

**3386. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL :**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the foreign countries where cases of anti-Indian activities have been noticed during the last three years, showing the nature of such activities;

(b) the action taken by Indian Government and the Government of that country in this respect; and

(c) the expenditure incurred for sending delegations and individuals to foreign countries to rebut the activities ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN :** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Central assistance to Rajasthan Tourism Department for promotion of Tourism**

**3387. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of **TOURISM** be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of foreign tourists visiting India who visit Rajasthan;

(b) whether Union Government provide assistance to the Rajasthan Tourism Department every year on the basis of the number of tourists or there is any other criteria for providing assistance for this purpose; and

(c) the financial assistance provided by Union Government to the States particularly to Rajasthan during the last three years, year-wise for the promotion of tourism ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) :** (a) Statistics

of foreign tourist arrivals are compiled on an All-India basis from the disembarkation cards. However, as per the foreign tourists survey 1982-83, about 15.33 per cent of the foreign tourists visiting India spent at least a night in Rajasthan.

(b) The Central Government provide assistance to various tourism development projects on the basis of the proposals received from the respective State Governments, inter-se priorities and availability to funds.

(c) The amount of assistance provided by the Union Government to different States and to Rajasthan during the last 3 years are as given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

|         | All the States | Rajasthan |
|---------|----------------|-----------|
| 1983-84 | 227.59         | 14.28     |
| 1984-85 | 194.88         | 23.17     |
| 1985-86 | 584.73         | 21.09     |

[English]

**India's per capita Income**

**3388. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI :** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank Development Report, 1986 ranks India not only below China but even below Pakistan and Sri Lanka with regard to per capita income; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) and (b). According to the World Development Report 1986, the per capita GNP of India in 1984 was lower than those of China, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. It should, however, be noted that it is very difficult to achieve reliable cross-country comparability of GNP per capita as

there are differences in national accounting systems and coverage among countries and the conversion of GNP data to a common currency, the US dollar in this case, is problematic.

#### Export of Jute

3389. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to export Jute during the current year; and

(b) if so, the export target for 1986 with names of importing countries ?

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

(b) There is no fixed target but efforts will be made to export raw jute. Our exports of raw jute are mainly to rupee payments countries such as USSR, Poland, Romania etc.

#### Bank loans under IRDP

3390. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :  
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :  
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have instructed banks not to compel borrowers under IRDP to acquire assets from particular dealer or of a particular brand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have also instructed the banks to dispose of within 15 days all applications pending with them for assistance under the IRDP programme; and

(d) if so, the number of applications for assistance still pending and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India had in May, 1984 issued instructions to all the Scheduled Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks that the bank officials should not compel a borrower to purchase specific product from a particular dealer. It was also mentioned that if there were some complaints about the quality and suitability of the products these should be raised in forums like District Consultative Committees in addition to banks conveying their views directly to District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs).

(c) and (d). Banks have been advised that applications for loans under IRDP should be disposed of within a period of fortnight or so whenever such applications are complete in all respects. In order to ensure that there is no bunching of applications towards the end of the year resulting in large number of applications remaining pending with the banks, Government have prescribed quarterly targets. Banks have also been advised to closely monitor the pendency of applications in their branches and to ensure that they are disposed of within the stipulated period.

#### Vacancies for SC/ST in Banks

3391. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the backlog of reserved vacancies meant for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in various nationalised banks as on 31st March, 1986 bank-wise and class-wise;

(b) the reasons for heavy backlog particularly in Class-I and II posts;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to fill this backlog at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A statement showing available information regarding bankwise/classwise backlog in the vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as on 1.1.1986, is given below,

(b) The main reason for the backlog is non-availability of suitable candidates.

(c) Banks have been advised from time to time to clear the backlog in the reserved vacancies by holding, through the respective

Banking Service Recruitment Boards, special recruitment tests exclusively for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, by relaxing standards and by imparting pre-recruitment and pre-promotion training etc.

#### Statement

*Statement showing the Backlog in Recruitment to the vacancies reserved for SCs/STs in the 20 Nationalised Banks as on 1.1.1986*

#### DATA PROVISIONAL

| S. No.  | Name of the Bank          | Scheduled Caste |        |           | Scheduled Tribes |        |           |
|---------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------|------------------|--------|-----------|
|         |                           | Officers        | Clerks | Sub-staff | Officers         | Clerks | Sub-staff |
| 1       | 2                         | 3               | 4      | 5         | 6                | 7      | 8         |
| 1.      | Central Bank of India     | 8               | 13     | ...       | 15               | 218    | 119       |
| 2.      | Bank of India             | 24              | 368    | 78        | 24               | 518    | 186       |
| 3.      | Punjab National Bank      | 24              | 293    | 79        | 45               | 367    | 122       |
| 4.      | Bank of Baroda            | 163             | 122    | 33        | 153              | 283    | 84        |
| 5.      | UCO Bank                  | 36              | 222    | 1         | 28               | 247    | 92        |
| 6.      | Canara Bank               | 76              | 406    | 75        | 45               | 280    | 161       |
| 7.      | United Bank of India      | 20              | 120    | 144       | 11               | 164    | 116       |
| 8.      | Dena Bank                 | 47              | 8      | 7         | 39               | 219    | 28        |
| 9.      | Syndicate Bank            | NIL             | 56     | 14        | 78               | 189    | 37        |
| 10.     | Union Bank of India       | 24              | 35     | 13        | 23               | 97     | 113       |
| 11.     | Allahabad Bank            | 21              | 106    | 51        | 45               | 114    | 81        |
| 12.     | Indian Bank               | ...             | 214    | 6         | 12               | 90     | 35        |
| 13.     | Bank of Maharashtra       | 34              | 133    | ...       | 8                | 11     | 12        |
| 14.     | Indian Overseas Bank      | 5               | 83     | 18        | 10               | 107    | 45        |
| 15.     | Punjab & Sind Bank        | 2               | 15     | 30        | NIL              | 58     | 39        |
| 16.     | Corporation Bank          | 15              | 53     | 3         | 28               | 117    | 22        |
| 17.     | Oriental Bank of Commerce | 4               | 10     | ...       | 6                | 75     | 7         |
| 18.     | Vijaya Bank               | 8               | 77     | 11        | 14               | 82     | 22        |
| 19.     | New Bank of India         | 7               | 67     | 9         | 8                | 59     | 53        |
| 20.     | Andhra Bank               | 25              | ...    | ...       | 17               | 5      | ...       |
| Total : |                           | 543             | 2402   | 572       | 609              | 3299   | 1404      |

[Translation]

**Symposium on Indo-Pak Relations**

3392. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a symposium was organised at Harvard University, U.S.A. from 14 to 16 March, 1986 to discuss Indo-Pak relations;

(b) if so, the names of special invitees thereto;

(c) the criteria adopted to select them; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

**Rate of inflation**

3393. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether inflation rate in India was the highest in Asia during 1974-84 decade according to the study conducted by the International Labour Organisation;

(b) the country with the lowest inflation rate during this ten year period;

(c) whether India succeeded in holding the food prices during the last ten year period; and

(d) if so, the factors that were responsible for the highest rate of inflation during the decade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The I.L.O. Year Book of Labour Statistics 1985 provides date on the general indices of consumer prices for different countries. According to the calculations, the compound annual inflation rate for India works out to 6.7 per cent which is one of the lowest in the countries of Asia listed in the document, with Philippines 15.6 per cent, S. Korea 18.2 per cent and Sri Lanka 17.1 per cent.

(b) According to the same I.L.O. source, the country with the lowest inflation rate is China with inflation rate of 2.2 per cent.

(c) Yes, Sir. The CPI for food group increased by 5.5 per cent during this period.

(d) Does not arise.

**Raids in Gujarat**

3394. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of raids in Gujarat by income-tax and other tax authorities has greatly increased;

(b) if so, the extent of success achieved and the unaccounted assets detected;

(c) whether some of the highest placed tax officers are also involved in the matter of tax evasion; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to put such officers in black list in order to instill confidence in the minds of general public ?

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

## Trade gap

3395. SHRI RANJIT SINGH

GAEKWAD :

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :

SHRI E. AAYAPU REDDY :

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI K. V. SHANKARA

GOWDA :

SHRI T. BASHEER :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that trade gap has widened in recent years;

(b) if so, figures for 1985-86 as against the corresponding period of last year;

(c) whether, in view of the widening trade gap, Government has taking steps to ensure that there is more and more import of Soviet machinery and equipment and also from other rupee payment countries; and

(d) if so, the other steps being taken to remedy balance of payment problem besides cutting down imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). The position of balance of trade during the last three years is as under :

| Year    |     | (Rs. in crores) | Balance of Trade |
|---------|-----|-----------------|------------------|
| 1983-84 | (R) | (—)             | 5,890.84         |
| 1984-85 | (R) | (—)             | 5,318.10         |
| 1985-86 | (P) | (—)             | 7,950.91         |

Source : DGCI & S, Calcutta

(P)—Provisional

(R)—Revised

(c) Efforts are being made to maximise imports from rupee payment countries.

(d) With a view to boost our exports, vigorous promotional measures have been

taken during the recent past. These include diversifying our production base, modernising our productive apparatus, strengthening of institutional support, modification and periodic revision of our industrial policies and fiscal incentives to exporters.

## Non-availability of safe deposit lockers in Bangalore city

3396. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether safe deposit lockers in nationalised banks are not available to the public in Bangalore city; and

(b) whether Government propose to issue instructions to the nationalised banks to make provision for more number of safe deposit lockers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have not received any specific complaint regarding non-availability of safe deposit lockers in nationalised banks in Bangalore City.

Banks have been advised to plan for providing adequate number of lockers while opening branches in view of the increasing demand for lockers.

## Indian nationals in foreign jails for violation of immigration laws

3397. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian nationals in jail in Singapore, USA, UK and other countries for violation of immigration laws;

(b) how many of them were caught while on social visit; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to tighten the immigration laws, issue of

passports and visas to curb people going to foreign countries for employment on tourist visas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Information in this regard is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) Grant of passports to Indian nationals is governed by the Passport Act, 1967 under which passport cannot be denied to any applicant unless, the applicant attracts any of the grounds for refusal of passport mentioned in the Act. As regards Indian leaving the country for taking up employment abroad the government of India endeavours to see that only those persons who have obtained appropriate clearance under the Emigration Act, 1983 are allowed to leave the country. Taking up employment in a country after reaching that country on a tourist visa is a matter for the country concerned to deal with under its own laws.

#### Service charges on interest dividend Warrants

3398. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether nationalised banks are collecting high service charges on interest dividend warrants;

(b) whether it is a fact that even for a small pension of Rs. 40/- a pensioner has to pay Rs. 2/- as service charge; and

(c) whether Government propose to give relief to the small pensioners and dispense with the collection charges on dividend warrants upto Rs. 500/- ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Public Sector Banks have revised their service charges with the objective of covering to some extent the cost incurred by them in

rendering these services to customers. The revised service charges are related to cost inputs of the banks in relation to specific services including dividend warrants. The banks are levying uniform service charges from all its customers including pensioners.

(c) The revised schedule of service charges is in the process of stabilisation. No charges therein are currently contemplated.

#### IDBI schemes for small units

3399. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :  
PROF. NARAIN CHAND  
PARASHAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes evolved by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) for the benefit of tiny and small units namely,

- (1) Integrated Term Loan Scheme,
- (2) Equipment Refinance Scheme; and
- (3) two new speed capital Schemes;

(b) the methods initiated by the IDBI after the Budget of 1986-87 for speeding up the flow of credit to the village and small industries; and

(c) the quantum of financial assistance so far extended under the said schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Details of various schemes evolved by Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) for small scale and tiny units are given in the statement below.

(b) IDBI has taken the following measures for speeding up the flow of credit to the village and small industries :

- (i) Delegation of powers to sanction refinance under Equipment Refinance Scheme has been enhanced considerably. Now refinance assistance upto Rs. 50 lakhs is being sanctioned at regional/branch offices,

- (ii) SFCs/SIDCs have been advised to delegate powers of sanction under Equipment Refinance scheme to their Managing Directors, to reduce delays.
- (iii) Eligibility criteria regarding entrepreneurs under Special Capital Scheme has been liberalised so as to include those who are not technocrats or professionally qualified but having entrepreneurial traits.
- (iv) Limit of assistance under composite loan scheme to village/cottage and tiny units, loans to SC/ST entrepreneurs and loan to physically handicapped entrepreneurs has been raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000. Population ceiling applicable to village/cottage, tiny units other than artisans has been raised from 50,000 to 5 lakhs. The stipulation of 5 per cent minimum promoters' contribution in respect of loans to SC/ST entrepreneurs has been removed.
- (v) Limit of assistance under Special Capital Scheme of SFCs has been raised from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 4 lakhs, per borrower.
- (vi) Limit under automatic refinance scheme has been raised from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

(c) The total refinance assistance sanctioned by IDBI for the benefit of Tiny and Small Units under the said schemes as at the end of June, 1986 is Rs. 83.2 crores (Provisional).

#### Statement

##### *Details of schemes evolved by IDBI for small scale units*

1. **Integrated Term Loan Scheme :** The scheme operated through state Financial Corporations (SFCs) and State Industrial Development Corporations (SIDCs) is intended to provide term loan as well as working capital upto Rs. 1 lakh through a single window to new small industrial units, as such units would have limited organisational

strength to deal with more than one institution. It is intended that after an initial period of 2-3 years, if not earlier, the units would obtain regular working capital limits from commercial banks and repay the working capital component of the integrated loan. The loan carries interest at the concessional rate of 12.5 per cent per annum and refinance at 9 per cent per annum. IDBI provides 100 per cent refinance against such loans. No commitment charge is levied. Repayment terms have been liberalised upto 10 years for term loan component and upto 5 years for working capital component.

2. **Equipment Refinance Scheme :** The scheme operated through SFCs and SIDCs is intended to provide quick assistance under a simplified procedure to small and medium industries with good track record (specifically in existence for over 4 years, having earned profits and/or declared dividend during the preceding 2 years and not in default to any financial institution) for acquisition of indigenous and imported capital goods and equipment for the purpose of modernisation/expansion/balancing/replacement, not necessarily related to any specific project. Refinance is provided on a near automatic basis to the extent of 75 per cent of loan. The assistance under the scheme to a concern is subject to a ceiling of Rs. 100 lakhs on the outstanding loan amount. The borrower has to meet 20 per cent of the cost of equipment. The loan carries interest at the rate of 14 per cent per annum. IDBI levies interest at the rate of 11 per cent per annum on refinance. Simplified procedure is followed for sanction and disbursement of assistance under the scheme.

3. **IDBI's Seed Capital Scheme :** IDBI operates its Seed Capital Scheme through the agency of SFCs and SIDCs. The scheme is intended to provide financial assistance on liberal terms to entrepreneurs who have the requisite talents and traits of entrepreneurship but lack monetary resources for setting up industrial projects. Assistance is given by way of Soft Loan carrying 1 per cent service charge or by way of subscription to equity shares or 1 per cent cumulative redeemable preference shares. The quantum of assistance, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs is determined on the basis of the gap in the equity required as also short fall, if any, in the prescribed minimum promoters' contribution.

4. **Special Capital Scheme of SFCs :** IDBI contributes on a matching basis with the State Governments concerned to a special class of sharee of SFCs under the provision of section 4(A) of SFCs Act, 1985. The special capital is utilised by the SFCs to provide assistance upto Rs. 4.00 lakhs (earlier it was Rs. 2.00 lakhs) per borrower to meet the gap in equity/promoters' contribution under a scheme operated on similar lines as IDBI's Seed Capital Scheme.

**Report of the Chakravarty Committee  
on monetary system**

3400. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the salient recommendations contained in the report of Chakravarty Committee to review the working of the monetary system submitted to the Reserve Bank of India in April, 1985; and

(b) the action taken so far on these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India appointed a Committee to Review the Working of the Monetary System under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. Chakravarty in December, 1982, mainly to review the structure and operation of the monetary system in the context of the basic objectives of the planned development. The Committee submitted its report in April 1985, and has been published by the Reserve Bank of India. The Committee has made a large number of observations and recommendations in its Report. The principal recommendations of the Committee relate, *inter alia*, to the setting-out objectives of the monetary policy, charging the definition of budgetary deficit, co-operation between monetary policy and fiscal policy, revision of yields on government securities, regulation of money supply, and effective utilization of credit.

(b) The Government have announced in the Budget for 1986-87 acceptance, in principle, of the Committee's recommenda-

tions in regard to change in the concept of budgetary deficit and with regard to setting overall monetary targets, which can be monitored, and which will help bring about better co-ordination between fiscal and monetary policies. An exercise to develop operationally meaningful targets is being undertaken on an experimental basis. Furthermore, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee that yields on Government securities should be revised upward and maturity should be shortened, Government have stepped-up the coupon rate on Government and Government-guaranteed securities being issued in the current year having a maturity of 5 to 20 years.

**SC/ST member of departmental  
promotion committee**

3401. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in nationalised banks, particularly in Indian Overseas Bank, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe member of Departmental Promotion Committee/Selection Boards is not allowed to be associated with promotion/selection process of non-Scheduled Tribe candidates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Indian Overseas Bank has reported that although it was withdrawing the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe members on the various interview Committee when the general candidates were interviewed, it has since rectified the position and the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe member is kept associated with the interviews until the last candidate has been interviewed. Instructions have been issued by the Government to all public sector banks to invariably include a member, belonging to Schedule Caste/Scheduled Tribes in the Departmental Promotion Committee/Selection Boards, constituted by them and that such a member should participate in the proceedings of the Selection Board/Departmental



Promotion Committees till the Completion of the interviews of all the candidates, including the interviews of the non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

**Schemes devised by banks for benefit of SC/ST communities**

**3402. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :**  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes devised by various nationalised banks for the benefit of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes communities on their own besides Government schemes to be implemented by banks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the unit cost standardisation by NABARD has been done only for farm activities and not for non-farm activities and activities undertaken outside village level;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the standardisation of unit cost by NABARD is usually unrealistic and out of date with the result that the poor borrowers have to meet out the shortfall in bank's finance and market price from their own funds; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to make the unit cost more realistic to help the poor borrowers ?

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

(b) and (c). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that wherever feasible it has prescribed a unit cost standardisation in the non-farm sector also. In order to have some kind of uniformity in approach NABARD has instructed its regional offices to prepare project profiles on activities predominantly obtaining in specific blocks with the assistance Lead Banks, District Industries Centres, State Government Developments, local offices of the Khadi and Village Industries Board etc.

(d) and (e). The State Unit Cost Committees constituted by NABARD are required to meet twice in a year in January and July for considering revision of the unit cost of various items of investment under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and other schemes based on proposals received from banks. The Committees arrive at the unit cost after taking into account the actual cost estimates on the basis of technical parameters and market prices prevalent etc. As an additional measure, regional offices of NABARD have been delegated powers to revise the cost at their end if the cost escalation is within 20 per cent of the unit cost approved earlier.

**Complaints about Indian Missions abroad**

**3403. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :**  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the type of assistance Indian citizens aboard could expect from the Indian diplomatic missions abroad;

(b) whether any instructions in this regard have been issued by Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether complaints have been received about our missions not being helpful to Indian citizens in United States, United Kingdom and the Gulf countries in the last three years; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to remove the cause of such complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Our diplomatic missions abroad render to Indian citizens assistance of various kinds which are mostly in the form of Consular services such as Passport work, registration of deaths and births, solemnising of marriages, repatriation of destitute Indians, locating missing Indians, transportation of dead bodies to India, realisation of death compensation and other dues, settling of labour disputes, advice on legal assistance, etc. In addition, the missions also

assist the Indian community in cultural and commercial matters.

(b) and (c). Detailed instructions on consular matters have been compiled in manuals for easy reference by Missions. Supplementary instructions are sent to Missions periodically. There are also general instructions to Missions to be as helpful as possible to Indian citizens abroad.

(b) Some complaints were received from Indian citizens in the last three years.

(c) Whenever a complaint is received, the concerned Mission is asked to enquire into the matter expeditiously and send to the Ministry a detailed report with recommendations for taking remedial measures. The matter is then examined in the Ministry and corrective action taken to prevent recurrence of such complaints.

**Construction of Ashok Yatri Niwas  
and five-star hotel in Calcutta**

3404. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government/ITDC have any plan or proposal of constructing a Yatri Niwas similar to Ashok Yatri Niwas in Delhi at Calcutta;

(b) whether Government/ITDC have any proposal plan to provide any tourist facility in Calcutta or any wherein West Bengal;

(c) whether ITDC have plan to construct a five star hotel in Calcutta;

(d) whether the plan has now been abandoned; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI  
SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Central Department of Tourism is processing the following proposal for development of tourism in West Bengal :—

1) Provision of boats/equipments and construction of shelters for introduction of river rafting in Rangeet and Teesta rivers.

(2) Floating accommodation in Sunder Bans.

(3) Yatrika at Gangasagar.

(4) A Yatri Niwas at Darjeeling has been approved at a cost of Rs. 47.39 lakhs. An advance of Rs. 10 lakhs has already been released.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir But due to constraint on resources, ITDC's Seventh Plan does not include any allocation for construction of a new Hotel in Calcutta.

**Carpet weaving training scheme**

3405. SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons trained under carpet weaving training scheme at the centre located at Muzaffarpur for the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the facilities provided under the scheme to the trainees during the training period; and

(c) whether the trainees are provided free woollen yarn for weaving during the training period;

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

(b) Trainees are provided with looms, woollen and cotton yarn and a stipend of Rs. 100/- per month during the training.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Purchase of woollen yarn for carpet  
weaving centres**

3406. SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) amount of woollen yarn purchased yearly for giving to carpet weaving centres;

(b) the names of the suppliers;

(c) whether Government are aware that there has developed a vested interest in purchase of woollen yarn; and

(d) if so the steps proposed by Government thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) :** (a) Amount of yearly purchase of woollen yarn for giving to centres during the last 3 years was as under :—

| Year    | Amount (in Rs. lakhs) |
|---------|-----------------------|
| 1983-84 | 16,99,305.50          |
| 1984-85 | 23,01,198.69          |
| 1985-86 | 36,75,033.22          |

(b) (1) M/s. Rajasthan Woollen Industries Corporation Ltd. (Government of Rajasthan Undertaking).

(2) M/s. Government Woollen Mills, Babina, Srinagar, (Government of J & K Mill).

(3) M/s. Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Srinagar (Government J & K Undertaking).

(4) M/s. Bhadohi Woollen Ltd., Bhadohi, UP (A Government of UP Undertaking).

(5) M/s. Lavanya Enterprises, Eluru (AP).

(6) M/s. Vaishali Woollen and Textile Mills Ltd., Patna (A joint sector unit).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Projected tour of Japanese students to India**

**3408. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :  
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :**

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an organisation in Japan called 'Kinki Nippon' has advertised in Japanese papers to sponsor a team of Japanese students to visit Calcutta to see what poverty is;

(b) whether the Indian residents in Japan have strongly opposed the move;

(c) whether the Ministry has been approached by the Japanese authorities and if so, whether permission has been accorded; and

(d) if so, on what grounds ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONIOSH MOHAN DEV) :** (a) and (b). A Japanese Travel Agency called 'KINKI NIPPON' had initially brought out a brochure promoting youth/student travel to India. While describing India as a country of Non-violence, land of Buddha and of people having warm hearts, wonderful wildlife, superb wealth of archaeology and beautiful Himalayas, it had also made a reference to Calcutta as a dirty, poor and noisy place. As soon as the matter was reported to the Government of Indian Tourist Office, Tokyo, it was taken up in consultation with the Consul General of India with the concerned travel agency. The brochure was withdrawn and destroyed by 'Kinki Nippon'. This was replaced by a revised brochure and submitted alongwith a letter of apology to the Consul General of India. Thus, the matter was resolved.

(c) and (d). The Government of Indian Tourist Office did not sponsor this tour. The Ministry of External Affairs was neither approached by the Japanese authorities nor any permission given. It is, however clarified that the Indian Missions/Posts abroad have general authorisation to grant visa for tourism.

**RBI panel coordinate financial flows in economy**

**3409. SHRI P. M. SAYEED  
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has set up a panel with a view to coordinate financial flows in the economy to promote its development in accordance with the national priorities;

(b) the membership of the panel; and

(c) the terms of the panel in brief and the benefits envisaged ?

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

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

#### Statement

The Reserve Bank has appointed a National Finance and Credit Council under the Chairmanship of the Governor with the following objectives :

- (1) to take an overall view of the flow of finances and credit, both short-term and long-term, for industry, agriculture and trade;
- (2) to coordinate policies relating to the flow of short-term and long-term credit; and
- (3) to consider developments in capital and money markets with a view to enhancing their role and efficiency.

2. The Council has the following members :

- (1) Deputy Governors of the Reserve Bank;
- (2) Finance Secretary, Government of India;
- (3) Secretary, Banking Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of India;
- (4) Chairman, Industrial Development Bank of India;
- (5) Chairman, Industrial Finance Corporation of India;

(6) Chairman, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India;

(7) Chairman, Life Insurance Corporation of India;

(8) Chairman, General Insurance Corporation of India;

(9) Chairman, Unit Trust of India;

(10) Chairman, Export-Import Bank of India;

(11) Chairman, Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India;

(12) Chairman, State Bank of India;

(13) Chairman, Indian Banks' Association; and

(14) Chairman of two other commercial banks by rotation once in two years.

Besides, selected representatives/officials of stock exchanges, co-operatives institutions, financial experts and senior officials of State-level financial institutions may be requested, by special invitation, to attend any meeting of the Council.

#### Setting up of Committee on raising of funds through equity shares

3410. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee has been set up to suggest raising of funds through equity shares;

(b) the composition of the committee;

(c) the terms of reference and objective set for the committee; and

(d) the important suggestions made by the committee and whether this would be an ad-hoc or a standing permanent body ?

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

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

**Decline in export of woollen goods**

3411. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of woollen goods has gone down during 1985-86;

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

(c) the steps being taken to boost the exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). Against the exports of Rs. 88.20 crores during 1984-85, the exports of woollen goods during 1985-86 were Rs. 86.75 crores, thus showing a marginal decline. Non-responsiveness of some markets and disturbed condition in some production centres accounted for the marginal decline.

(c) A statement is given below.

**Statement***Steps taken to boost export of woollen goods*

The following measures have been taken to boost export of woollen goods.

1. As many as 114 machines necessary for garments and hosiery manufacture have been placed under OGL, 97 of them enjoying concessional import duty vide Appendix I part (b) of Import and Export Policy, 1985-88.
2. The number of days for packing credit has been increased from 90 days to 180 days. Interest rate has also been reduced by 2.5 per cent.
3. Cash Compensatory Support is available on export of woollen goods.
4. Import of essential inputs for the production of woollen goods for

the purpose of export is available under Appendices 17, 19 and 21 of the Import and Export Policy, 1985-88.

5. A new Import-Export Pass Book Scheme for manufacturer-exporters has been introduced to facilitate production for exports.
6. Additional assistance has been allowed for export of woollen goods to new markets as per Appendix 24 of the Import and Export Policy, 1985-88.
7. Under the 100 per cent Export Oriented Units and Free Trade Zone Scheme, facilities for liberal import of capital goods and raw materials alongwith many other concessions have been announced with necessary export obligation.
8. Preparatory steps have been taken for setting up of a fashion technology institute in Delhi for education, research, service and training in the areas of fashion design specially for the garment trade.
9. The Government has been giving liberal assistance for sponsoring and funding several promotional activities including participation in exhibitions and international fairs, publicity abroad, buyer-seller meets, sales-cum-study teams etc.

**Decline in foreign exchange reserves**

3412. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Foreign Exchange reserves have declined during 1985-86;

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

(c) its effect on the country's economy ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) As against foreign exchange reserves, excluding gold and Special Drawing Rights, of Rs. 6817 crores on 1st April, 1985, on 31st March, 1986, the reserves stood at Rs. 7384 crores.

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

**Karnataka Government request for increase in quota allotment of controlled cloth**

**3413. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :**

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government to enhance the quota of allotment of controlled cloth from 14.136 million sq. metres to 34.136 million sq. metres; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The request, however could not be acceded to in view of the fact that the Government of Karnataka could not lift the entire quantity of controlled cloth allotted to them as per Scheme.

**Loan to cooperative spinning mills in Karnataka by IDBI**

**3414. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka have requested Union Government to advise IDBI to provide loans to some of the co-operative spinning mills of Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have taken up the matter with the IDBI; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make available loans to the cooperative spinning mills of Karnataka ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) to (c). References had been received from Government of Karnataka regarding providing loans to some cooperative spinning mills of Karnataka. The matter was taken up with IDBI. IDBI have reported that in view of large capacity already created in textile spinning industry and also considering the fact that a number of such units assisted by the institutions have not been performing well due to prolonged demand recession, the institutions have decided not to take up any new gross root spinning projects for processing, for the time being.

**Boosting export of project and consultancy services**

**3415. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently announced measures to boost the export of projects and consultancy services; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :** (a) and (b). With a view to providing support to project exports and consultancy services, it has been decided to :

- (i) grant project assistance to the tune of 10 per cent of the net foreign exchange earnings from the service portion of the contracts in respect of industrial turnkey and civil construction projects as well as for export of consultancy services;
- (ii) grant Market Development Assistance for reimbursement of cost of bids for turnkey/construction projects and consultancy services on a graduated scale for overseas markets; and
- (iii) grant enhanced rates of assistance on a graduated scale to consultancy organisations on the approved recurring expenditure incurred for opening and operating overseas offices.

**Rewards to bank employees**

3416. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in which rewards have been given to bank employees for resisting dacoits/robbers from January to June, 1986; and

(b) the total amount paid as reward during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). According to available information an amount of Rs. 2.70 lakhs has been paid as reward in respect of two cases during the period in question.

**Credit Camp at Jadavpur**

3417. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :  
SHRI PURNA CHANDRA  
MALIK :  
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Credit Camp held at Jadavpur, Calcuta from 2nd to 6th June, 1986 loans were given to persons who never applied for such loans and to most who did not require such loans as reported in the Aajkaal dated 19 June, 1986;

(b) if so, whether Government have ordered an Inquiry into the matter; and

(c) if so, the findings of the inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). United Bank of India, the convenor bank for State Level Bankers Committee for West Bengal has reported that it is not a fact that loans were given to persons who never applied for such loans. However, it has been reported that in one case a guarantor to the loan applicant, was by mistake asked to attend the credit camp. This was a genuine mistake which was subsequently rectified, by the concerned bank.

**Irregularities in Chandni Chowk Branch of SBI, Delhi**

3418. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :  
SHRI MANIK SANYAL :  
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints of irregularities in the Chandni Chowk Branch Delhi of State Bank of India have been received;

(b) if so, whether the said branch has suffered a huge loss of about Rs. 1.50 crores due to the failure of some private firms;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into the matter and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the officials found involved ?

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

(b) State Bank of India has reported that it has filed a recovery suit against a private firm for Rs. 1.53 crores. The bank has also reported that the matter being still sub-judice, the exact amount of loss which it may ultimately suffer cannot be assessed at this stage. However the process of recovery through a Receiver appointed by the Court has started and already Rs. 6.18 lakhs has been recovered.

(c) and (d). State Bank of India has reported that an internal enquiry conducted by it in this matter did not reveal any malafide in the sanction and conduct of the account of the firm.

**Take over bid by non-resident Indians**

3419. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any steps to safeguard the interest of Indian companies against the takeover bids by non-resident Indians;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether non-resident Indians are clamouring for removal of restriction of investment to the extent of five per cent of holding in any company;

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

(e) the steps Government have taken to guard against the generation of black money in non-resident Indian investment;

(f) whether cases of violation of provisions of FERA have been brought to the notice of Government in areas of NRI and foreign investment; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). In order to safeguard the interest of Indian companies against any possible takeover bids by non-resident Indians, Government have imposed an overall ceiling of five per cent up to which Non-Resident can make investment in equity shares/each series of convertible debentures of an Indian company under the portfolio Investment Scheme.

(c) and (d). Some NRIs have represented to the Government for removal of five per cent ceiling on portfolio Investment. However, Government have not agreed to make any changes in the existing Policy in this regard.

(e) Regulations have been designed to ensure that black money is not generated in non-resident Indian investment. However, where there is violation of taxation laws by the NRIs regarding their investments in India, suitable action is taken against them under the relevant Acts.

(f) and (g). There are a few cases of non-resident Indian businessmen who have perhaps violated the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The details of these cases cannot be disclosed in public interest. However, Government will take appropriate action under the provisions of the law.

#### Import of coins

3420. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are importing coins because the cost of minting in India is higher; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to reduce the cost and attain self sufficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Government have resorted to import of coins to supplement domestic production, in view of the prevailing coin shortage situation.

(b) Effective steps are being taken in the Mints to ensure efficient cost control at every stage. Production in the existing Mints at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad is also being stepped up through increase in number of working hours, introduction of incentive scheme for higher production and replacement of old coining presses and addition of new coining presses. Besides, a New Mint at NOIDA, U. P. is being set up with a capacity of 2000 million pieces per annum, to be commissioned by 1988.

#### Non-payment of income and wealth tax by Ministers

3421. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministers in the Centre and States file their income tax returns regularly; and

(b) if not, the number of those who have not filed their returns during the last 3 years and the amount of Income Tax and Wealth Tax due from them as on 31.3.1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Having regard to the large number of Central and State Ministers, the information will have to be gathered from the field formations spread all over the country which will take considerable time and labour. However, if the



information is desired about any particular Central or State Minister the same can be collected and furnished.

**Conference of littoral States on Indian Ocean**

3422. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the present steps of the proposal to hold a conference of littoral countries of Indian Ocean regarding maintaining Indian Ocean as a zone of peace;

(b) the reasons for the delay in holding such a conference; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for moving the concerned countries for holding the conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The recently concluded session of the Ad-Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean adopted by consensus a draft resolution for consideration by the 41st UN General Assembly. This requests the Ad-Hoc Committee to complete preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace during 1987, in order to enable the opening of the Conference not later than 1988.

(b) and (c). Certain countries in the Ad-Hoc Committee have been insisting on bringing in issues extraneous to the main focus of the Conference, viz., militarisation and presence of great powers in Indian Ocean areas. These and other related differences have been used as a justification for repeated postponement of the Conference. India, however, continues to support the proposal and has voted consistently in favour of the original resolution 28/32 of 1971, calling for the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

**Norms for mobilising deposits from public**

3423. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any norms have been fixed for all the public sector undertakings as well as private companies for mobilising deposits from the public;

(b) steps taken to enforce uniformity in the rates of interest on deposits by the public undertakings and private companies;

(c) the total amount of income tax deducted at source accrued on deposits for the period from 1st April, 1985 to 31st March, 1986;

(d) whether income tax deducted at source on interest is promptly credited to the Union Government; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Union Government for prompt payment of income tax deducted at source ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The norms for mobilising deposits for the non-banking non-financial companies have been fixed under the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules 1975 and Section 58-A of the Companies Act 1956.

(b) Rule 3(1) (c) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules only imposes a ceiling on interest rate of 15 per cent for acceptance of deposits by non-banking non-financial companies. Hence the question of enforcing uniformity in the rate of interest on deposits by the public Undertakings and private companies does not arise.

(c) The total amount of income tax deducted at source is as follows :

|   | 020-Corporation Tax             |                   |        | 021-Income-Tax                  |                    |        |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
|   | Figures as per CCA/CBDT Account | General T.D.S.    | Total  | Figures as per CCA/CBDT Account | General T. D. S.   | Total  |
| (Rs. in crores)   |                                 |                   |        |                                 |                    |        |
| 1. Deduction from intt. on securities under Sec. 193 of I. T. Act 1961.                           | 234.55                          | 23.55 (upto 3/86) | 58.10  | 77.67                           | 216.70 (upto 3-86) | 294.37 |
| 2. Deduction from Intt. payment other than Intt. on securities under Sec. 194-A of I. T. Act, 61. | 122.93                          | ...               | 122.93 | 117.15                          | 0.03               | 117.18 |

These figures are provisional

(d) It cannot be categorically confirmed whether the Income-tax deducted at source from interest is promptly credited to the Central Government or not, because it is the duty of a person deducting tax to credit the same to the account of the Central Government within the prescribed time

(e) In order to safeguard the interest of revenue Section 201 of the I. T. Act provides that if the principal Officer or the Company of which he is the principal officer after deducting tax fails to pay the same to the credit of the Central Government he shall be deemed to be an assessee in default in respect of the said tax. The said section further provides that the said person shall be liable to pay simple interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum on the amount of such tax. The tax so deducted and the interest payable thereon shall be a charge upon all the assets of the person or the company, as the case may be. According to Section 221, when an assessee is in default or is deemed to be in default he shall, in addition to the amount of arrears and the amount of interest payable thereon, be liable to pay penalty also. These provisions will ensure the prompt payment of the dues to the Central Government,

#### Licence for manufacture of Viscose fibre

3424. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have granted further licences for the manufacture of Viscose fibre;

(b) if so, its implication on price front and on spinning mills;

(c) number of manufacturers of Viscose fibre in the country;

(d) whether Government have a proposal to expedite the creation of fresh capacity for the manufacture of Viscose staple fibre in the country; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (e). There are at present 7 units with licensed capacity for manufacture of viscose Staple fibres. In order to increase the availability of fibres at reasonable prices to meet the projected requirements of spinning mills, Government have from time to time issued Letters of Intent for fresh capacity,

**Export of wheat to North Korea**

**3426. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether North Korea proposes to import wheat from India;

(b) if so, the quantity of wheat proposed to be exported;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed between North Korea and India for that purpose; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the export of wheat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). Agreements have been signed by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India for export of 1,00,000 tonnes of wheat to D. P. R. Korea.

(d) The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. are exploring the possibilities of exporting wheat as part of special trading arrangements.

**Development camps organised by Bank of India**

**3427. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bank of India has been organising development camps in different States;

(b) if so, the number of development camps organised by Bank of India in Orissa;

(c) the purpose of organising such camps; and

(d) the reasons to such camps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Bank of

India has reported that they have been organising credit camps in various States in the country. In the State of Orissa these camps are also known as development camps. The bank has already organised one such camp on 3rd June, 1966 at Badjore village near BARIPADA in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa.

(c) and (d). Credit camps are organised by Public Sector Banks as a part of overall measures to increase the flow of credit to weaker sections and to motivate the eligible beneficiaries for taking up small productive ventures with the help of bank finance.

[Translation]

**Kailash-Mansarovar route**

**3428. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by Government for increasing the facilities on Kailash-Mansarovar route since its reopening;

(b) whether he is aware that this route is still extremely difficult and inconvenient; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to make it a more convenient and easy route ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The requisite information is being collected from various agencies and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(b) Although some hardship is still evident, Government is taking every feasible measure to make the Yatra as comfortable as possible.

(c) Government is taking steps to improve accommodation and other facilities for Yatris enroute. Yatris are provided with wireless, medical and security cover enroute as well as air evacuation facilities for the seriously ill.

**Opening of SBI branches in  
Pithoragarh district**

**3429. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Pithoragarh district in Uttar Pradesh where the State Bank of India carried out survey to open its branches and the names of the places where the branches of the bank are proposed to be opened as a result of this survey;

(b) whether branches of the bank have been opened at any of the proposed places during the past one year; and

(c) if so, the names of such places and the time by which branches are likely to be opened at the remaining places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that under the current branch expansion programme for 1985-90, the following centres were identified by the Lead Bank Group and finalised by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for opening bank branches in Pithoragarh District :

1. Baluwakot
2. Tawaghat
3. Baram
4. Gurna
5. Jakhpuram
6. Paleta
7. Madmanle
8. Chahaj (Duni)
9. Seraghat
10. Bankot
11. Jorasi
12. Chaumel
13. Bardakhan
14. Kviti
15. Madkot
16. Bansabgadh
17. Pansu

18. Chaudmanya
19. Dhunaghat
20. Bhingrada
21. Pipli
22. Mowani
23. Bhagichaura
24. Narayan Nagar
25. Diglichaud
26. Chalthi
27. Amodi
28. Sukhidhang

The allotment of eligible centres would be made to banks by Reserve Bank of India as per the norms laid down in the current branch licensing policy. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate the names of the places where bank branches are likely to be opened and likely date of opening such branches.

[English]

**Fixation of efficiency norms for  
allowing increases in administered  
prices**

**3430. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the task of fixing efficiency norms for allowing increases in administered prices is proposed to be entrusted to an appropriate public agency by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new policy in this regard is likely to provide for some corrective measures to deal with inefficiencies in the public sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). A discussion paper on administered price policy has been tabled in the both the Houses of Parliament on 4.8.1986.

**Royalty to foreign collaborators**

3431. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have relaxed the norms regarding the ceiling on royalty or lumpsum payments to foreign collaborators; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). No such relaxation in the norms has been made. However, higher payments are considered on merits on a case to case basis,

**MODVAT collections**

3432. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officials of his Ministry have held several workshops and other discussions with the manufacturers regarding the working of MODVAT Scheme;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether MODVAT collections so far appear to be better than the previous excise duty schemes it replaced; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-

DHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Following the introduction of MODVAT in this year's Budget, officers of the CBEC have participated in several workshops on the subject held by the Collectors of Central Excise and Customs as well as by the industry and clarified the various aspects of the Scheme.

(c) and (d). The MODVAT Scheme allows for credit of the duty paid on a wide variety of inputs used in several final products, whereas under the earlier scheme of proforma credit, the benefit was restricted only to a few commodities. The excise duty rates applicable to the final products covered under the MODVAT Scheme have been so revised as to ensure that the effect of MODVAT on revenue is, by and large, neutral.

**Amount spent on renovation of office and guest house of Central Silk Board**

3434. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total cost for the renovation with interior decoration of the Office of Central Silk Board and other guest houses connected with the Board in Bangalore for the last three years; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 24,45,395.

(b) Details of expenditure incurred during the last three years are as under :

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| (i) Interior decoration of Board's office at M. G. Road.                             | Rs. 1,65,257.00  |
| (ii) Interior decoration of Board's office a Mysugar Commercial Complex, J. C. Road. | Rs. 13,02,805.00 |
| (iii) Electrical fittings at JC Road, Office   | Rs. 2,85,811.00  |
| (iv) Furniture for the above office.   | Rs. 3,82,522.00  |
| (v) Details of expenditure on Board's Guest House at Indira Nagar, Bangalore :       |                  |
| a. Furniture & Equipments  | Rs. 2,12,000.00  |
| b. Electrical items such as air conditioners, refrigerator, etc.                     | Rs. 68,000.00    |
| c. Kitchen Ware  | Rs. 29,000.00    |

**Loss to mulberry plants in Karnataka  
due to UZI Fly menace**

3435. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total estimated loss due to the UZI Fly menace to the mulberry plants in Karnataka State since 1981 upto 1985;

(b) the fall (percentage) in productivity per hectare; and

(c) steps taken by Government to do away with UZI Fly menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). UZI Fly affects silkworms/cocoons and not mulberry plantation. During 1981-82 to 1985-86, due to UZI Fly infestation, the fall in cocoon production per hectare and percentage thereof was as under :

| Year    | Fall in production per hectare (kgs.) | % fall in production |
|---------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1981-82 | 56                                    | 20                   |
| 1982-83 | 55                                    | 18                   |
| 1983-84 | 32                                    | 10                   |
| 1984-85 | 16                                    | 5                    |
| 1985-86 | 7                                     | 2                    |

(c) The steps taken to contain UZI infestation include :

- (1) Supply of wiremesh and HDPE nets to sericulturists.
- (2) Installation of hot air driers in major cocoon markets.
- (3) Application of levigated China clay on the body of silkworm before mounting.
- (5) Conducting of experiments/field trials for application of Chemicals like Dimillin, Benzoic Acid, etc.
- (4) Educating the sericulturists about the methods to control UZI Fly menace.

**Production of coffee**

3436. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of coffee in the country;

(b) the percentage of coffee produced by Karnataka;

(c) whether it is fact that there has been decline in the production of coffee in recent years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAMHA DUTT) : (a) and (b). The total production of coffee and Karnataka's share in it during the last five years was as under :

| Season (July-June) | Total Production | Percentage of share of Karnataka |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1981-82            | 1,50,000         | 67.9%                            |
| 1982-83            | 1,20,952         | 77.8%                            |
| 1983-84            | 1,05,000         | 75.6%                            |
| 1984-85*           | 1,95,800         | 72.6%                            |
| 1985-86*           | 1,20,000         | 68.6%                            |

\*Provisional

(c) and (d). Coffee crop is cyclical in nature. Therefore production fluctuates from year to year. Besides, the behaviour of the monsoon affects production.

**Development of 'Nayyar Dam' as tourist centre in Kerala**

3437. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop 'Nayyar Dam' in Kerala as a tourist centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI

SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Tourism has received from the Government of Kerala a proposal for purchase of mini buses to be used in the Parambi Kulam Wild Life Sanctuary and Nayar Dam Area. The State Government has been asked to submit certain details which are still awaited.

**Fitting of electronic time lock system  
in banks at Pune**

3438. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to fit a new 'electronic time lock system' which would prevent anyone from opening the strong room of banks for an hour at the press of a button in banks at Pune; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Government had constituted a High Power Working Group to examine security arrangements in Banks and to suggest further measures for strengthening the security arrangements in banks. The Working Group had, *inter alia* recommended introduction of time lock devices by banks to permit opening of vaults only at the pre-set time. The report of the Working Group has been sent to all public sector banks for implementing the recommendations contained therein. No separate decision for fitting "electronic time lock system" by banks in Pune only has been taken by Government.

**Opening of bank branches in Orissa**

3439. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :  
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD  
SETHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have approached the Union Government for opening more nationalised banks branches in that State during the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Under the Branch Licensing Policy for 1985-90, the task of identifying potential growth centres requiring banking facilities has been entrusted to the Groups set up for the purpose by the Lead Banks. The lists of identified centres are then required to be finalised by the State Government and forwarded to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for its consideration for issue of licences for opening bank offices in accordance with the Branch Licensing Policy. RBI has reported that the lists of identified centres for opening branches in various districts in Orissa were received in two instalments in February, 1986 and May, 1986. RBI has also reported that allotments in respect of 15 centres included in the list received in February, 1986 have already been made and the eligibility of the centres included in the list received in May, 1986 is under scrutiny and allotment of centres would be made according to the norms laid down in the current Branch Licensing Policy.

**Public debt of Government**

3440. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA  
MURTY :  
SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the public debt of Union Government at the end of March, 1985 and its estimates by March, 1987;

(b) the proportion of the Public debt to the national income in the year (i) 1951, (ii) 1978 and (iii) 1984-85; and

(c) the results achieved in the direction of curbing wasteful and unproductive expenditure during the previous and the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) The book value of public debt as at the end of March, 1985 was Rs. 75,174 crores, while at the

end of March, 1987 it is estimated at Rs. 1,01,592 crores.

(b) The Public debt in 1951-52, 1978-79 and 1984-85 as per Accounts, compare with the National Income in those years as follows :

| Year    | Increase in public debt during the year | (Rs. crores)    |            |
|---------|---|-----------------|------------|
|         |   | National Income | Percentage |
| 1951-52 | -9                                      | 9,500           | ...        |
| 1978-79 | 1243                                    | 87,058 @        | 1.4        |
| 1984-85 | 9812                                    | 1,88,459 *      | 5.2        |

@ Provisional

\* Quick estimates.

(c) All items of non plan expenditure are subjected to close scrutiny and only essential and unavoidable expenditure is allowed to be incurred. The results achieved in the efforts to contain expenditure are reflected in the Revised estimates for the last year and Budget estimates for the current year.

#### Indo-French agreement on transfer of high technology

3441. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of France has agreed to the transfer of high technology to India;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement reached between the two countries;

(c) the fields in which this high technology will be utilised and the time by which it will be provided; and

(d) to what extent Indian technology will improve further as a result of induction of French high technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No Sir.

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

#### Migration of Indian nationals from South Africa

3442. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian nationals are leaving South Africa to other Countries;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of Indian nationals migrated so far; and

(d) the countries to which they have migrated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (d). The Government has seen newspaper reports of people of Indian origin and other coloured families in South Africa migrating to countries such as Australia. As India does not have any kind of contact with South Africa, it is difficult to ascertain as to how many families are involved and the exact reasons for their migration. However, this Ministry is in touch with our Missions in the neighbouring countries to ascertain the actual position.

#### Violation of FERA by Reliance Textile Company

3443. SHRI N. VENKATA RANTAM :  
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS  
MUNSI :  
SHRI NARSING SURYA-  
WANSHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of violations under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act committed by the Reliance Textile Company and the amount involved; and

(b) the action taken or being taken against the Company ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No case for violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act against Reliance Textile Company has been investigated by the Directorate of Enforcement (FERA).

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

#### Discontentment amongst bank employees

3444. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the stir and discontentment among bank employees, including their proposal to observe a bandh all over the country;

(b) if so, the causes for the same and the demands of the bank employees; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). It is not quite clear which particular stir the Hon'ble M. P. has in mind. In view of this it is not possible to confirm or deny the question. However suggestions received from all areas including employee's unions are examined and decisions taken on merit.

[Translation]

H. R. A. to Central Government employees in Ranikhet

3445. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Central Government employees working in Ranikhet (Uttar Pradesh) are not paid House Rent Allowance while those working at Bhawali (Uttar Pradesh) are paid House Rent Allowance inspite of the fact that both these places are situated at the same altitude;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum regarding payment of

House Rent Allowance to the Central Government employees working at Ranikhet; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) House Rent Allowance at specified rates is admissible to Central Government employees only in those cities which are classified for the purpose on the basis of their population. However, HRA to the Central Government employees posted at certain hill stations including Bhowali is being paid under special orders purely on *ad hoc* basis. Representations were received by the Government for grant of H. R. A. to Central Government employees posted at few other hill stations including Ranikhet. A Final decision could not be taken on the proposal as in the meantime setting up of 4th Pay Commission was announced. The recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission have since been received by the Government. The 4th Pay Commission has recommended, inter-alia, payment of H. R. A. to Central Government employees working in unclassified places also. Ranikhet is covered under this recommendation. However, the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission are under examination of the Government.

[English]

#### Production and export of marine products

3446. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed for production and export of marine products during the last three years;

(b) the details regarding the proposed central schemes and Centrally sponsored schemes with outlay thereof in the Seventh Five Year Plan to meet the targets; and

(c) whether there has been increase in marine and inland fish production in the country, and if so, the annual growth rate during the Sixth Plan period against the target fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI  
BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Targets of produc-  
tion and exports of marine products for last  
three years are as follows :

| Year    | Production<br>(in lakh tonnes) |        |       |
|---------|--------------------------------|--------|-------|
|         | Marine                         | Inland | Total |
| 1983-84 | 17.13                          | 11.80  | 28.93 |
| 1984-85 | 17.50                          | 12.09  | 29.55 |
| 1985-86 | 19.00                          | 11.00  | 30.00 |

| Year      | Export Targets |                  |
|-----------|----------------|------------------|
|           | Qty. (Tonnes)  | Value (Rs. Cro.) |
| 1983-84   | 85000          | 360.00           |
| 1984-85   | 93800          | 400.00           |
| 1985-86   | 86550          | 402.68           |
| (Revised) |                |                  |

(b) The details of Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes with outlay thereof in the Seventh Five Year Plan is given in the statement below.

(c) Yes, Sir. Fish Production during the 6th Five Year Plan has registered an annual growth rate of 3.1 per cent.

#### Statement

*Scheme-wise break up of the Seventh  
Five Year Plan outlay in respect of  
Central and Centrally Sponsored  
Schemes Relating to Fisheries  
Sector*

| Sl. No.                         | Name of the scheme            | (Rs. in lakhs) |                                      |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
|                                 |                               | Revised        | Approved Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90 |
| 1                               | 2                             | 3              |                                      |
| <b>1. Central Sector Scheme</b> |                               |                |                                      |
| 1.                              | Fishery Survey of India.      |                | 2425.00                              |
| 2.                              | Integrated Fisheries Project. |                | 700.00                               |

| 1                             | 2   | 3        |
|-------------------------------|---|----------|
| 3.                            | Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical & Engineering Training.   | 700.00   |
| 4.                            | Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fisheries,   | 75.00    |
| 5.                            | (a) Trawler Development Fund.   | 9400.00  |
|                               | (b) Building of Wooden Hull Trawler.  | 30.00    |
| 6.                            | (a) Project Preparation and strengthening of Technical Wing at the Centre and Technical Wing of State and U. Ts. for survey Investigation and Conservation. | 160.00   |
|                               | (b) Training/Seminar/Workshop etc.  | 50.00    |
| 7.                            | (a) Fishing Harbour facilities at Major Ports.  |          |
|                               | (b) Construction of Dry Dock. (C. S.)   | 1700.00  |
|                               | (c) Development of Botanical Garden (C. S.)   |          |
| 8.                            | Enforcement of Maritime Zones of India Act.   | Nil      |
| 9.                            | Development of Inland Fisheries Statistics.   | 80.00    |
| 10.                           | Rastriya Matsya Nigam (National Fisheries Development Board).   | 500.00   |
| 11.                           | Cost Harvest Support to Fisheries Development.  | Nil      |
| Total (Central Sector Scheme) |   | 15820.00 |

(Rs. in lakhs)

## Agreement for import of wheat from India by USSR

| Sl. Name of the Scheme No.   | Revised Approved Seventh Plan Outlay 1915-90 |
|--|--|
| <b>II. Centrally Sponsored Schemes.</b>  |  |
| 12. Infrastructural Development for Fish Seed Production.                                  | 550.00                                       |
| 13. (a) Development of Aquaculture (FF-DA-I)   | 1550.00                                      |
| (b) Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank Assistance (FFDA-II).                         |  |
| 14. Development of Reservoir Fisheries.  | 400.00                                       |
| 15. Development of Derelict Water bodies and utilisation of organic waste for Aquaculture. | 165.00                                       |
| 16. (a) Fishing Harbour facilities at Minor Ports.   | 1900.00                                      |
| (b) Establishment of Industrial Estate.  |  |
| 17. Brackish Water Aquaculture.  | 500.00                                       |
| 18. Introduction of Beach Landing Craft and up-gradation of small mechanised sector.       | 300.00                                       |
| <b>Welfare Schemes for Fishermen.</b>  |  |
| 19. National Welfare Fund for Fishermen Society.   | 400.00                                       |
| 20. Group accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen,                                  | 150.00                                       |
| Total (Centrally Sponsored Schemes)  | 5915.00                                      |
| Grand Total (Central & Centrally Sponsored Schemes)  | 21735.00                                     |

C. S. —Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

3447. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has agreed to import wheat from India;

(b) if so, details of the agreement with regard to quantum, price etc;

(c) whether similar orders have been bagged for export of wheat from other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). A contract was entered on 9-4-1985 between the Food Corporation of India and Exporkhleb. Moscow, for export of 5 lakh tonnes of wheat to USSR. The contract was concluded at the then ruling international prices. The total quantity shipped against this contract so far is 2.07 lakh tonnes.

(c) and (d). Agreement have been entered into for export of 1,00,000 tonnes of wheat as commodity loan to Vietnam and for sale of wheat of 30,000 tonnes to Nepal; 50,000 tonnes to Jordan and 1,10,000 tonnes to D. P. R. Korea. Further negotiations are in progress.

## Theatre Festivals Abroad

3448. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many theatres have been sent abroad during the last two years to take part in the Theatre Festivals;

(b) the amount Government have spent in that regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to continue the practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Seven

theatre groups were sent abroad during the last two years.

(b) Rs. 12,49,140/-

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Diversion of funds allocated for flood and drought relief**

3449. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the large scale diversion of funds allocated for flood and drought relief during the last four years by some States and Union Territories; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Comptroller and Auditor General has found some irregularities and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take for violation of the norms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) Government of India is not aware of large scale diversion of funds allocated for floods and drought relief during the last four years by some States/ Union Territories.

(b) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has not reported in any of his Reports large scale diversion of funds for floods and drought relief during 1982-86 so far.

(c) Does not arise.

**Financial assistance to cooperative spinning mills in Kerala**

3450. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance given to different cooperative spinning mills in Kerala during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the particulars of the mills and the amounts paid to each of them;

(c) whether Government have prescribed guidelines to the mills to ensure profitability and productivity;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures adopted by Government to revive the sick cooperative spinning mills in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Regular monitoring visits are undertaken by officers of the Government/National Cooperative Development Cooperation/All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd; and Financial Institutions like Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India for reviewing the working of assisted cooperative spinning mills and for suggesting measures for improving their performance.

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Name of the Unit                       | 1983-84       |      | 1984-85       |      | 1985-86       |      |   |
|--|---------------|------|---------------|------|---------------|------|---|
|  | Share capital | Loan | Share capital | Loan | Share capital | Loan |   |
| 1                                      | 2             | 3    | 4             | 5    | 6             | 7    | 8 |
| 1. Cannanore Coop. Spinning Mills Ltd. | 7.16          | Nil  | 20.0          | 30.0 | Nil           | Nil  |   |

| 1   | 2 | 3     | 4    | 5    | 6     | 7   | 8    |
|---|---|-------|------|------|-------|-----|------|
| 2. Malappuram Coop.<br>Spinning Mills<br>Ltd. |   | 30.31 | 25.0 | 3.0  | 7.0   | 1.0 | 21.0 |
| 3. Quilon Coop.<br>Spinning Mills<br>Ltd.     |   | 36.0  | Nil  | 7.0  | 10.19 | Nil | Nil  |
| 4. Trichur Coop.<br>Spinning Mills<br>Ltd.    |   | 25.0  | 5.0  | 50.0 | 70.0  | 1.0 | 1.0  |
| 5. Alleppey Coop.<br>Spinning Mills<br>Ltd.   |   | Nil   | Nil  | 20.0 | 30.0  | 1.0 | 1.0  |

**Simplification in small savings schemes**

3450—A. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the small savings schemes operated by the Department of Posts have been considerably simplified on the recommendations of the Department of Administrative Reforms;

(b) if so, the main changes made to simplify the schemes; and

(c) to what extent these measures will encourage people to open more accounts under the small savings schemes in the Department of Posts ?

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

(b) The main changes made to simplify the small savings schemes are the following :

(i) The limit of Rs. 5,000/- for settlement of claims without production

of legal proof of succession in the case of a depositor in small savings schemes who dies without making any nomination, has been raised to Rs. 20,000/-.

(ii) Depositors of five year Recurring Deposit can prematurely close their accounts after one year of opening the account without having to furnish any reason.

(iii) Premature withdrawal from Post Office Time Deposit will be permitted after six months of opening of the account without the depositor having to assign any reason.

(iv) The procedure of field enquiries by the Post Office officials for premature closure of Post Office Cumulative Time Deposit accounts with balance upto Rs. 10,000/- has been dispensed with.

(c) The simplified procedures should encourage people to open more accounts. However, it is not possible to quantify the impact of these changes.

**Export of wheat**

**3450-B. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian wheat for export suffers from certain deficiencies like less protein; and

(b) whether keeping in view the surplus stocks of wheat in the country Government have entered into any fresh deal to export wheat to man countries, if so, names of the countries and the quantity to be exported to each of them ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :** (a) Indian wheat for export does not suffer from any deficiencies. Protein content in our wheat is as per internationally acceptable standards.

(b) Agreements have been entered into for sale of wheat of 30,000 tonnes to Nepal; 50,000 tonnes to Jordan, and 1,10,000 tonnes to DPR Korea.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) :** Sir, I have given a privilege notice against Mr. K. K. Tewary for the wrong information he gave.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will look into it...I will see to it.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) :** I have given notice under Rule 115 on the same issue, wrong statement made by Mr. Tewary.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have already referred it.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur) :** It is about a problem in Punjab. A serious and

glaring example has been brought out in today's newspaper in relation to the serious problem of misuse of Government authority and that is indeed very very serious. I want to draw your attention to it, if you bear with me only for two minutes.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have no two minutes; what is the point of order ?

**SHRI R. S. SPARROW :** I want to raise the point in relation to the arrest of Harcharan Singh Hero's son due to political vendetta.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is a law and order problem. It will be taken care of by the State Government as I have said yesterday in reply to Mr. Reddy.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) :** It is a State subject.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is a State subject.

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Madam, I cannot do anything.

[English]

**SHRI R. S. SPARROW :** I urge upon the Home Minister to make a statement.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) :** You may kindly draw the attention of the Home Minister.

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is not his domain. This belongs to the State Government. Yesterday when Mr. Reddy raised this question about the arrest of one person belonging to a certain party, I said, I am not concerned with parties, I am not concerned with anybody. Everybody is an Indian and according to that Penal Code, he has to be arrested, challaned or prosecuted if he is guilty and the same is regarding yours also. The Home Minister does not come into it.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA :** You know, Sir, how the police have been behaving in Punjab.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) :** The Hon. Speaker was good enough to promise to us that a discussion would be arranged on the allegations of irregularities committed by many companies in the country.

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is coming. Why do you repeat it? When I say I mean it. Why do you get doubtful about that?

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** The time is getting short.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is on the 13th.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) :** There is urgency to resolve the controversy about Babri Masjid.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I disallowed that, because it is *sub judice*.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :** There is a serious agitation going on about that.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA :** Today, in the morning, a Member of Rajya Sabha was held up at the border.

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER :** We cannot take that case here. You give it to me; if it is our affair, I will look into it.

[*Translation*]

If it falls under the jurisdiction of Rajya Sabha, then we will inform them about it.

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA :** We were harassed for one hour.

[*English*]

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :** Assam Government has issued instructions to

its officials not to meet the Minister for Tourism, Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev without prior permission. That is against the Constitution of India.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I do not know. The Governor is there to take action against unconstitutional matters.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) :** I have given notice of a calling attention.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Such notices come everyday, we cannot admit all of them.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** Many Members had raised the issue of Babri Masjid, but no discussion was held on this subject.

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is a *sub judice* case; I cannot take it.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Mishra, do not interrupt me.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot) :** By the orders of the Delhi Police Commissioner Shri Gurcharan Singh Tohra, a Rajya Sabha Member, has been banned from entering Delhi for one month.

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is something I am not concerned with. Rajya Sabha has to take notice of it. We are not concerned with it. It is for the Rajya Sabha.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, a sitting M. P. was not allowed to enter Delhi.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Whether he is a member or not, law is applicable to all.

12.05 hrs.

(Shri Shaminder Singh and some other Hon. Members then left the House.)

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR : (Gurdaspur) : Sir, the Hon. Home Minister is here. You please ask him to make a statement...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot ask him. It is upto him. I cannot ask.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR : We cannot be at the mercy of the State Government. You ask the Home Minister to make a statement...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot. It is not in my power Madam.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW : The Home Minister should make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : If he is willing he may. I am not going to ask him. I am not to ask him to do it nor am I going to ask him to do it.

(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Report and Audited Accounts of All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd. Bombay for 1984-85 and statement delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Limited, 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 All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Limited, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2889/86].

Report etc. of Rani Laxmi Bai Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhansi for period ending 31st December 1984 and Reports of Various Grameen Banks

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rani Laxmi Bai Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhansi, for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2890/86].

(2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) :—

(i) Report of the Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, Khmmam for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditors Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2891/86].



- (ii) Report of the Rayalaseema Grammeena Bank, Cuddapah for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2892/86].

- (iii) Report of the Visakha Grammeena Bank Srikakulam for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2893/86].

- (iv) Report of the Sri Anatha Grammeena Bank, Anantpur for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2894/86].

- (v) Report of the Sangameshwara Grammeena Bank, Mehboobnagar for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2895/86].

- (vi) Report of the Manjira Grammeena Bank, Sangareddy for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2896/86].

- (vii) Report of the Pinakini Grammeena Bank, Nellore for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2897/86].

- (viii) Report of the Kakathiya Grammeena Bank, Warangal for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2898/86].

- (ix) Report of the Chaitanaya Grammeena Bank, Tenali for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2899/86].

- (x) Report of the Golconda Grammeena Bank, Hyderabad for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2900/86].

- (xi) Report of the Sri Rama Grammeena Bank, Nizamabad for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2901/86].

- (xii) Report of the Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank, North Lakhimpur for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2902/86].

- (xiii) Report of the Bhojpur Rohtas Gramin Bank, Arrah for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2903/86].

- (xiv) Report of the Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Motihari for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2904/86].

- (xv) Report of the Magadh Gramin Bank, Gaya for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2905/86].

- (xvi) Report of the Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Purnea for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2906/86].

- (xvii) Report of the Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Madhubani for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2907/86].

- (xviii) Report of the Nalanda Gramin Bank, Bihar—shariff for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2908/86].

- (xix) Report of the Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Samastipur for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2909/86].

- (xx) Report of the Palamau Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Daltonganj for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2910/86].

- (xxi) Report of the Ranchi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ranchi for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2911/86].

- (xxii) Report of the Saran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Chapra for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2912/86].

- (xxiii) Report of the Giridih Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Giridih for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2913/86].

- (xxiv) Report of the Hazaribagh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hazaribagh for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2914/86].

- (xxv) Report of the Jamnagar Gramin Bank, Jamnagar for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together

with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2915/86].

(xxvi) Report of the Kutch Gramin Bank, Bhuj for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2916/86].

(xxvii) Report of the Banaskantha Mehsana Gramin Bank, Patan for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2917/86].

(xxviii) Report of the Panchmahal Gramin Bank, Godhra for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2918/86].

(xxix) Report of the Surendranagar-Bhavnagar Gramin Bank, Surendranagar for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2919/86].

(xxx) Report of the Valsad-Bangs Gramin Bank, Bulsar for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2920/86].

(xxxii) Report of the Surat Bharuch Gramin Bank, Baroach for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2921/86].

(xxxii) Report of the Sabarkantha-Gandhinagar Gramin Bank, Himatnagar for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2922/86].

(xxxiii) Report of the Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bhiwani for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2923/86].

(xxxiv) Report of the Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Gurgaon for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2924/86].

(xxxv) Report of the Hissar-Sirsa Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hissar for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2925/86].

(xxxvi) Report of the Ambala-Kurukshetra Gramin Bank, Hissar for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2926/86].

(xxxvii) Report of the Himachal Gramin Bank, Mandi for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2927/86].

(xxxviii) Report of the Parvatiya Gramin Bank, Chamba for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2928/86].

(xxxix) Report of the Jammu Rural Bank, Jammu for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2929/86].

(xl) Report of the Malaprabha Grameena Bank, Dharwar for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2930/86].

(xli) Report of the Cauvery Grameena Bank, Mysore for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2931/86].

(xlii) Report of the Krishna Grameena Bank, Gulbarga for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2932/86].

(xliv) Report of the Kolar Gramin Bank, Kolar for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2933/86].

(xlv) Report of the Bijapur Grameena Bank, Bijapur for the year ended the 31st

December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2934/86].

(xlv) Report of the Chikamagalur-Kodagu Grameena Bank, Chikamagalur for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2935/86].

(xlvi) Report of the Sahyadri Gramin Bank, Shimoga for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2936/86].

(xlvii) Report of the Netravati Grameena Bank, Mangalore for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2937/86].

(xlviii) Report of the Varda Grameena Bank, Kumta for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2938/86].

(xlix) Report of the Visveshwaraya Grameena Bank, Mandya for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2939/86].

(l) Report of the South Malabar Gramin Bank, Malappuram for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2940/86].

- (ii) Report of the North Malabar Gramin Bank, Cannanore for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2941/86].

- (iii) Report of the Bilaspur-Raipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bilaspur for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2942/86].

- (iii) Report of the Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank, Rewa for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2943/86].

- (iv) Report of the Bundelkhand Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Takamgar for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2944/86].

- (iv) Report of the Sharda Gramin Bank, Satna for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2945/86].

- (vi) Report of the Bastar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jagdalpur for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2946/86]

- (lvii) Report of the Durg-Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank, Rajnandgaon for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2947/86]

- (lviii) Report of the Jhabua-Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhabua for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2948/86]

- (lix) Report of the Shivpuri Guna Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Shivpuri for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2949/86]

- (lx) Report of the Damoh-Panna-Sagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Damoh for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2950/86]

- (lxi) Report of the Dewas Shajapur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Dewas for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2951/86]

- (lxii) Report of the Nimar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Khar-gone for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2952/86]

(lxiii) Report of the Mandala-Balaghat Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Biaora for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2953/86]

(lxiv) Report of the Rajgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Biaora for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2954/86]

(lxv) Report of the Shahdol Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Shahdol for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2955/86]

(lxvi) Report of the Ratlam-Mandsaur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Mandsaur for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2956/86]

(lxvii) Report of the Chambal Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Morana for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2957/86]

(lxviii) Report of the Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Narsinghpur, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2958/86]

(lxix) Report of the Indore-Ujjain Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ujjain, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2959/86]

(lxx) Report of the Gwalior-Datia Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Datia, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2960/86]

(lxxi) Report of Marathwada Gramin Bank, Nanded, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2961/86]

(lxxii) Report of Chandrapur, Gadhiroli Gramin Bank, Chandrapur, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2962/86]

(lxxiii) Report of Akola Gramin Bank, Akola, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2963/86]

(lxxiv) Report of Ratnagiri-Sindhurdurg Gramin Bank, Ratnagiri, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2964/86]

(lxxv) Report of Solapur Gramin Bank, Solapur, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2965/86]

(lxxvi) Report of Bhandara Gramin Bank, Bhandara, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2966/86]

(lxxvii) Reporter of Yavatmal Gramin Bank, Yavatmal, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2967/86]

(lxxviii) Report of Buldhana Gramin Bank, Buldhana, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2968/86]

(lxxix) Report of Manipur Rural Bank, Imphal, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2969/86]

(lxxx) Report of Ka Bank Non-kyndong Ri Khasi Jaintia Shillong, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2970/86]

(lxxxii) Report of Cuttack Gramin Bank, Cuttack, for the year ended the 31st December,

1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2971/86]

(lxxxii) Report of Balasore Gramin Bank, Balasore, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2972/86]

(lxxxiii) Report of the Dhenkanal Gramya Bank, Dhenkanal, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2973/86]

(lxxxiv) Report of the Shivalik Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshiarpur, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2974/86]

(lxxxv) Report of the Kapurthala Ferozepur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kapurthala, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2975/86]

(lxxxvi) Report of the Jaipur Nagaur Anchalik Gramin Bank, Jaipur, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2976/86]

(lxxxvii) Report of the Marwar Gramin Bank, Pali, for the year ended the 31st Decem-

ber, 1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2977/86]

(lxxxviii) Report of Shekhawati Gramin Bank, Sikar, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2978/86]

(lxxix) Report of the Marudhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Churu, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2979/86]

(xc) Report of the Alwar-Bharatpur Anchalik Gramya Bank, Bharatpur, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2980/86]

(xci) Report of the Aravali Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sawai Madhopur, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2981/86]

(xcii) Report of the Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kota, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2982/86]

(xciii) Report of the Mewar Anchalik Gramin Bank, Udaipur, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985,

together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2983/86]

(xciv) Report of the Subansiri Gaonalia Bank, North Lakhimpur, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2984/86]

(xcv) Report of the Bundi-Chitorgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jodhpur, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2985/86]

(xcvi) Report of the Bundi-Chitorgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bundi, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2986/86]

(xcvii) Report for the Bhilwara-Ajmer Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Dungarpur, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2987/86]

(xcviii) Report for the Sriganganagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sriganganagar, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2988/86]

(xcix) Report of the Dungarpur-Banswara Kshetriya Gramin



Bank, Dungarpur for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2989/86]

- (c) Report of the Pandyan Grama Bank, Sattur, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2990/86]

- (ci) Report of the Samyut Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Azamgarh, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2991/86]

- (cii) Report of the Barabanki Gramin Bank, Barabanki for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2992/86]

- (ciii) Report of the Farrukhabad Gramin Bank, Farrukhabad, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2993/86]

- (civ) Report of the Hardoi-Unnao Gramin Bank, Lucknow, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2994/86]

- (cv) Report of the Kanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kanpur, for the year ended

the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2995/86]

- (cvi) Report of the Srawasthi Gramin Bank, Bahraich, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2996/86]

- (cvii) Report of the Kashi Gramin Bank, Varanasi, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2997/87]

- (cviii) Report of the Faizabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Faizabad, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2998/86]

- (cix) Report of the Bareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bareilly, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2999/86]

- (cx) Report of the Devipatan Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gonda, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3000/86]

- (cxi) Report of the Tulsi Gramin Bank, Banda, for the year ended the 31st December,

1985, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3001/86]

- (cxii) Report of the Etah Gramin Bank, Etah, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3002/86]

- (cxiii) Report of the Gomati Gramin Bank, Jaunpur, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3003/86]

- (cxiv) Report of the Chhatrasal Gramin Bank, Orai, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3004/86]

- (cxv) Report of the Shahjahanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Shahjahanpur, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3005/86]

- (cxvi) Report of the Vindhayavasini Gramin Bank, Mirzapur, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3006/86]

- (cxvii) Report of the Saryu Gramin Bank, Lakhimpur, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with

the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3007/86]

- (cxviii) Report of the Jamuna Gramin Bank, Agra, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3008/86]

- (cxix) Report of the Muzaffarnagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Muzaffarnagar, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3009/86]

- (cxx) Report of the Ganga-Yamuna Gramin Bank, Dehradun, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3010/86]

- (cxxi) Report of the Gaur Gramin Bank, Malda, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3011/86]

- (cxxii) Report of the Mallabhum Gramin Bank, Bankura, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3012/86]

- (cxxiii) Report of the Mayurakshi Gramin Bank, Suri, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3013/86]

(cxxiv) Report of the Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Cooch Behar, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3014/86]

(cxxv) Report of the Bardhaman Gramin Bank, Burdwan, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3015/86]

(cxxvi) Report of the Murshidabad Gramin Bank, Berhampore, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3016/86]

**National Policy on Education, 1986—  
Programme of Action**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'National Policy on Education, 1986—Programme of Action' (Hindi and English Versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3017/86]

12.07 hrs.

**MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA**

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha :

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of

Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Research and Development Cess Bill, 1986 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th July 1986 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.

- (ii) In accordance with the provisions of Rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th August 1986 passed in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without any amendment the Constitution (Fifty Third Amendment) Bill, 1986 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th August 1986.

- (iii) In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on 7th August 1986, agreed without any amendment to the State of Mizoram Bill, 1986, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th August, 1986.

12.08 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE : CHINESE INTRUSION IN SUMDORONG CHU VALLEY AREA OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : The House will recall that in response to a Calling Attention Motion in the Lok Sabha on August 1, 1986, on Chinese intrusion in the Sumdorong Chu Valley area of Arunachal Pradesh, the External Affairs Minister stated

that "as regards the matter of existence of a helipad said to have been built by the Chinese in the area, our information is that no such helipad exists as on today. However, Government are keeping a close watch on development."

2. It came to the notice of Government on August 4, 1986 that the intruding Chinese personnel had improvised a helipad in Wangdung in the Sumdorong Chu Valley and that a Chinese helicopter had actually landed there. The Hon'ble Members would be aware that there is relatively easy accessibility of the area to the Chinese from the Tibetan side of the international boundary. Besides the nature of the terrain being such that it is also not difficult to clear the ground to serve as a make-shift helipad. It has also been noticed that the Chinese are setting up tents and building huts in the area.

3. These developments are a cause for deep concern to the Government of India. As the House is aware, we had taken up diplomatically the issue of this intrusion with the Chinese authorities both in New Delhi and in Beijing and intensively during the Seventh Round of official talks held recently in Beijing.

4. We have continually stressed that both the sides should maintain peace and tranquility on the border and that any problem that may arise should be resolved through consultations. The Government of the Peoples' Republic of China has also accepted this approach. It is the intention of the Government of India to seek a solution to this latest intrusion through consultations and negotiations in pursuance of our policy of finding a peaceful and negotiated settlement to the border question with China and to improving relations between the two countries.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar):** The other day, the Minister for External Affairs, Shri Shiv Shanker spoke. Some Members pointed out that a helipad was constructed. The present statement of the Minister is only a bid to cover up the lapse ...*(Interruptions)*.

**SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh):** We should have a thorough discussion on this

under Rule 193. Sir, it should be discussed under 193.

*[Translation]*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please give it to me in writing. I shall look into it.

*[English]*

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:** The Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh gave a statement to the press...*(Interruptions)\**

**MR. SPEAKER:** No. Not now please. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:** Sir, it is a matter of supreme national importance.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is why I allowed it. That is why I allowed the discussion earlier also. We can look into it.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:** That is true. ...*(Interruptions)* But the House was taken for a ride, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Reddy, you must realize that there are rules; and under the rules, you can also ask for another discussion at any given time. I cannot do it at the moment. Why do you persist with it, when I cannot do it at the moment?

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:** It is a border State, and concerns the security of the country.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can give notice. I can consider it. There is no problem.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:** The Minister is here ..

**MR. SPEAKER:** What has the Minister to do with it? When the time has to come, it will come. So simple it is.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:** The Chinese have come without notice. They have not given notice to India.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Reddy; by your shouting I am not going to budge. I am bound to do things according to rules, and the rules say that you have to give notice. That is all.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** You want me to give notice, but the Chinese have not given notice.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Might be but I cannot do anything. It is as simple as that.

**SHRIMATI SUKHBANS KAUR** (Gurdaspur) : The Punjab incident is a very serious matter...

**MR. SPEAKER :** Might be for you. But I cannot do anything. So simple it is. Now take your seat. That is all.

**SHRI T. BASHEER :** Not only on the India-China border, but on the Indo-Pak, border also, the situation is serious.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You can also give another notice, if you like. There is no bar on you also. You can give a notice, and you are welcome to do it.

Now Mr. H. K. L. Bhagat.

12.11 hrs.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) :** With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the remaining part of the Session will consist of :

### 1. Consideration and passing of :

- (a) The Constitution (Fifty-Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- (b) The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1986.

2. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

### 3. Consideration and passing of :

- (a) The National Security Guard Bill, 1986,
- (b) The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1986.

Discussion under Rule 193 regarding situation in Sri Lanka.

[Translation]

**SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following matter may be included in the next week's Agenda :—

Every year the floods create havoc in various parts of the country. This year the floods have caused horrible destruction in the beginning of the rainy season itself.

In Madhya Pradesh, the floods have destroyed crops on thousands of acres of land. It has aggravated the sufferings of the people of Bhopal who were already affected by gas and more so because it has become the worst affected area. Houses and huts have been destroyed. Various diseases have broken out and specially the eye diseases are on the increase.

Bhopal has become dangerous not only for its own residents but also for adjoining districts like Raisen and Vidisha.

The depth of the big lake in Bhopal has decreased by more than half due to which its capacity to hold water has been reduced considerably. Therefore, it becomes essential to release large quantities of water all of a sudden into the rivers which originate from this lake, and as a consequence there is heavy flooding of the rivers, Kalia Saut and Betwa and thereby Bhopal, Raisen, Vidisha and other districts are inundated.

Similarly, the bridge constructed over the Patra river, which originates from the small lake in Bhopal and which was constructed during the reign of Raja Bhoj, is in such a dilapidated condition that it can collapse any

moment and if it happens then not only Bhopal but also several hundred villages would be flooded.

Therefore, the Central Government must immediately assist the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in improving the environment, in providing housing facilities to the gas victims, in increasing the depth of the big lake and in constructing a bridge over the small lake.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, I want to make a submission...

MR. SPEAKER : Not now. If your name is there, I will call you... Yes, your name is there. Now Mr. Syed Shahabuddin.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kisan-ganj) : Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's business commencing on 11th August 1986 :

No report has been submitted to the Parliament about the progress of implementation of the 15-point programme for the welfare of minorities since the programme was announced in May 1983 by the late Prime Minister, and subsequently endorsed by the Prime Minister himself. The minorities are anxious to learn of its impact. Hence the Minister of Welfare should submit a report to the House which should be discussed by the House.

The Gopal Singh Panel's final report on Minorities was submitted in June 1982. It has not yet been laid on the Table of the House. The Report is under consideration for the last four years. The Report should be tabled and discussed without awaiting detailed consideration of its recommendations by the Government, as was done in the case of Mandal Commission Report, so that it may lead to a nation-wide discussion, and evolution of a consensus. Hence it is requested that this item be included in the agenda of business for the coming week.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I suggest that following items be included in

the list of business of the House for the next week :—

1. It is no doubt that the House discusses from time to time economic situation prevailing in the country. Although the discussion tends to be useful. It becomes too generalised. We have at present 22 States and 9 Union Territories. Economic situations in each of these areas have distinct aspects, problems also vary from State to State, and Union Territory to Union Territory.

I, therefore, suggest that House discusses economic situation in each of the States and Union Territories, one by one, alphabetically, and that economic situation in Assam or Andhra Pradesh be taken up in the next week, to begin with.

2. Law Minister has sometimes back, stated in the House that the Government is considering to introduce a Bill on common civil code in the House. It is not a very much known fact that at least in one part of this country, namely, in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, there is already a Common Civil Code, enacted by the Portuguese Government, in force for the last several decades. The people of this territory, be they Hindus, Christians or Muslims, are all governed by one common code to the full satisfaction of all.

As most of the provisions in this code, specially the ones which give equal status to men and women, are ideal one, I suggest that a preliminary discussion on the subject of Uniform Civil Code be made in the House in the light of the Code in force in Goa.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following matter may be included in the next week's Agenda.

I would request the Government of India to bring necessary legislative measures to eradicate the social evil like child marriage. Such an evil practice has not been curbed by the enforcement of the Sharda Act. Thousands of child marriages are taking place even today. In Rajasthan especially, during the

auspicious day of the 'Akshya Tritiya', marriages of even infants are performed. This harms the society in two ways.

1. It is harmful for health and leads to an increase in population.
2. It causes obstruction in enforcing compulsory education.

Therefore, the Government should pay immediate attention to it. Either the Sharda Act should be amended or some special legislation enacted so that this evil could be curbed and proper steps taken for the development of a healthy society in the 21st century.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : The following matter may be included in the next week's business :—

1. Due to constraint of resources as indicated by the planning Commission, the Communication Ministry has been handicapped in providing telecommunication network according to genuine demand, which is absolutely necessary. The Government of India under the leadership of the present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, is very keen to cover remote areas, hilly and inaccessible areas, where poor tribal and scheduled caste people generally reside, under the telecommunication network. But due to lack of resources, this pious intention is not being implemented as new PTCOs of exchanges cannot be opened. To provide telecommunication facilities to such remote areas in place of open-wire carrier systems, multichannels, UHF or VHF system need be provided which can cover more areas at a time with less expenditure on these systems which would also be the safest systems in the areas chronically affected by natural calamities.

This very important matter need be included in the list of business for next week specially when the monsoon has started and these areas are exposed to such calamities like flood cyclones etc.

2. The Inter-State Subarnarekha multi-purpose irrigation project being funded by

the World Bank, was to be completed by 1987-88. But due to lack of required efforts by all the three (three) States like Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa, the progress of its execution is very badly lagging behind and if the execution of the project is allowed to proceed at this snail's progress, then I am afraid, this project cannot be completed before 2000 A.D. and the escalation increasing day by day which results not only in the wastage of national wealths but also many millions of people of these 3 (three) States continue to suffer due to the floods of the mighty Subarnarekha River and lack of irrigation facilities for their chronically drought affected cultivated lands.

This very important subject may be included in the next week's business.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : I request that the following may be included in the next week agenda :—

Due to landing of foreign ships in Trincomales base, unrest in Sri Lanka, and vulnerability of South base, there is every need to start, a coast guard academy or naval defence unit at coastal area of Sullurpet.

2. Handloom weavers in our country are facing lot of problems due to modernisation of industry and introduction of powerlooms.

These peoples are earning not even Rs. 10 per day which is not enough for them to have one square meal a day. Madanambedu of Satyavedu Mandol in any constituency get filariasis etc. and in the old age they are facing lot of problems. Hence, I request the Government of India to give the handloom workers some pension of Rs. 100/- P. M. after retirement from their work.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajahmundry) : I request that the following matters may be included in the next week's business :

(1) Sri Bhimeshwara Swamy Temple, Draksharama, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh is an ancient temple with mythological, historical and archeological importance. It is situated at a distance of 50 kms from Rajahmundry and 28 km

from Kakinada. This temple, which is believed to have been constructed in the eighth century is one of the major pilgrim centres in the South India and pilgrims from far and wide visit the temple throughout the year. This temple assumed national importance, which was notified by the Ministry of Education as a 'protected ancient monuments on 22-7-1964 under the Ancient Monument and archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. This temple is, however, completely neglected in the matter of renovation and is in a dilapidated condition. The tank in which the devotees bathe has become silted. The State Government provided some funds to repair and reconstruct and create minimum comforts like drinking water, dress changing chambers to the devotees. I, therefore, request the Archaeological department to give the permission to the State Government for these repairs.

(2) The Regional Filaria Training and Research Centre was set up at Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh about 25 years back by Dr. Col Raju, who was then the Central Health Minister and also the resident of Rajahmundry. No building for this Reasearch Centre has, however, so far been constructed and there is no regular doctor in the Centre and therefore the patients are suffering very much. At present one doctor is deputed monthly to Rajahmundry. No doctor is interested to come to Rajahmundry because they enjoy more facilities and prospects at Delhi.

I, therefore, request that a regular doctor may be posted at Rajahmundry and the proposal for securing a suitable site and constructing a building at Rajahmundry for the Regional Filaria Training and Research Centre may also be considered urgently.

**PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki)** . The following subject may also be included in the list of business for next week in the Lok Sabha :

The latest verdict of the Supreme Court of India repealing the Travancore Christian Succession Act will have far reaching implications. The verdict will lead to thousands of litigations in Christian families between brothers and sisters, fathers and daughters,

etc. This will undermine the stability of these families and will cause social and economic problems. While the verdict of the Supreme Court giving equal rights for sons and daughters is welcomed, its retrospectivity is of dangerous consequences.

Therefore, the Government should study the whole problem urgently and bring forward a new legislation giving equal rights to men and women and also annulling the retrospectivity caused by the latest verdict of the Supreme Court. This subject may be discussed in the House in the next week and hence is to be included in the list of business.

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam)** : The following item may be included in the next week's business :-

Bhavani in Periyar District, Tamil Nadu, is a place of historical importance. It is also known as Dhakshina Prayag like Allahabad because of its situation at the confluence of two rivers Cauvery and Bhavani. The famous temple of Lord Sangameswara which is one thousand years old, is situated in between the hillocks Vedagiri, Padmagiri, Nagagiri and Mangalagiri. Since it is situated at the river bank of Cauvery it is called as Sabthagiri Madhya Pradesh. It needs to be developed as a religious tourist and pilgrim centre. The Railway junction Erode is situated within 12 kms. The national highway No. 47 is very near to this tourist spot. This has got a natural attraction of the hillocks confluence of rivers and surrounded by paddy fields. The Postal Department has already introduced on 25.8.77 a special cover depicting the beautiful confluence called "KUDUTHURAI" with the beautiful background of the Tower Sangameswara and the grand Hillock Urachikottai. The Hon. Minister for Tourism is requested to announce "KUDUTHURAI" in Bhavani, Tamil Nadu, as a national tourist centre in order to attract international tourists.

**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT** : Various state ments made by the Hon. Members show again the interest taken by them in the proceedings of the House. I shall bring to the notice of the BAC all these points.



12.26 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

[English]

**Twenty-Sixth Report**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF  
FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI  
H. K. L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the  
Twenty-Sixth Report of the Business  
Advisory Committee presented to the  
House on the 7th August, 1986."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the  
Twenty-Sixth Report of the Business  
Advisory Committee presented to the  
House on the 7th August, 1986."

*The motion was adopted*

12.26½ hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-FOURTH  
AMENDMENT) BILL\* 1986**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
(SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : I beg to move  
for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend  
the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a  
Bill further to amend the Constitution  
of India."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : Sir, I  
introduce\*\* the Bill.

\* Published in Gazette of India Extra-  
ordinary. Part-II Section 2, dated  
8.8.1986.

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of  
the President.

12.27 hrs.

**TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
(ABOLITION) BILL\* 1986**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
(SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : I beg to  
move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide  
for the abolition of the Legislative Council  
of the State of Tamil Nadu and for matters  
supplemental, incidental and consequential  
thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a  
Bill to provide for the abolition of the  
Legislative Council of the State of  
Tamil Nadu and for matters supple-  
mental, incidental and consequential  
thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : Sir, I in-  
troduce the Bill.

12.28 hrs.

**NATIONAL SECURITY GUARD BILL\*  
1986**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(S. BUTA SINGH) : I beg to move for leave  
to introduce a Bill to provide for the con-  
stitution and regulation of an armed force of  
the Union for combating terrorist activities  
with a view to protecting States against in-  
ternal disturbances and for matters connected  
therewith.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a  
Bill to provide for the constitution  
and regulation of an armed force of  
the Union for combating terrorist

\* Published in Gazette of India Extra-  
ordinary. Part-II, Section 2, dated  
8.8.1986.

activities with a view to protecting States against internal disturbances and for matters connected therewith."

*The Motion was adopted*

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.29 hrs.

HIGH COURT AND SUPREME COURT  
JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE)  
AMENDMENT BILL, 1986

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
(SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : On behalf of  
Shri A. K. Sen, I beg to move for leave to  
introduce a Bill further to amend the High  
Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act,  
1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Con-  
ditions of Service) Act, 1958.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a  
Bill further to amend the High Court  
Judges (Conditions of Service) Act,  
1954 and the Supreme Court Judges  
(Conditions of Service) Act, 1958."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : Sir, I intro-  
duce\*\* the Bill.

DISCUSSION ON RECENT RAILWAY  
ACCIDENTS

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE  
(Rajapur) : On 6th August when the House  
paid homage to the tragic victims of  
Hiroshima unfortunately, the same day we

got a ghastly news about the accident in  
Bihar near Palamau where Amritsar-Tata-  
nagar Express collided with a few wagons  
on the bridge and as a result of that there  
was heavy loss of life and injury to several  
people. Still we do not know how many are  
dead. Only the dead and the God know how  
many have died. But I am sure, in course of  
time all the details will come out.

With my involvement with the railways  
for two years, I have always developed an  
emotional attachment to the railways and,  
therefore, whenever I hear of a ghastly rail-  
way accident, I always feel as if my own  
house was shaken. And with that feeling  
today I rise to initiate discussion on the re-  
cent railway accident.

While giving a physical analysis of various  
railway accidents that have taken place re-  
cently, I will, at the same time, try to offer  
to this House some positive and concrete  
suggestions by which safety can be ensured  
in future and at least such calamities can be  
minimised. They cannot be totally eliminated  
for the very simple reason that we have a  
vast system of railways which is 61,000  
route kilometres with 10,000 trains every-  
day covering about 7,000 stations, a crore of  
people on the suburban and non-suburban  
trains travelling everyday and a large freight  
traffic also travelling on these lines. So,  
with such a vast expanse, accidents would  
not be totally ruled out but we must try to  
prevent as much damage to the system as  
possible so that we may be able to have a  
proper safety on the railways.

If you analyse the various accidents that  
have taken place in the course of last several  
years, you will find that there are various  
categories of accidents and they had to be  
daelt with in a slightly different way. We  
have the accidents due to human failure, we  
have accidents due to failure of equipments,  
we have the accidents due to collision of  
trains as in this particular case, then we have  
accidents due to derailment of trains caused  
by the fractured rails on which they run,  
then we have sometimes the accidents due to  
non-visibility as a result of fog on the railway  
track. We have also the railway accidents—  
and not few—due to unmanned railway  
crossings of the railways. We also have cer-  
tain accidents due to inadequate inspection

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of  
the President.

of the tracks and the train formation. And lastly, there are certain accidents due to sabotage, removal of fish-plates either by anti-social elements or by the extremists in the country. We must take cognisance of all these forms of accidents and devise the necessary safety measures.

As far as the recent accident near Palamau is concerned, it was essentially an accident by collision and I will request the Hon. Minister for Transport, I will crave her indulgence, that some of the steps I had suggested, which were there but which were discarded, if they are revived, probably the accidents by collision can be avoided.

So, let us try to find out how the accidents by collision take place. If we have either a fatigued railway driver on an absent-minded railway driver, he sees that there is a red signal because there is a stationary railway train or a wagon beyond that signal. He sometimes does not take cognisance of that red signal and the entire train rams into another stationary train and as a result of that the collision accident takes place.

I am very proud that Indian railwaymen have devised certain device called automatic warning system. All hats off to the railway scientists, those working at the RDSO at Lucknow. They have devised a very interesting instrument called automatic warning system and it is mainly to avoid accidents by collision. They were formerly introduced on the high-density routes like Gaya-Mughal Sarai and Howrah-Burdwan because they were extremely high-density routes. The working of this device is extremely interesting. I would like to share with the House and also with you, Sir, the novelty of that particular device. Sometimes the driver sees the red signal and neglects it. He does not apply the brake. Now our railway scientists have devised a device called automatic warning system which is fixed up below the chamber of the railway engine and also a track magnet is fixed only half a kilometre away from the signal. The entire apparatus works on the basis and principle of electro-magnetism. The track magnet is fixed up near the rail and when the engine comes just above the track magnet, the two magnets are just one over the other and the electric

circuit is completed through the signal. The moment there is the red signal, the same current passes through the track magnet. It is actually magnetised. When the chamber just comes above it, that generates an electro magnetic current in the chamber magnet and that by some device is converted into a shrill whistle. Therefore at one kilometre or half a kilometre from the red signal, if he has not applied the break he gets this shrill whistle. If the driver is very much absent-minded like an absent-minded professor for instance and he does not even listen to the shrill whistle and does not apply the break, the beauty of this instrument is that within a fixed length of time, if he does not apply the break, the break is then automatically applied and that is how accident by collision is avoided. When on these two high density routes the automatic warning system was introduced...

MR. SPEAKER : But how about the detached bogies standing on the rails ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That does not matter, Sir. Whenever something is standing beyond the signal, the red signal is always given. Whether it is train or detached boggie, it does not matter.

MR. SPEAKER : It was not there on the track, it was beyond.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Of course if there was [no signal nearby this cannot be done. It is only within the vicinity of a signal... (*Interruptions*). Very often, at sensitive bridges, some distance away from that, there is a signal arrangement that becomes vulnerable. Of course, all bridges do not have that. But there are certain vulnerable bridges like that and beyond them, some sort of signal element is always there. When these types of automatic warning systems were introduced on high density routes—on these 2 routes to which I made a mention—not a single accident or collision has taken place. From that we have to take a lesson that not only they are not to be discarded but the automatic warning system should be introduced in all the high density routes. It is my humble request to the Hon. Minister that this should be taken note of and this should be introduced.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

There is a problem of track renewals. I am sorry that the Finance Minister is not here. I would have liked to help the Minister of Transport by making this plea to the Finance Minister on behalf of the entire House. Sometimes there are back-log of primary renewals of rails to the extent of 6,000 to 10,000 kilometres and this is a very dangerous phenomenon. Just as in a single accident, sometimes the bones undergo multiple fractures, similarly, sometimes due to overuse of the rails, they are likely to undergo multiple fractures. Fortunately in the Railways we have a device called ultrasonic device which is to be kept on a trolley and it is to be moved on the rails. At any place where there is some sort of fracture on the rails, immediately an indication is given and there is a flash on the ultrasonic device. It not only finds whether the rail is fractured, but it finds what is the depth of the fracture. Even that can be located on the gallibrated ultrasonic device. With the help of this it was found out that 6000 to 10000 kilometres would require primary renewal. Otherwise multiple fractures take place when heavy vehicles move in. I will request the Finance Ministry who is not present in the House, through you, that in the allocation of funds to the Railways, top priority may be given to the renewal of primary rails so that these rails which are likely to be fractured can be replaced and this backlog can be removed.

There is a question of sabotage, due to the recent activities of extremists in different parts of the country. Sometimes we find that by removal of fishplates accidents take place due to this sabotage. But for that there is a very fine device. I would request the Hon. Minister to take cognisance of that. If the saboteur wants to remove a fish plate, I would request the Hon. Minister, don't leave that job to the saboteur. You yourself remove the fish plate. I am not suggesting that she should indulge in the activities of sabotage. But what I suggest is that scientists have devised a method by which the fish plate system can be completely replaced by short and long welded rails. The rails are just fixed like that. No fish plates are necessary. The long welded and short welded rails eliminate the fish plates completely. And if this pattern is accepted on a large

scale and the fish plates are completely eliminated you will find that major accidents by sabotage can be totally eliminated.

Sir, as far as tracks are concerned, the safety device is ensured. The number of interesting devices which the tracks are getting are automatic signal system and also axle counters. Sometimes what happens is,—you just referred, Sir—that train is moving and on the way some accident has taken place, sometimes the couplers between the two have broken and therefore, some wagons or some bogies are detached. One does not know when they are passing across a particular station or a particular rail. Sir, there is a system called axle counters. By that device you can count how many axles and wheels have passed across one particular point, and for instance, if you just imagine one bogie has four wheels and two axles. In that case the record will be there and from the axle counter if you find that the counts are less than what they ought to have been if the entire train was intact, then you can locate immediately that some wagons have been detached. I very much insist on the Transport Minister to try to introduce the system of axle counters effectively so that you can count. So, if you get one count, that means two wheels apart, four counts, that means two four-wheels apart. It is something like that when one scientist is asked what is the principle of an axle counter, he said that the principle of axle counter is, count the number of counts that have passed by counting the number of legs that have passed. So, four legs means one count, like that how many axles one bogie has. If that particular formula is there, we can find out safely whether the entire train has arrived or some bogies have been detached and immediately you can go on finding out where the wagons or the bogies have been detached.

Then tracks are getting automatic signalling system. In the suburban areas of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras the automatic signalling system is there, it is very old and therefore, a complete rationalisation and rehauling of this system is absolutely necessary. Adequacy of brake power is a 'must' Sir. We are going in for vacuum brakes. The brake power is to be increased. In fact, very often even under adverse

condition, if the driver is able to have the adequate brake power, and he is able to bring the entire train to a halt, in that case by increasing the brake power of every train it would be possible for us to see that by increasing the brake power of the train we can ensure better safety. So, that also should be attended to.

Sir, some accidents had taken place because of neglect of certain rules and procedures. Agreement was made about 10 hours' duty. But then that is not effectively implemented everywhere. I would like the Hon. Minister to take note of what I am saying about the steam engines. Very often the firemen working on the steam engine along with the driver are given also training for running that train for emergency purposes. Sometimes, for instance, an extremist or a terrorist attacks the engine driver and the engine driver is killed. How will the train move? Therefore, the fireman in the engine is also given emergency training to drive the engine. But taking advantage of that, in some regions of the Indian Railways some of our authorities are making the firemen work as regular engine drivers taking undue advantage of the emergency training that is given to them. But sometimes emergency is very misused. Just as it can be misused politically, it can be misused administratively also and this is one instance of that and therefore, it should be completely eliminated. Sometimes the goods trains are running without guards. Therefore, that should be attended to.

12.44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, some of the goods trains in the South are running without the guards. This has created problems. Then intermediate inspection of train formations sometimes is discarded. You check it in the beginning and check it in the end. But intermediate inspections are necessary and that should be done also.

Some accidents had taken place because of the foggy conditions. In that case the detonators can be used on the lines and in the course of fog you can find that it can be avoided. The most dangerous situation

is that of unmanned level crossing. If I mistake not, out of 40,000 level crossings in the country, about 15,000 level crossings are unmanned railway crossings. There is no staff member to attend to that. Out of 40,000 railway crossing in India, about 15,000 are unmanned level crossings. Now, what is the difficulty? According to the law, if an unmanned level-crossing is to be converted into a manned level-crossing, for that purpose, the responsibility is to be taken by the local body, the panchayat or the municipality in whose jurisdiction, the unmanned crossing falls. Not only for conversion of unmanned crossing into manned crossing, but even for recurring expenditure of the unmanned crossing, they have to take the expenditure. That is why, our experience is, majority of the local bodies are not spending that amount. Therefore, I suggest that let the Railways conduct a complete survey of vulnerable unmanned crossings—leave aside others—which have been proved on the basis of statistics of accidents, as vulnerable unmanned crossings, and they should be converted into manned level-crossing with the expenditure of the Indian Railways. Then only, they will be converted into manned level-crossings.

Regarding the enquiry of accidents, for very valid reasons, Railways have evolved a very good system that when accident has taken place in Palamau, an enquiry will not be made by the authorities of the Railways because they may try to defend their own position. Therefore, the Commission on Railway Safety functions not under the Railway Ministry but under the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism. Of course, I do not know, whether at present, Civil Aviation and Tourism are together or they are separate. Now-a-days, after every two months there are so many permutations and combinations of Ministries, not only we do not remember the Ministries, we do not remember which Minister belongs to which particular Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whoever is there, there is a Cabinet responsibility and they will look after.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Therefore, once I suggested that put a board here, the latest position of Ministers and their portfolios. Whenever we write to them, we know what is the position.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT):** There should be a board for latest position of Opposition also.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Anyway, that is a suggestion made in a lighter vein. But that is not your hand. It is for the Prime Minister to decide.

There is one more thing. The Commission on Railway Safety which is under the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism undertakes the job. Then the compensation is to be paid. For that, there is the Claims Commissioner. This machinery must be made more effective, because when the nearest of kith and kin died, those who survive should be paid something before they die also. Therefore, the machinery of Claims Commissioner should be made more effective. In serious cases, even judicial enquiry is necessary. I will come to that point later on.

There were various committees and commissions appointed to go into the problems of railway safety and accident. Very fine reports have been prepared and I would request the Hon. Minister to go through them again and try to implement as many recommendations as possible. On the question of railway safety, try to take full assistance and cooperation of the trade union organisations in the Railways. All over the world, it is done. In Japan, they are the foremost in taking full cooperation of the trade union organisations for railway safety. That should be done.

I make a suggestion about couplers of the train. Couplers connect two bogies together. Unfortunately in our country we still have outdated system of screw couplers. Many countries of the world have already changed from the screw couplers to the centre buffer couplers which withstands greater haulage and greater safety. Therefore, I feel that the coupler system should be changed from the existing screw system to the centre buffer coupler system.

There is one more suggestion regarding the Integral Coach Factory. Sir, you come from Tamil Nadu and you should be proud

that at Perambur, we have the Integral Coach Factory which is producing one of the best coaches for which there is export order from different parts of the world. They have got a particular method of constructing the entire coach structure. They have got a metal shell and rest of the material is fixed upon that. It is not only that. In between two coaches and two bogies, there have been tubes which have the strength of material so that, whenever there is a collision, they are able to absorb the shock and as a result of that, one particular damage in one compartment is not communicated to the other compartment. I think, ICF type of bogies are most suited for our railway safety purpose and they should be strengthened so that the shocks can be absorbed.

Patrolling of tracks is very important. Whenever disturbances take place, Railways are the first to be attacked: Because those who want to express their wrath against the Government at the Centre find that this is the moving provocation. When there were some pro-reservation and anti-reservation riots, the Railways in Bihar were always attacked; so, I asked some agitators in Bihar, "Why do you attack the Railways?" They said, "The only representative of the Central Government that is available at our door is the moving train and, therefore, we attack them". Once I was asked the question, "Why is it that the reservationists and anti-reservationists attack railway trains during agitation?", and I said humorously, "Because on our trains both reserved as well as unreserved compartments are available, both reservationists and anti-reservationists who want to express their wrath against the Government go on attacking them". Under such circumstances of civil commotion, I would suggest to the Hon. Minister, if about 20 to 25 thousand men are kept to patrol the tracks which are vulnerable, the moment you see that patrolling is there, the mischief-mongers are kept under check. You can have RPF men, you can have gang-men, and if you put enough number of men for patrolling, no doubt it will mean an expenditure, but to that my reply to the Hon. Minister is this: rather than allowing people to die and paying compensation of Rs. 1 lakh per dead, it is better to spend on patrolling and prevent the expenditure on compensation. It is better to see that prevention is better than cure. I am not standing for

preventive detection, but prevention is better than cure. That should be the general law. If that is followed, then petrolling will succeed.

Lastly I have only one suggestion to make. I am not one among those who, immediately on an accident taking place, would demand the resignation of a Minister, because I know that in such a vast system, accidents are bound to occur, but then I would not be satisfied with the Minister saying...*(Interruptions)* Is it that some of them want resignation, Sir?

What I was saying was this. With such a vast system of 61,000 route kilometres, accidents can be of different types but they can be of a serious nature. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister in charge of Railways that this particular accident is of such a serious nature and people have a such misgivings that merely the Commissioner for Railway Safety under Civil Aviation and Tourism will not be able to satisfy the people of Bihar and the people in the country. Therefore, I strongly demand that a judicial inquiry into this accident should be instituted. Only a judicial inquiry will be able to satisfy not only the people of Bihar but the people in the rest of the country.

Therefore, in the end, I will say this. The dead are dead and gone. But at least such calamities should not recur. Just as one Hiroshima was sufficient to rouse the conscience of the world to take a pledge that we will not allow another Hiroshima to take place, let us take a pledge here that we shall adopt the safety measures on the Indian Railways that one Palamau is sufficient and we shall now allow the repetition of this experiment to take place and allow innocent lives to be lost. This assurance has to be given, and that can be given only through a judicial inquiry into this particular episode; that only will create confidence among the people that no bureaucratic niceties are coming in the way of railway accident inquiry. Therefore, judicial inquiry alone will satisfy.

I have not only offered my critical analysis but also suggested concrete measures to ensure railway safety. I hope and trust that the Hon. Minister, during reply, will

take cognizance of the concrete measures suggested and not merely tell us that 'the matter is under consideration' or, if pressed more, then 'the matter is under active consideration', then 'the matter is under further active consideration', rather than giving a reply...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He will consider it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let them give concretely in a timebound manner which of the steps the railway administration is going to implement, so that safety on the railways can be assured.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAK-TAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the railway accidents move us deeply. Today, in this scientific age when the entire country is marching forward, such accidents are a matter of shame for us. Recently, during the last few weeks, some terrible railway accidents had occurred. I do not want to go into the details of all those accidents, but I just want to submit that the railway accident at Palamau on the 6th August was very tragic. In that accident, several mothers lost their sons, several women lost their husbands and several parents lost their children. Such accidents do not speak well of our country. According to official records, 44 people had been killed in this accident. However, it is unofficially reported that more than hundred persons had died. Several dead bodies were extricated, but many bodies are still buried under the debris.

What was the cause of this accident? It could have happened either due to technical fault or due to human failure. However, the cause of this accident was entirely human failure. Because, if some wagons of a goods train get detached and the driver as well as the guard neither intimate it nor do they display any danger signals then it is evident that the accident is man-made and has been caused due to negligence. The Gauri Express also met with a similar accident 288 kms. away from Hawrah and 10 people were killed in that accident. Similarly, the Bombay-Howrah Mail met with a similar accident near Ranchi. One common element in all the

[Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]

three accidents was that they had occurred due to collision with a goods train. Because of these accidents which take place due to negligence of the Railway employees, the common people have developed a feeling that it is unsafe to travel by train. The Railway Ministry must look into it. If such a feeling of insecurity is created among the common people then how will we move forward?

I would also request that although some compensation was paid to the victims of the rail accidents yet more payment of compensation is not enough. It was possible to identify only 30 dead bodies and compensation was paid in those cases, but what measures are to be taken in respect of those victims whose bodies have been mutilated beyond recognition? I would like to put this question to the Hon. Minister. Besides, the amount of compensation is also very meagre. You pay only Rs. 5,000 to the next of the kin of the dead in case of a railway accident, whereas you pay Rs. 1 lakh to the next of kin of a victim of an air-crash. Death has occurred in both the cases (*Interruptions*). There are several anomalies here. Till today only Rs. 5000 are paid in respect of the dead.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The compensation is Rs. 1 lakh.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : It is, of course, adequate but on making inquiries I discovered that in several accidents the victims have not received compensation. The families of the victims of the accidents are running from pillar to post. Therefore, I would urge you to streamline the procedure in this regard.

I would also submit that through scientific methods, high technology has been adopted in railway signalling system and it is being further developed for which you deserve congratulations, but the railway machinery cannot be mechanised to ensure safety and the human factor would always be there. But special efforts will have to be made to avoid accidents. It is, therefore, suggested that efficiency and capability must be kept in view at the time of fresh recruit-

ment. If you are not careful about these aspects then similar accidents would recur.

13.00 hrs.

Secondly, medical check-up of the railway crew should be conducted from time to time. Generally, it is seen that many of the drivers of the goods trains and the passenger trains are often found drunk. Under such circumstances, accidents are bound to take place. Therefore, I would suggest that surprise medical check-ups should be conducted. Again, age of retirement of the railway engine drivers must be reduced. There are many such drivers as are not physically fit for the job. Their eye sight has become weak. You must consider such cases. Therefore, I would urge that their age of retirement should be reduced. Besides, their working hours should be reduced, as too much fatigue becomes the cause of accidents. Therefore, arrangements must be made to reduce their working hours.

Besides, another cause is non-renewal of the track as pointed out by Shri Dandavate. The tracks are quite overaged which are in need of renewal. I want to tell you especially about Rajasthan. The track from Delhi to Udaipur which passes through Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara and Chittorgarh is overaged. When we travel on this route we come to know that trains get late by 13 to 14 hours. The Chetak Express sometimes gets late by 13 hours. It results in...

(*Interruptions*)

you can call it even a mule. (*Interruptions*)... and sometimes I have asked your Department about the reason for not increasing its speed. The same reply is continuously repeated that the track is very old. Many Ministers have been changed during the past six years but the reply has remained the same without even a change of word. Diesel engine cannot be used due to the same reason. Your Department has acknowledged that the track is in bad shape. I want to tell you that accidents will occur if this track is not replaced. The accidents may occur in future, if not at present. So, I strongly request the Hon. Minister that at least the overaged track between Ajmer and Jodhpur should be checked and replaced, otherwise terrible accidents can take place. There is a



saying in English : 'Prevention is better than cure.' So I would request you to pay attention to this matter.

I want to point out that many accidents are caused by the terrorists also. We should pay special attention to this matter. Removal of fish-plates also causes accidents. As such, there should be proper arrangements to look after the track. Several railway crossings are not manned and if some of them are manned, the gatemen do not perform their duties properly. The result is that accidents are quite frequent at those places also. I would utilise this opportunity to point out that at the manned level crossings, your employees close the gates even when no train is expected and it results in great inconvenience to the villagers going to the nearby places. If the gates are closed in the morning then they remain so throughout the day and are opened only in the evening. If some person gets ill he cannot go across and when he tries to jump over the gates, it results in accidents. This aspect also must be looked into to prevent accidents and loss of human lives. I hope the Hon. Minister will see to it that accidents are not caused by technical faults or through human failure. Strict action should be taken against inefficient and careless officers. It has been proved beyond doubt that the accident near Palamau had been caused due to carelessness. Such guilty persons should not be spared.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members, the Hon. Minister is going to reply to the debate around 2.30 P.M. Therefore, the time left at our disposal is only 1.5 hours. There are many members who want to speak. Therefore, I request that each member should take 5-6 minutes so that we can accommodate all the members. I request the members to be brief and give only suggestions.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing the train accident which occurred

in Bihar on the 6th instant. The newspapers have reported that 52 persons were killed and hundreds were injured. Shri Janga Reddy estimates the number of injured persons to be in thousands. Perhaps this is his own information. I had spoken about it yesterday also during the Zero Hour. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am surprised to know that the compensation of Rs. 1 lakh is paid in respect of a person killed in an air crash but very low compensation is paid in respect of a person killed in a train accident. Is the person killed in a train accident not human? How is it that only the air travellers are deemed human beings and not the train passengers?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the poor persons travel in trains and when they are killed in accidents, very little compensation is paid. I have read in the newspapers that they were given only Rs. 5,000 and in no case Rs. 1 lakh was paid. Is it justice? Can you please tell me if anywhere compensation of Rs. 1 lakh was paid in respect of train accident victims? It may be on paper only and not in practice. Can you give us even a single example? We will be satisfied to know if a single example is quoted. I would, therefore, urge that proper compensation should be paid to the train accident victims.

I want to point out one more thing. I have not been able to understand how in every train accident, the train hits a stationary goods train either from rear or from the front. It is simply beyond comprehension. You see your previous records and the same thing happens everywhere. In every accident it is reported that the train rammed into a stationary goods train. When a goods train has stopped at a station, the train running on the same line should be diverted to the other line. This line is not changed and as a result accidents occur. The approaching train should be diverted to a line other than the one on which the goods train has stopped. Who is responsible for it? Is it due to the person who gives the signal at the last station or due to negligence of someone enroute?

In case, in an inquiry the responsibility is pin pointed, has any punishment been given and, if so, in how many cases? If you do not punish the guilty then what is the

[Shri V. Tulsiram]

meaning of the enquiry? To what extent will you conduct enquiries. Nothing can be achieved if the guilty are not punished after the enquiry. Without punishment, the guilty persons will not be careful and then why should they work properly and monitor the movement of trains? If you do not punish them then at least the Minister should resign and accept the responsibility. You have a look at the previous records and you would find that the Ministers had admitted their failures and had offered their resignations. They resigned and owned the responsibility, whereas you neither punish any one nor offer your resignation.

If the same responsibility is entrusted to our Chief Minister, Shri Rama Rao, he will show you how things are managed. You are here to do work and to look after the administration. *(Interruptions)* I do not say that all of you are inefficient or all the officers are not working properly. I do not think that all the persons are not working properly, but it is only a few who are doing their duty. But the question is how much work is being done properly and how many persons are doing their duty.

*(Interruptions)*

Personally, I am not against anybody. If our young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi runs the Government efficiently and watches the interests of the poor, we in the opposition, would cooperate with him. I have already said that if there is any danger to the nation, the Opposition would support him.

There have been 300 accidents from January to June. I would give you zonewise figures : 35 in the Central, 33 in the Eastern, 48 in the Northern, 19 in the North Eastern, 49 in the North East Frontier, 19 in the Southern, 27 in the South Central, 39 in the South Eastern and 31 in the Western Railway.

This is the detail of the 300 accidents, which occurred during the last six months. What have you done in respect thereto? It means that you and your Government are inactive. You should have taken interest in

your work and ensured that there was no recurrence of such accidents. I want to warn you in this regard.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA (Monghyr) : Sir, we express our sorrow for the rail accident and also pay our condolences to the bereaved families. In any accident, the Members of Parliament are affected one way or the other. Recently, 5 members of the family of a Member of Parliament, Shri Ram, were killed in an accident. It shows that such accidents affect all of us directly or indirectly.

Rail accidents have been discussed in the House a number of times and several suggestions have been given. Perhaps it may not be possible to give a new suggestion as most of them have already been given. An action plan should be chalked out by systematically analysing the suggestions received so far so as to minimise the rail accidents and also to change the mode of functioning.

In 1980, I visited Japan and out of curiosity I enquired about the working of the railways there. I asked the guide about the railway system. He told me that a particular train had been running with a speed of 250 kms. per hour for the last twenty years and there had been neither a single accident nor the train had been late even by a second. This is an example of efficiency, which was revealed by an ordinary guide.....

*(Interruptions)*

This is efficiency. I would, therefore, urge the Hon. Minister to pay attention towards Management Control System in the Railway Ministry. I come from an area where the first railway factory was established in India. There has been a steep deterioration in its working during the past 20 to 30 years. When the working of a factory can deteriorate so much, there would definitely be deterioration in the entire rail system. Previously, the number of the skilled workers was higher but these days the posts of the officers like Additional C. M. E., C. M. E., Deputy C. M. E. and special C. M. E. are being increased and the number of the workers is becoming less and if the management functions in this manner it, would certainly increase the accidents.

The second point, I felt is that you are not able to effect co-ordination between the workload and the management programme. You have failed to assess the workload in a particular factory and see how to utilise it properly. The number of the factories is increasing but no factory is competent enough to make a copula. The manufacturing of the circular copula is not a difficult task. It is a simple work of casting for which you have factories in Lilua, Jamalpur and Coimbatore. You can get good equipment if you manufacture them in any of these factories in a planned way.

Tinsukhia mail is a long train, but the door-plates, which connect the compartments have been out from underneath. Shri Rajesh, believe me, if some person or a child passes through it, he may fall from the train and an accident may occur. Not a single 1st class compartment is in good shape. You may make an inquiry. There are a number of factories on the route on which the tinsukhia mail runs where a coach can be repaired in 10 to 12 days. There must be some thing wrong somewhere in the management, due to which you are not able to do the needful. I request you to improve the condition of the coaches. There is bungling in the matter of recruit to the new posts. The recruitment is not made on the basis of efficiency and qualification. Physically fit, alert and efficient persons should be recruited. If you recruit efficient people you will get better results. The need of the hour is to introduce scientific management, better control system, and to ensure alertness and fitness of mind. My colleagues have already said a lot about the signal equipment but I must say something about the track. At present, these accidents occur due to the fault or negligence of two to four persons. But if we do not take preventive steps and the work of track renewal is not done rapidly then a big accident may occur about the magnitude of which we cannot imagine. You will have to seek the cooperation of the State Governments in this regard. Sometimes the Ministry of the Railways advances the plea of non-availability of funds I agree to it, but you should ask the State Governments to provide a part of the R. L. E. G. P. and N. R. E. P. funds to the Ministry of Railways.....(*Interruptions*)

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : What will happen to the villages .....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : This can be your opinion. The villages are a part of the country. The trains pass through the villages also. Mostly it is the villagers who die in the rail accidents. Therefore, there should be some coordination with the schemes of the State Governments.....(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : If the people of Bihar start purchasing tickets for travelling in trains, this in itself would be helpful in mobilising funds. Nobody in your area purchases a ticket.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : If you improve the management, it will decrease the accidents. These are my suggestions. With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, rail travel nowadays has become unsafe. This year in 1986, till today there have been eight serious accidents in which more than two hundred passengers were killed. Most of these accidents that took place were due to mechanical failure. Previously, one year back, the number of accidents due to mechanical failure was less but now the accidents due to mechanical failure and due to the failure of rolling stock are increasing. When the Sixth Five-Year Plan was started, we were told in this House that we should not ask for new lines, we should not ask for new trains. The Sixth Five-Year Plan was called 'rehabilitation plan'. When the sixth five-year plan ended, which was called rehabilitation plan, 14,000 km. of railway track were sick or over-aged. They needed immediate replacement. After 5 years of this rehabilitation plan, this number of sick track increased from 14,000 to 22,000 km. Out of 61,000 km. 22,000 k.m. are sick. It means that 1/4 of the total track of the Indian railways is sick. This needs immediate replacement. When this rehabilitation plan started the number of rail fractures was 2500. After 5 years of this rehabilitation plan the number of rail fractures increased from 2500 to 4500. The number of overaged engines has also increased. These overaged or sick engines particularly steam engines are being used. At present the Railway has adopted a policy to phase

[Shri Basudeb Acharia]

out all steam engines by the turn of the century. In the 21st century the steam engines will not be seen on the railway track. Since 1979 not a single steam engine came out of Chitranjan locomotive works. But where is the plan? How to replace them? The production of electric engines has not increased to replace or phase out the steam engines. It is the same case with diesel engines, Sir, Overaged coaches are being used. You cannot travel in I Class compartment because I Class compartment coaches production is reduced. And with these 22,000 k.m. of sick track, accidents take place. We have been, time and again, assured in the House that they are taking certain steps like—

- 1) Introduction of modern technological aids like ultrasonic testing of rails;
- 2) Programmed rehabilitation of rolling stock;
- 3) Progressive manning of unmanned level crossings;
- 4) Educative publicity through posters and other media;
- 5) Patrolling of track to detect rail fractures and adoption of anti-sabotage measures.
- 6) A 10 point action plan aimed at in-depth field inspections at different levels.
7. Four high level multi-disciplinary safety task force teams constituted to conduct detailed inspections; and
- 8) High level safety team constituted on zonal railways to suggest specific measures for improving safety in the identified accident-prone areas.

There have been several committee which were constituted like the Kunzru committee. Recently there has been the Sikri Committee which submitted its report in 1978. And this committee has also stated that the recommendations of the previous Accident Enquiry Committees were not implemented and the safety rules were violated. I told in this House several times how the safety rules are violated. Now examination of trains is not done after running three hundred kilometres, which was previously done. Now, after run-

ning 1000 kilometres, then the train is examined. Before running the train it is very necessary that a vacuum certificate is given for the running of the train. This is not now required. Now, without this certificate the train is allowed to run even without the headlight. Three or four years back there was a serious accident in Hyderabad where 20 pilgrims were killed by the train, that train was allowed to run without the headlight. The tail lamp is also quite necessary. But the train is allowed to run without the tail lamp. I can cite one example of how a railway employee who insisted on these safety rules was removed from service, Mr. M.L.N. Murthy of Anara under the South-Central Railway refused to run the train because there was no tail lamp in the goods train. He was charge-sheeted, then he was suspended and dismissed because he insisted on the tail lamp which is quite necessary. So, you listen to the railwaymen, don't blame the railwaymen always. The Loco Running Staff Association represented how the safety rules are violated, and how the vacuum certificate is not now necessary. Three years back there was a serious accident near Howrah station. In the motor van of the train there was only one driver. At that time, Mr. Ghani Khan Chowdhury was the Railway Minister. He immediately ordered that there should be an Assistant motorman and this was complied with for some months. Now, this is done away with. Now Mr. Chaudhury has gone and with him the system of putting a second motor man also is done away with. In this way the safety rules have been violated. Next, about the duty hours of the running staff, there was an agreement in 1973 with the Loco Running Staff Association that driver and Assistant driver will not be allowed to work for more than 10 hours. The ILO Convention is also there. Our Government have ratified it and this was told in this very House, but this has not been implemented up till now. The drivers are forced to work for more than 10 hours, even more than 20 hours. The accident of the Maurya Express took place near the Gomo station because the driver of that train was to work for more than 10 hours. Even some drivers are forced to work for more than 10 hours if they are not willing. Those who refuse, they are charge-sheeted, they are suspended, and they are dismissed from the service. So, the policy has to be changed. You have to replace all the over-aged tracks. You should give prio-

rity to this work, you have to replace all the over-aged engines, the locomotives now being used. And you replace all the over-aged coaches and increase the production of coaches and engines.

13.35 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the chair*]

Sir, you have circulated one Railways' Bill, I do not know whether this Bill will be considered in this Session, whether it will be passed in this Session or the next Session. But you have introduced it in the last Session. I have made some suggestions regarding the constitution of the Safety Council and Safety Commission and all these things. My request is, you refer this Bill to the Joint Select Committee. Don't rush through this Bill. It is because for the last several years, we have been demanding and in the Railway Accidents Committee, they have recommended that there should be one federation and that should be secret ballot.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : So, you do not rush through this Bill. You refer it to the Joint Select Committee. We want to discuss it thoroughly before passing it, because you want to change the existing Railway Act thoroughly.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH (Purnea) : It is regrettable that accidents are on the increase in the Indian Railways. Recently, a ghastly accident occurred near Garhwa in Palamau district of Bihar. Such accidents occur because the requisite precautionary measures are not adopted. We must find the causes of these accidents. If the cause is the overaged track, it should be replaced even if additional provision has to be made for that in the Budget. If an accident occurs due to the negligence of the employees their services should be immediately terminated and future recruitment must be made on the basis of efficiency and ability of the employees. All the victims of the accident have been identified. But several

dead bodies are still buried under the debris; the same should be extricated and handed over to their relatives. The people do not get the compensation in time and they have to run from pillar to post. Therefore, I request that the compensation should be paid in time.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is deeply moved because of this serious railway accident and I am much distressed because most of the passengers who were killed in this accident belonged to my constituency. The maximum number of passengers entrain and detrain at Ranukut Station in my constituency. I am deeply shocked by this accident. But I have this satisfaction that the Hon. Minister for Railways had visited that area and showed sympathy towards the people. We had watched this on T.V. yesterday. She also visited the hospital and made necessary arrangements. When she visited the Garhwa Road Hospital, she found that the arrangements were not satisfactory. As such she immediately sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50,000 from the Railway Department funds and the instruments were supplied from Calcutta.

Sir, I have often been speaking about the operation of the railways on the Chopan-Garhwa-Dhanbad section. I feel that the Railway Department has no control on this section. Although you have posted an A.D.M. in Chopan, but it is not of much help and the tribals travelling by this train are being exploited. They do not issue them the tickets and charge money from them. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister to deploy a special squad on this section from Garhwa to Dhanbad to find out the factual position. Sir, the condition of the railway rolling stock is deplorable. The stations are small and do not have any facilities. As I told you just now, no proper medical facilities were available at the Garhwa Hospital and the Hon. Minister had to issue instructions for special arrangements for the treatment of the victims of the accident. This itself clearly shows that there are no proper medical facilities. There is no hospital between Chunar and Garhwa. It is either at Chunar or at Garhwa. Therefore, I request you to make arrangements of medical facilities in this area. You should also consider the condition of the railway rolling stock,

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

The stations should be bigger as it is a tribal and hill area. Now, two main trains, Chandigarh Express and Tata Express have also started running on this route. I would like that in the prevailing situation, action should be taken first against the high officials and transfer the A.D.R.M. and R.M. of that station immediately.

I shall tell you about the state of affairs prevailing there. You will be surprised to know that the telephone of Ranukut, station was disconnected because the Railways had not paid its dues for two years. When I took up the matter with the Railway Minister only then the telephone connection was restored. This is an example which I am giving you to show what the situation is.

In the previous years ten point action plan in regard to the safety measures was taken up by the Railway Department but this year it has been discontinued.

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI)** : It is still in force.

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA** : I would like that this action plan should be implemented vigorously.

So far as the question of track renewal is concerned, work on 19,000 kilometres is still to be undertaken. At present 3,500 kilometre long track has been taken up for renewal. I would like that funds should be provided for this purpose whether by curtailing expenditure on other items or by asking the Planning Commission or the Finance Minister to provide funds therefor.

The Railway Service Commission is also not functioning properly. Selection is not done in a proper way. Candidates get themselves recruited on the strength of money and other candidates are left out. You must adopt a stern attitude in this respect and revamp the Railway Service Commission.

Because of the rampant trade unionism in the Railways, the officers cannot transfer

bad workers. If some transfer is ordered, the office-bearers of the union interfere in the matter immediately and stall the transfer. You should point it out to the Railway Board that the agreement reached with the union that the transfers of the railway employees shall not take place is not proper. Some of the officers of the Railways have been getting their transfer stalled for the last 10 to 12 years and the bad workers continue to work at one place. You should reconsider this matter.

I would like to know what our checking staff is doing? Where was the guard when bogies were detached and left behind? When this information reached there, the train should not have been allowed to move. May I know why it was allowed to move? Training should be imparted to the employees and the procedure of selection should be streamlined so that the railway accidents caused due to human failure are checked. You will have to curb trade unionism in the matter of transfers. Besides, you will also have to approach the Planning Commission for allocating funds for the rolling stock and for renewal of 19,000 kilometre track. Otherwise, accidents will continue to occur.

[English]

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore)** : With deep anguish, I take part in this debate. The accidents in the Indian Railways have become incidents. Only recently within one month, in Kharagpur division, Utkal Express would have fallen in the river Subarnarekha. An accident took place in Bilaspur division. An accident took place in Chakradharpur division. Bombay Mail rammed into a goods train. At Gomo, the goods train rammed into an Express train. An accident took place at Daltanganj where an Express train rammed into some wagons left on the railway track. Even today again an accident has taken place in Andhra Pradesh. Only a few accidents are reported but innumerable accidents are daily taking place over Indian railways and they are not reported in the press. It only shows that the health of the Indian railways is very bad and that the health of Mr. Scindia is very good. He has gone to Mexico on pleasure trip. I am glad that Mrs. Kidwai had been to that place but our State Minister for railways is

missing from the scene just now. He is missing just now. You must realise that the condition of the Indian Railways is becoming worse day by day. We said that if you do not take measures now, accidents would grow. Railway officers know that accidents are bound to occur if they do not take any measures from now.

Accidents are caused mainly due to long negligence. It is not the fault of this Minister or that Officer. The long negligence on the railways is responsible for all these accidents. If you do not take steps, accidents will further grow. What will happen then is that an enquiry will take place, post-mortem will be done, punishments will be awarded, we stand in silence for a while and another accident takes place.

Why these accidents are happening? It is because these days the safety rules have been given a goodbye the Indian Railways. Why they are given a goodbye? It is because the Railways have neither men nor material to absorb these safety rules. If you kindly go through them, if you kindly understand, you know the true picture. These officers will give a good picture whenever they come to Parliament. When we meet them in their chamber they give us the true picture.

How the accident took place in Gomo? It is because the brake failed. The brake of the goods train failed, the driver of the goods train gave whistle from one kilometre ahead, it could not help and it just rammed into it. These things are taking place because safety rules have been given a goodbye. You can ask the officers. You have no material, you have no men in the loco sheds and in the wagon depots. Your tracks are missing and you have no proper track of it! Your locos are not running properly. How can you stop accidents? It will be increasing day by day.

Officers are sometimes giving good figures and graphs that work is progressing well. It is mostly false. Sometimes they give you false reports and you believe them. May I ask you a question? You have a route relay system. In the route relay system the operators are bound to get 90 days training in the Secunderabad college. Then they are bound to get a certificate from

the DOs and DSTE. I challenge that there is not a single operator in the eastern and south-eastern railways who has passed this course. You take untrained men, put them on job and these things happen. You have stopped recruitment. You are getting the job done at some places by retired railwaymen. Many ASMs and SMs who have retired and attained the age of 58 are re-employed at the rate of Rs. 44 or Rs. 45 a day. You have no recruitment policy.

Railwaymen have lost their morale. How can they have morale if you stopped recruitment in the Railways for three years? The railwaymen's sons want that their fathers should die while on duty. He goes to Sravan Mela to put water on Mahadev and pray that his father should die while on duty, so that he gets the job. Otherwise there is no chance of employment. Railwaymen are full of debts, they have no quarters and they have no morale. But officers are increasing day by day.

Naturally if you want to stop these things, kindly talk to these officers in your chamber, know from them what are the realities, chalk out programmes on the basis of priority. Otherwise you are going to face another accident within a week or so. Every week we are getting the news of one major accident for the last one month. Kindly put an end to it. Do not give us a reply that this is being done or being looked into. Be serious, look to the problem of railwaymen if you want to solve the problem of railway accident.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : The Indian Railway system, the second largest system in Asia, is under one administration. It requires a lot of organisational acme to run it. It is a colossus by itself, administratively, financially and otherwise. In the Review of the safety performance of Indian Railways given along with the Budget this year, it was stated that there was not much headway made in the maintenance and replacement of certain tracks and other rolling stocks due to want of funds.

About the safety measures the report says "It requires large inputs. It cannot be taken up and has necessarily to be postponed

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

because of resources paucity." This is a very serious matter. We have two aspects one is that accidents happen due to human failure. The other aspect is that accidents happen due to the obsolete nature and the oldage of the stocks and rolls that are being used.

The recent accident has created a lot of concern in the area. The concern is not merely felt by the people of that area but by the people in the country because they are using the whole railways.

Psychological insecurity has been created all over the country. This has to be restored. The psychological insecurity has to be removed. The one aspect that I would like to emphasize here is with regard to punitive aspect. The Commission of Railway Safety had made enquiry. They have got some functions—inspection, regulation and also enquiries. After the enquiry is over we would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to what are the punitive action taken. In 1984-85, the report says that only 51 officers have been removed from service. Was it enough? Another 908 employees were given different kinds of punishments. Since this was not mentioned whether they were simply removed or charged fine, we take that they had been given very light punishment. In this connection the reports had said "accidents are never caused deliberately". The first sentence of the report under the heading Punitive Action is that accidents are never caused deliberately. With this kind of attitude from the authorities, while inquiring into an accident or a failure some margin has been given to erring officials, erring technicians or erring drivers. Just find out whether the human failure is caused deliberately or not. If they have failed in their duties, then removal or some punishment by way of fine should not be sufficient. They should be given more stringent punishment. Only then can we see that human failures can be aborted.

In this connection I would suggest that the Commission of Railway Safety should be more on serious work because so far we do not see much effect of the operation of the railway commission on safety. As I said earlier the constraint of funds should be removed

and the commission on railway safety must be strengthened, punitive measures must be increased, so that overall situation of accidents in the whole country improves.

With these words I conclude Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU (Ranchi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the 6th instant and a few weeks earlier also serious railway accidents had taken place in several parts of Bihar.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Such accidents usually take place in Bihar.

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU : All of you are aware that Maurya Express met with an accident near Gomoh, Howrah-Bombay Express near Sikandarpur; and recently, Tata Express met with a serious accident on the 6th instant near Garhwa Road. We pray to God that may their souls rest in peace and their family members may have the strength to bear the loss. But the thing is that all the accidents that occurred in Bihar are of similar nature. The moving train collides with a stationary goods train on the track... (Interruptions). This happened in Sikandarpur, Garhwa Road and Gomoh. It seems that 3 to 4 wagons get detached from the moving goods train and the driver remains ignorant of it. Sometimes it is due to vacuum failure. If some wagons get detached, there should be some system to detect it. I would request the Hon. Minister that some arrangement should be made whereby a warning signal is flashed in case the wagons get detached. Something must be done in this respect.

Besides, we have come to know that there has been no renewal of track for the last several years on the line on which this accident took place. This should be investigated and the work of the renewal of the track may be undertaken. We shall have to see who is responsible for such accidents which are occurring so frequently? It is a matter of shame for the department. The guilty employees must be punished. It seems to me that such mishaps take place due to the negligence of the high officials of the Railway Department.



I would like to caution you that in Chota Nagpur, engines of the 1911 make are being used for hauling on the metre gauge line from Ranchi to Lohardaga. A distance of three hours from Ranchi, is covered in 8 to 10 hours and if the engine breaks down on the way, one will have to wait for one or two days. When the train starts from Ranchi, the engine has no fault. However despite your good intentions, unless you bring improvement in it, mishaps cannot be stopped. We must make all efforts to save human lives. Our Prime Minister is very anxious to develop new technology for entering the 21st century. The Railway Department must be streamlined and we shall have to do work on war footing to check such accidents. We are all, whether belonging to opposition party or the ruling party, prepared to extend our full cooperation.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : (Gopalganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Amrisar-Tata Nagar Express met with an accident at Garhwa on 6.8.1986 and today the subject matter of discussion is how to check such accidents. Discussion on the railway accidents have taken place a number of times in the House. May I know what are the reasons that the number of railway accident is increasing ? I myself visited Ranchi and Garhwa yesterday. That was a heart rending accident. In accidents other than train accidents, an *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakhs is made to the next of kin of the dead. Most of the dead persons in this accident were labourers who were travelling in search of jobs. I would like to know that when insurance scheme is in force in other cases, why this cannot be implemented in the Railway by increasing 5 to 10 paise in the fare so that if, unfortunately, some accident takes place, compensation may be paid to the family members of the persons killed in the accident ? Sometime back an accident had taken place at Dhanbad. The brother of an Hon. Member, Shri Ram Bahadur Singh and other persons were killed. But no immediate action is taken to know the main causes of such accidents. Not only one but several accidents of similar nature have occurred but we fail to take any concrete action in the matter. A few days back Maurya Express collided with the Vaishali Express but no action was taken in the matter. A few days later, Maurya Express again remained into the Vaishali Express but no action

was taken. On the third occasion when the family members of an Hon. Member and other persons were killed in the accident, only then the matter was raised here. An Hon. Member was saying that people travelled without ticket in the trains. I would like to know what have you done in the matter ? In the meeting of the Consultative Committee, I had made a demand that one more Vaishali Express should be run because in this Vaishali train about 2200 people travel against the capacity of 1100. When the train is overloaded accidents are bound to occur. People are very much anxious to reach their destination. Shortage of train services in the main cause of the accidents. If you want to check accident, you will have to seriously consider increasing the train services here.

I would like to submit that sometimes railway crossing is not closed in spite of the gateman being on duty. The gateman sleeps at night while on duty. I represent Gopalganj Thousands of vehicles pass daily through that highway. Accidents have occurred there as many as nine times. I would like to ask as to what your Ministry has done in the matter ? You should take immediate action in the event of an accident taking place. In the case of the railway accident at Garhwa, you have suspended an employee. This is no solution of the problem. You must create an atmosphere in which every employee should be conscious of his responsibility and then no accident will take place. If some accident takes place, you should fix the responsibility for it on the employee and prosecute him under section 302. Suspension is no punishment. In one accident 300 to 400 people are killed. You should take strict action against the person responsible for it.

14.00 hrs.

Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai is present here and she is the Minister of Transport. She should not ignore our suggestion and should take immediate action on it. She was saying in the T. V. programme yesterday that it was not possible for her to bring the dead to life but she would increase the amount of compensation. But only Rs. 5000 are proposed to be granted as compensation. I would request that the next of kin of the persons killed in the accident should be granted Rs. 50,000 as compensation so as to help the poor labourers in this hour of distress,

**SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH (Sarguja)** : Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we look at the official figures, we find that in 1985-86 717 accidents had occurred, in which about 200 persons had been killed. I am not talking of the death of some few hundred people and the loss of some few crores of rupees. I want to say that this makes the position of the Railway Department a little awkward. There is a 61000 kilometres route network of the railways in our country and thousands of trains run daily. It is a good thing. It is also correct that wherever railway services have been extended, development has been faster there. It will also be right to say that the Railway Minister has done a good job and administration has been geared up but I shall take this opportunity to say that there are certain areas where one feels that there is no administration or those areas have been totally neglected. I want to bring to your notice the happenings of the 28th instant of the last month. In my constituency, a terrible major rail accident occurred in which about 12 persons died and hundreds were injured. It was the most terrible accident on this branch line which occurred between Vishrampur and Anuppur about which full information, perhaps, is not available with the Government because in the official records only 9 persons have been shown to have died and a few injured; but this is far from the actual position. Several persons have come to me from my constituency and according to them 5 to 6 bogies were so much damaged that it will perhaps be not possible for me to describe their condition. You can yourself imagine the number of casualties.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to certain other bitter facts. I have already stated that in so far as the functioning of the Hon. Minister is concerned, it is beyond doubt that he has done a good job but when we glance at the branch line, we find that if you want to get a train stopped at any place you can do so by paying two rupees or by giving two cornucobs.

I would request the Hon. Minister that it is almost two years when Shiv Prasad Nagar Railway Station was completed but no arrangement has been made for stopping the trains at that station. In spite of my repeated requests, trains do not stop there and that station is not being used.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, coal is found in abundance in our area and you are aware that coal is a commodity which is not easily available but if you establish contact with some driver of the train, you can have as much coal as you want in any corner of the country where there is a rail line.

About travelling without ticket I have stated my view-point earlier also at many occasions. At the booking window tickets are not issued but in the matter of seat allotment, priority is given to the people who are without tickets. Similarly, other irregularities are also resorted to. Attention is paid more towards earning money than adopting security measures and adhering to other rules. I would like to request the Hon. Minister, through you, to pay more attention towards these things in future and adopt strict measures so that the rail services may function smoothly.

With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya)** : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing a very serious matter in this House. A major accident took place on 6 August between Garhwa Road and Tolra stations in Palamau district of Bihar. Through this House we want to convey our heartfelt condolences to the families of the deceased. I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister that the rail accidents are fast increasing.

In reply to a question of July 17, you had stated that between January and June '86 there were 300 train accidents 18 due to collision of trains, 234 due to derailment, 29 accidents on the level crossing and 19 due to bogies catching fire. We have observed that as compared to 1985 there have been lesser number of accidents this year. This shows how vigilant we are to prevent rail accidents. This reflects your desire that trains should run smoothly. But the more you want to ensure these things, the greater is the number of accidents.

It is very unfortunate that within a span of one month, Bihar had to witness two major rail accidents—one at Gomoh and the other at Garhwa. One particular cause of this is that the tracks were laid during the British regime. When Shri Pandey was the Railway

Minister, he had observed while commenting on the increasing number of railway accidents that our tracks had become obsolete and were in need of modernisation and that they would modernise them. But I do not know why his suggestions and the suggestions given by the Safety Commissioners have been ignored and are not being implemented ?

[English]

The Palamau mishap once again underscores the Railways' safety management failures and their poor record in respect of track renewal, rolling stock maintenance, signalling, routing and the overall operational systems followed.

[Translation]

One crore passengers travel every day in the trains and if we cannot provide them security and safety, then I think it will pose a big question mark against the efficiency of the Government. Regarding Garhwa accident it has come to our knowledge that 6 wagons of the goods train had been detached and left behind and the driver of the train was unaware of that. I consider it as derailment and not defect in the track. When there is derailment, all the high officials like the General Manager or the Deputy General Manager should also be held responsible for such a lapse. There should not be any rail accident due to administrative lapses and for this better persons should be put on the job.

I also want to submit that when someone dies in a train accident lesser compensation is given for him whereas for persons killed in air accidents compensation of Rs. 1 lakh is paid. Whether one travels by plane or by rail, human life is equally valuable. Therefore, I request the Government that the families of the persons killed in rail accidents should be paid compensation of 1 Rs. lakh each and one member of the family of the deceased should be given employment. Only then I feel some relief will be provided to the bereaved families.

You should also ensure that no accident occurs in future but I feel that the more you are taking steps to avert accidents the greater is the number of accidents.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the rail accident in Palamau is a very serious matter. You will recall that in the good old days the railways enjoyed very good reputation and late Lal Bahadur Shastri, the then Railway Minister, had resigned when a rail accident occurred during his tenure. I am not asking the Hon. Minister to resign but this much I want to say that because of that, the officials of the Railway Board had also been transferred and changes were made in the administration. Nowadays accidents are occurring daily but neither the Minister is changed nor the Railway Board's officers are changed, nor any changes are made in the administration. This is the position at present. Sir, I want to say that at least action should be taken against the Railway Board officials who are looking after the traffic so that they may ensure that the accidents do not occur again. There is an urgent need to take such an action and set the things right. Similarly, you should also meet the requirements of the railways, e.g., there is immediate need to replace the old tracks. This should be done immediately so that accidents do not occur. In my constituency, Mandel, there have been 4-5 cases of derailment of goods trains. Once when I was travelling in Ahmedabad Mail from Delhi, my bogie caught fire. Why such substandard bogies are attached to the trains? With all this mismanagement, the number of accidents cannot be reduced. Why are you playing with our lives? We travel by train but your big officers go to Bombay and Calcutta by air. They should be asked to travel by rail so that they may also come to know the difficulties, inconveniences and disorder existing in the trains. There is need to know about all these things in a definite way. The railways help in the development of the country. They can accelerate the pace of development in the country. Therefore, the present mismanagement should be removed. Unless you overhaul the administration from top to bottom, the things will not move smoothly and accidents will continue to occur day in and day out. There is urgent need to improve the administration. Immediate steps should be taken in this direction. With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are all moved by the rail accident which occurred at Garhwa in Palamau district of Bihar. Though rail accidents occur quite often, yet the House has taken note of this rail accident in particular. Therefore, I also want to say something on this accident. I want to say something about the renewal of the rail tracks. In Bihar, the required amount is not being spent on the renewal of the tracks. It is true that the Ministry of Railways does not get more funds from the Planning Commission. Provision of only Rs. 1650 crores has been made whereas about Rs. 5,500 crores are required for track renewal and replacement of the rolling stock.

14.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This point is repeatedly raised here. Sir, through you, I want to submit to the Finance Minister, who is at the moment not present here, and also request the Planning Commission that the Ministry of Railways should be provided adequate funds so that the entire rolling stock renewal work is done in one instalment. Only then we can bring down the number of accidents. Unless we have a good track and other facilities, how can we reduce the number of accidents? Accidents occur due to human errors also but unless replacement of track and rolling stock takes place, the number of accidents cannot be brought down. We should complete this work with a time-bound programme. Track renewal and rolling stock replacement work should be completed in a period of two years or under some other time-bound programme. Unless this is done, the accidents will continue to occur. The condition of the branch lines is still worse. If the accidents do not take place on branch lines, it is because of the mercy of God. Otherwise maximum accidents should take place on the branch lines. The tracks being used at present are overaged. The trains are running on them with the mercy of God. The bogies you are attaching to the trains are also obsolete. At the moment the only way to bring down the number of accidents is that the Planning Commission should grant lump-sum payment to the Ministry of Railways for immediate replacement of the rolling stock and fix the responsibility of the Ministry of Railways

that this work should be completed at the earliest. The Department should be blamed for the accidents only after this has been accomplished. At the moment the facilities are lacking. We shall have to change our attitude towards the passengers also which at present is not a happy one. Even a petty officer of your Minister does not show courtesy to the passengers. In this way, we should do away with the lack of facilities. Only then we can stop the rail accidents. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) :** I am sorry for the accident, mishap and the tragedy. Many persons died and many others have also been injured. This is one of the eighth accidents in the current year and the number of deaths has increased to over 100. To my unstarred question no. 1060, answered on 24.7.80, the Minister of State in the Department of Railways answered: "During 1984-85 and 1985-86 612 and 717 consequential train accidents respectively took place in Indian Railways. Of these—this is important—611 and 540 accidents respectively are attributable to human failure, both railway staff and other than railway staff."

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** The former Railway Minister is not involved.

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** So, from this answer, we can visualise the magnitude of the accidents caused owing to the human failure. Even the aggregate accidents is as high as 1.5 per million train kms during the eighties; and for this human failure, stringent steps should be taken and action taken. Exemplary punishment should be given to those who are responsible for such accidents.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate has urged for judicial enquiry. This matters a little whether it is a judicial enquiry or enquired otherwise. The most important factor is not that there is no enquiry on similar accidents but what all needed is what are the recommendations of those enquiries and whether those recommendations have been implemented or not.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** The advantage of the judicial enquiry is that no defaulter will be tolerated.

**DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) :** This is very serious. Two accidents occurred in one month.

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** When, we, the members, are requesting the Railway Ministry for extension of a few railway lines or conducting a survey of a few kms. of new railway lines to know the feasibility, it was said. It was said that it was not possible because of the constraint of funds. But I do not think that the same theory can be applicable for providing safety measures, safety of passengers and I would request the Hon. Minister to see that steps are taken for safety arrangements and to strengthen the safety machinery and take stringent action against the persons who are responsible for this mishap.

I have gone to Japan and seen the railways there, where they have got railways on the ground underground, and over the ground as usual. There the accidents are rare, not that there are no accidents; but accidents are very rare there.

So, under these circumstances, the question is, why not take swift action to see that the accidents are reduced? I am thankful to the Hon. Minister, Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai who has gone to the spot and she has also gone to the hospital and seen herself the accident victims. She has also sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for the treatment of the injured passengers and also given directives to the Railway department to see that the relatives of the injured persons are taken free of cost to the spot of the accident to the Hospital and then or return journey.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Mr. Scindia also went.

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Yes, he also went.

I also suggest that a compensation of one lakh of rupees should be given to the victims as per the Act.

Steps should be taken to see that how best these accidents can be averted in future. And for that, I think the Hon. Minister during her reply will mention about the action going to be taken.

**SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN (Barpeta) :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the prevailing rate of accidents is a sad commentary on the performance of the Indian Railways, and I do not want to go into the details, as it is not possible for me to develop even one point for want of time. But one thing is there, that there is "something wrong in the—State of Denmark" as they say—in respect of our Railways which is a premier public sector organisation.

It is indeed in a very sad state of affairs. The Indian Railways has one of the highest rates of accidents in the world. As much as 60 per cent of the railway accidents are ascribed to human factor.

Now, why should it happen? We have been given promises repeatedly here on the floor of this House that the Railways were going to take action to prevent the accidents, but alas in spite of all the suggestions made by different legislators and Members of Parliament nothing happens and I do hope that suggestions made by Prof. Madhu Dandavate this time will be taken serious note of. He has made certain very very good suggestions, as he happened to be a former Minister of Railways.

And what is frightening particularly for the people coming from Bihar and other North Eastern States. I say this is on the basis of Railway Records that the North-Eastern area. I repeat, North-Eastern—Frontier Railway has the highest rate of accident in India. The next is the Northern Railway. That means the state of affairs in the North Eastern and the Northern Railways in the Northern and the North-Eastern parts of the country is indeed frightening and therefore, not at all satisfactory. I would demand that the Railways set up a special study group to go into various aspects of these shortcomings. The Railway Minister present here may kindly take serious note of the courses as to why these accidents are occurring repeatedly almost every week.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Accidents are north-oriented.

**SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN :** Record of North-eastern Railways, however, is not that bad. There were only 19 railway accidents as against 49 of the N. E. Frontier Railway.

There are two factors responsible for accidents—one is human factor and the other is mechanical. The human factor can be taken—care of if the supervisory railway officials take serious notice. As one Hon. Member—has pointed out, the *unionbazi* is one of the factors responsible for accidents. The railway accidents will go down if the railway officials and the union officials are asked to travel in the bogey next to the engine.

We are progressing in the field of electronic devices. I was wondering if our Railways could bring in electronic devices to fore warn them of any locomotive coming from the opposite direction.

As suggested by my Hon. friend here next to me that we should go in for insurance coverage because railway travel has become as risky as travel by air. The railway accidents are becoming so frequent and are taking place at the rate of two or three times a week. This is indeed a very very serious situation, a matter for the Government to take note of.

[Translation]

**SHRI SARFARAZ AHMED (Giridih) :** Sir, first of all I pay my homage to those who died in the rail accident which occurred on the 6th of the last month. In fact, it was a very sad and tragic incident for the whole of the country and you might have observed that immediately after the accident the entire country was engulfed in a wave of shock and sorrow. Every one was stunned. Prior to this accident, the Maurya Express had met with an accident and even earlier one more train had met the same fate. We should seriously think as to why these accidents are taking place. We should try to find out the causes behind them and also who is at fault. We should apprehend the guilty. After the accident, announcement about the compensation

is made—partly by the Central Government and partly by the State Government. But I feel, it is of no use because whatever the quantum of the compensation, the man who has gone cannot come back. His life cannot be evaluated in terms of money. We must find out the causes of rail accidents in our country; maybe negligence is mainly responsible for them. Why our employees are not doing their duty well? After the announcement of the compensation, the entire attention is diverted towards that aspect and process of filling up of the forms and completing other formalities and identifying the successors of the deceased starts. But utmost attention should be paid to the aspect of finding out the causes of the accidents. We do not pay attention to this aspect. I want to draw your attention to it because I travel mostly by trains...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Never travel by train.

**SHRI SARFARAZ AHMED :** I travel by train only. In the matter of payment of compensation also, a lot of bungling is done. There also people start indulging in illegal activities. I will not go into details but I must narrate an incident in which I was involved. I was sitting in a bogie. That bogie was attached next to the engine. When the train left Kanpur, I felt that the train was running very fast. I peeped out and saw that only our bogie and the engine were running on the railway line and the remaining bogies had been left behind on the platform. Why do such things happen? We should find out the reasons for these things. This thing I had said in my last speech on the Budget also and once again I want to repeat that Chota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana areas of Bihar are very backward. Some special allotment should be made for this area. Old and obsolete tracks should be replaced. With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazari-bagh) :** Sir, most of the people who died in the train accident which we are discussing, belonged to my constituency. It is obvious that I have some expectations from the Government on behalf of them as well as their families and I am fully confident that every effort will be made to provide compen-

sation to them. We are discussing just one of the several accidents that have occurred but there have been several accidents in that area which have neither been discussed here nor have they been reported in the newspapers. I usually travel on that branch line. Therefore, I know the deplorable condition of the line. Wherever you go you will find wagons lying near the railway track. Between Bomo and Gaya the rail accidents are quite common. After every accident it is said that the Internal Security Organisation of the Railways is holding an enquiry. After the enquiry, sometime signalman and sometime cabinman is suspended. This shows that these enquiries are not done in depth. This is the reason that these accidents are occurring frequently. Therefore, I demand that these accidents should be investigated in detail and in depth. These enquiries should be held not by the Railways but by some independent body or by some Parliamentary Committee or there should be judicial enquiries because this superficial enquiry is not going to satisfy the people. People feel themselves insecure.

Sir, I want to know why accidents occur in the Dhanbad Division so frequently? It is not my contention; you can verify it from the records and figures available with you. The records will reveal that not only the maximum goods traffic but also the maximum passenger traffic is on this track and it also brings you maximum revenue. It contributes a lot to the national exchequer. Then why do you not pay attention towards such an important railway line, on which the maximum goods traffic and passenger traffic in India is carried and through which the maximum revenue is earned? The officers there have been working for the last 10 to 20 years. Their experience should be helpful in improving the working of the railways. But, what is happening is just the reverse of it. Is it not so that this very reason has contributed to the development of vested interest and as a result attention is not being paid to improve the working? We do not want to blame anyone but want that the matter should be fully investigated and the guilty officers suitably dealt with by taking proper steps. If we feel that there has been some negligence in the system in the administration and in purchase and sale, this should be looked into. It is strange that the copular shops. Have we never realized

the need to have a system to look after the purchase and testing of the equipment? In case there is no such system, accidents are bound to occur every now and then. Copulars will snap and brakes will fail. If the equipment is faulty this is not due to the failure of the signalman or the brakeman. This may be due to the failure of the highest echelons of the management. Therefore, I want that this should be investigated and only after thorough investigation, the Hon. Minister should think what future steps can be taken.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Sir, I have to raise a number of points. The Hon. Minister of Railway, while replying to a question on 17.7.86 in this House had said that during the last six months, 300 railway accidents had occurred. He also told that out of them, 119 accidents were due to the failure of railway staff, 33 accidents were due to the failure other than that of the railway staff and 93 were due to the failure of equipment. It reveals that one third of the accidents occurred due to the failure of the railway staff and another one third accidents occurred due to the failure of railway equipment and railway mechanism. The rest of the accidents are minor and accidental. This much we know that 66 per cent of the total accidents are due to the departmental failure.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is there no quota for the Minister?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: It has caused a loss of at least Rs. 4 crores to the Railways. There is no mention in it about the compensation paid. You have told that a compensation of Rs. 5000 has been paid but it is not enough.

Please state what remedial steps are going to be taken by you to remove the causes of the accidents. The Hon. Minister is not listening to our points and is engaged in conversation. We want that the Railway Minister must deal with the points raised by us while giving the reply. You have stated that a number of steps have been taken, then how is it that so many accidents are still occurring? Out of these accidents, 76 accidents were due to defective rakes, 30 per



[Shri C. Jagna Reddy]

cent due to faulty railway equipment and 26 per cent due to the railway track. Attempts should be made to improve this situation. What steps are being taken by the Government in this regard? How much funds have been earmarked for this purpose?

It will be regrettable if details of the compensation paid during the last six months are not revealed by you. You have given the reply only to part (d) of the question stating that the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. How much compensation have you paid is not known to you. It is regrettable that the details in this respect are not available with you. We want that compensation should be paid in respect of the passengers killed in the accident. You must at least pay from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh for this.

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : Sir, I am grateful to Prof. Madhu Dandavate for initiating a discussion under rule 193 on the subject of railway accidents. I am also grateful to those who have participated in this discussion. They have all given very good suggestions.

Whenever any accident occurs, it is a cause of distress and sorrow for all of us. It is specially so for those who are in charge of the Department. Prof. Madhu Dandavate, a very experienced person, has made my work very simple. It is fortunate that he also has the experience of the Railway Department, due to which he is very much interested in this matter and has given many valuable suggestions. Action on almost all his suggestions has been initiated.

If we divide these incidents which are taking place into three parts, then I think we can understand the matter in the right perspective. There are several kinds of railway accidents which I do not want to repeat. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has elaborated upon those types of incidents which come under the purview of railway accidents.

The first category is of those accidents which occur within the limits of a station. The second category is of those which occur between two stations, for example, the one that happened recently near Garhwa station. The third category is of those accidents which occur when the driver of a train bypasses the signals. In all types of accidents the safety of the passengers is of paramount importance. It is true that three committees have been constituted so far to look into such matters, and they are the Sikri Committee, the Wanchoo Committee and there was a third committee. The recommendations of all the three committees are similar in nature.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sikri Committee was the last committee.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Yes, Sikri Committee was the last Committee. But there were two other Committees before that. One was Wanchoo Committee and I can give you the name of the other Committee, but I am not getting in immediately.

[Translation]

The recommendations of these committees are being implemented. However, due to resource constraint all of them cannot be implemented simultaneously in spite of our efforts. Whatever is essential is being done.

So far as the safety of passengers is concerned, many suggestions have come. I want to take them up one by one. As regards accidents within the station limits Prof. Madhu Dandavate has suggested that track circuiting on platform should be ensured to avoid such accidents. By this process, the Station Master gets the necessary information as to whether the railway line is clear or not in his room itself and gives the required signal accordingly. However, such circuiting is possible on electrified routes only. This work has been taken up on busy routes like Delhi-Bombay, Delhi-Calcutta, Delhi-Madras, Madras-Bombay, Madras-Delhi, Bombay etc. Out of the 2600 stations, work on 226 stations and loop lines has been started. 30 stations



and 100 loop lines are taken in hand every year for track-circuiting. Efforts will be made to complete this work within the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

The next point of special significance is that there is a system called axle counter which is used for averting accidents between two stations. In spite of our best efforts, we could implement this system on a very small scale because it is very expensive. It costs Rs. 15 lakhs per block section. Therefore, the Northern Railway has spent Rs. 33 lakhs for installing it on Ambala-Bikhera-Mori Section which is a very small block. The work was completed in March, 1986 and it is functioning smoothly.

[English]

This is quite expensive, as I have said, and costs Rs. 15 lakhs per block section.

[Translation]

This is our difficulty and it is a financial one, but we are not going to abandon our work because of such difficulties.

Thirdly, it is an open fact that renewal of the railway tracks is a colossal work. 19,550 kms of overaged railway track needs renewal. We plan to renew all tracks during the next ten years and much of its work has already begun. Nearly 4,400 kms will be renewed every year which would cost about Rs. 6000 to 7,000 crores. But it is a gigantic task and also very expensive. However, we would make our best efforts to renew the tracks.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Whatever amount you have earmarked for it is not enough.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : What you are saying is true. You should plead for us, so that the Planning Commission increases the allocated amount. They have their own difficulties, but this work is also very important and it would be our effort to complete this work at any rate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We will plead, no doubt, but you should inform your lordship as well ; ... (Interruptions) He is the Chairman of the Planning Commission.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : He is making all efforts for it. Prof. Madhu Dandavate will concede that our Prime Minister has been interested in it and that is why such a large amount was earmarked for the first line for track renewal in the last budget. Had he not been interested, could he allot so much of money ? So, there is no disagreement on this point and the people sitting on those benches have also agreed on this point. There are no two opinions about it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Let the departmental labour do the work, and you should dispense with the contractors.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : It is not possible to know who is the contractor for whom.

Another thing has come to light. Prof. Madhu Dandavate while talking about judicial inquiries has himself said that it is only in the Railway Ministry that inquiries regarding railway accidents are conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety. This system does not exist elsewhere. It is only in the Railway Ministry that the Commissioner of Railways Safety conducts the enquiries. A judicial enquiry would only fix the responsibility as to who is responsible for a particular accident. But the Commissioner of Railway Safety, which is a totally independent body, not only fixes the responsibility but also points out all the deficiencies and lacunae for the consideration of the Railways authorities. Therefore, I think, the way inquiries are being conducted at present should continue. It has yielded good results. As Prof. Madhu Dandavate knows, the inquiries conducted so far have been impartial and the reports of the Commissioner has also been implemented.

Another point raised by the Members relates to claims. There is a misconception about it. Rs. 5000 are given to the family

[Smt. Mohsina Kidwai]

of the deceased and Rs. 1000 to the injured as *ex-gratia* payment only and not as compensation. The appointment of the claims commissioner is made in consultation with the concerned State Governments where the accident occurs. You may be aware that in case of a death in an accident, there may be fraudulent claims for compensation and in a way these are legal proceedings with which the Railway Ministry is in no way connected. So, naturally payment of claims is delayed. An Hon. Member has said that we have not paid Rs. 1 lakh, but according to the figures available with me, we have paid it to quite a number of people. In 1982-84, we paid Rs. 96 lakhs and in 1984-85 we paid Rs. 123 lakhs. We have already given compensation to 28 victims of the Railway accident which occurred near Raja Mandi in Agra; similarly in regard to the accident at Byculla in Bombay, in 1984, 25 people have been given compensation. We agree that our work is delayed due to legal proceedings, but I cannot say that we can help it, because this work requires the placement of evidence and witnesses. Hence, delay is natural.

The Members have raised two or three points regarding railway track in Bihar. An Hon. Member has also stated that there have been more deaths in that accident in Bihar, than what is officially reported. I want to reiterate that I am not in favour of concealing even minor facts. You are all responsible Members of the House and you ought to know the facts. According to our reports 44 person have died and 37 have been injured. I myself went there and saw the railway engine lying on one side. Moreover, the drain did not have more than two feet of water, so one cannot say that some dead bodies have been washed away. But the body of the engine driver must be trapped somewhere. We summoned a crane also but it could not lift the engine from such a depth as it is so heavy. We have come to know that the engine has not been pulled out so far. So the expected number of casualties is 45. (*Interruptions*)

15.00 hrs.

You have also said that the number of accidents has increased very much. I have

got figures which prove that the number of accidents and deaths has decreased during the last few years. Perhaps, the Members are not in a mood to know but I want to tell you that the efforts made previously have lessened the number of mishaps. My predecessor, Shri Bansi Lal had initiated a ten point programme in which senior officers did monitoring, patrolling, checking of tracks and all other related things and all these things have brought down the number of accidents. The total number of accidents in 1961-62 was 1131. It has been 1013 in 1980-81, 1130 in 1981-82, 797 in 1982-83, 768 in 1983-84, 812 in 1984-85 and 717, in 1985-86. There has, therefore, been a decrease of 11.7 per cent. As far as lives lost are concerned, their number has also come down. In this way it has been our effort to minimise the accidents. In this connection we are trying to obtain latest equipment and electronic devices from other countries. (*Interruptions*). We have stopped recruitment and the resultant shortage of employees would not be more than marginal. We shall manage to do with the shortage. I assure the House that the guilty persons will not be spared and will certainly be punished. In future we shall try to implement your suggestions so as to streamline the system. I conclude by expressing my gratitude to you.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Sir, I would like to know how many persons have been punished after the appointment of the first committee.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : The wrongdoers have been punished.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You punish the subordinate staff. How many officers has been punished ?

SHRIMATI MOHSIANA KIDWAI : It does not matter whether one is an officer or a subordinate employee. All the guilty persons will be punished.

15.02 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'  
 BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

[English]

**Twenty-Second Report**

**SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduara) :**  
 Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Twentysecond Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th August, 1986."

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twentysecond Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th August, 1986."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.02½ hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE : GROWTH OF  
 RURAL ECONOMY—Contd.**

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The House will now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri D. N. Reddy on the 25th July, 1986.

Shri Harish Rawat to continue his speech.

[Translation]

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) :**  
 Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, last time I had stated that the officers and employees working in the rural areas did not have the feeling of commitment, devotion and attachment for the implementation of the programmes for the rural areas. We do not lack money for any programme for development, welfare, and economic uplift of the rural

areas. The Government has earmarked adequate funds for the welfare and the development of the rural areas through programmes like NREP, RLEGP, IRDP or Special Component Plan. After the Fifth and the Sixth Five Year Plans, these programmes are being implemented in a phased manner. The desired rate of progress has not been achieved even after spending so much money.

Roads are being constructed under NREP and RLEGP but their condition is such that a single rainfall washes away the earthwork and their condition becomes still worse. All the developmental activities are being carried out in a halfhearted manner. Corruption is rampant in the implementation of these programmes and as a result the weaker sections of the rural areas are being exploited. The rural workers have also adopted the ways of their urban counterparts, so much so that the leaders in the rural areas depend on these programmes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have promised drinking water in every village by 1990. According to a survey of 1972, many villages are still facing drinking water scarcity. Our national average in the rural electrification is also only 51 per cent. There are some States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Bengal which have still not achieved the target of even 40 per cent. The Planning Commission should do something to change this situation. The Planning Commission should also issue guidelines to the various ministries engaged in this task. The Planning Commission should not only make allocation of funds but should also see to it that money is spent on the public welfare programmes for which it is allocated and must monitor the results of these programmes. As an Indian I am very proud of the fact that our country has made considerable progress after independence. It is a matter of pride for us to compare the present situation with that of 1947. But when we take stock of the entire situation we find that a sizeable portion of our population i.e. about 40 per cent people are living below the poverty line. We have not been able to provide them with the basic necessities of life. They do not have a house to live, clothes to wear and nutritious food to eat. But we cannot remain content with the

[Shri Harish Rawat]

achievements which I would like to enumerate as an Indian. We shall have to see and make efforts to lift a sizeable section of our population above the poverty line to enable them to appreciate and feel proud of the achievements of India. They should also know about the steps taken by Government for their welfare. We must integrate them in the mainstream of life. I doubt to what extent the Hon. Minister will be able to convince the members of the Planning Commission and the different ministries in this regard but I know that our Planning Minister being a young man has the enthusiasm and will to do it. I would like that our feelings reach the persons who can influence the programmes. We cannot tolerate for long the miserable condition of the rural population. If this situation continued, it would not only create economic disparity but would also vitiate our social and political life which in turn can prove very harmful for the whole edifice. Our agricultural production has certainly increased and we feel proud of the overall increase in agricultural production. But it is only the big farmers who have benefited by it. The small and marginal farmers, harijans and other weaker sections who have small holdings are not the beneficiaries and their condition has rather worsened. There are two reasons behind it. The first reason is that land reform laws have not been implemented strictly and honestly. Even today no State—whether ruled by a Government following our ideology or some other ideology—is in a position to claim that it has strictly enforced land reform laws. The influential people have nullified these land reform laws by taking shelter of legal technicalities. There is need to check it but the more important thing to note is that previously the rural economy was self dependent and inter-dependent. The villagers themselves could do most of the work but has the situation is not the same. When I was a student the people in the villages used to spin on the spinning wheel and many people used to spin cotton on 'takli'. Now no one in the villages spins cotton. Many people were engaged in small trading activities to earn their livelihood. Today all those things have vanished and the big industries have taken their place. It is correct that a commodity made from hand

span cotton will be costly. Now we have set up big industries and as a result rural industries have almost vanished. I request the Hon. Minister through you to find out what industries can be set up in rural areas. Agrobased industries can be set up there. These should be set up in rural areas. For this purpose you may take the help of the cooperatives. I will not talk about the cooperatives of Uttar Pradesh. But agro based industries should be set up in those states where the cooperatives are working properly and where this cooperative movement has flourished so that people may start their own cottage industries. They can set up dairy farms, agricultural farms, Sugar Mills or small weaving Mills, thereby creating employment opportunities for the rural population. And in this way migration to the cities can also be checked. It is necessary to check this migration to urban areas, so that the condition of cities, like Calcutta and Bombay may not further deteriorate and make the city life more difficult.

Besides, Khadi Gramodyog commission and several similar organisations have been entrusted with the task of the development of cottage industries. But I do not think that Khadi Gramodyog Commission has done any remarkable work in this regard. It has just done the work of loan disbursement. It is benefitting only a small group by providing subsidy and thus giving rise to vested interests. It has not played any significant role in creating employment opportunities in rural areas. It is the responsibility of the district Industrial Centres to set up cottage industries in rural and backward areas. How many such industries have been started by the District Industrial Centres? The loan is granted to new entrepreneurs to set up industries. They take loans, but after two to three years they face difficulty in repaying their loans and ultimately they have to sell their lands and properly to repay the loan.

You have directed the Banks to help new entrepreneurs. But how many Banks are following your directives and how many people are getting loans under the self Employment Guarantee Scheme? You can see in the villages that loans have been granted to a family having enough resources,

or having a good business establishment with enough employment potential.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that efforts should be made to benefit the section of society for which the programmes have been stated. Besides, we have to prevent concentration of wealth in a few hands. Today, I do not feel hesitant to say that slowly concentration of wealth in a few hands is taking place. We had made a commitment that we would usher in an era of economic self-reliance, equality and removal of disparities. But the disparities among the individuals as well as regional disparity is gradually increasing.

There has been tremendous increase in the personal assets of the partners of big industrial houses, who had limited capital earlier. The value of their declared assets has also increased manifold. Similarly, certain areas are developing very fast whereas certain other areas are lagging far behind. You may take the case of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Punjab. Can you compare these States with Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bundelkhand or hill areas. Can you compare Punjab with West Bengal? You cannot. These disparities at the individual level as well as at the regional level should be removed. Active efforts should be made to remove regional imbalance.

The social amenities have not been provided in our villages on the same scale as it should have been. Many of our villages have no facility of electricity, drinking water or link roads. The schools and post and telegraph services are at a very long distance. Even the basic facility of health is not provided. In my own constituency, I can definitely say that 80 per cent of the hospitals are without doctors. In my constituency I got a hospital opened and after six months I visited that place thinking that people would welcome me. I went there and the people garlanded me. But when I was about to return, they loaded a stool on my car. When I enquired from them why they had loaded the stool on any car, they told me that the stool constituted the hospital which was opened six months back on account of my efforts. The wardboy used to sit on that stool and nobody else came there. Similarly,

so many similar hospitals are there. We have opened hospitals in rural areas but what to say of doctors we could not send even compounders there. In the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh, in 40 per cent schools there are neither principals nor teachers. The condition in Uttar Pradesh is very bad. I would request the Hon. Minister that at least we should provide social facilities in the rural areas. We must find out whether basic amenities are being provided in the rural areas or not. The condition in our villages is so appalling that not only men but women also have to go in the fields to ease themselves. In villages, the women still use firewood for cooking purposes which badly affects their eyes. What are we doing for them? The life in villages is still hard and difficult. We should look into these problems. The employment opportunities in rural areas are far less as compared to urban areas. We must make provision for payment of pension to the old, the widows and poor disabled persons in the rural areas. Some annual target should be fixed for the payment of pension so that we may confidently say that so many persons will be benefited in so much period. But at present we are not in a position to say so.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for allotting me time. I congratulate the Hon. Member who moved a good resolution on which we got an opportunity to express our views. I hope that the Hon. Minister of Planning will think over it.

\*SHRI B. N. REDDY (Miryalguda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the resolution moved by Dr. D. N. Reddy on the growth of rural economy. The growth of rural economy is mainly dependent on three factors. The first factor is the liberation of forces of production from clutches of landlords and capitalists who monopolise the entire agricultural sector. This is possible only by strict implementation of radical land reforms. Second factor that helps the growth of rural economy is that of providing remunerative prices for the agricultural produce. The last but not the least factor which helps the growth of rural economy is that of providing assured irrigation water supply.

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\*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shri B. N. Reddy]

Sir, let me deal with the first factor i.e. the liberation of production forces from the vicious hands of landlords hold monopoly of agricultural land. Though land reforms are being implemented from the Second Five Year Plan onwards, there is hardly any visible progress. The performance has been dismal. The implementation of land reforms is not only tardy but has become a shameful force. The 7th Plan document mentions this point.

[English]

The Seventh Plan tells us that under all existing laws beginning with fifties, only 7.2 million acres have been declared surplus and out of it 5.6 million acres have been taken over and only 4.4 million acres actually distributed. This, as we know, is about 7 per cent of the surplus estimated-63 million acres by the Mahalanobis Committee in 1976 after the first round of ceiling laws were enacted and about one-fifth of surplus estimate on the basis of date made available by NSS 26th round. But the Seventh Plan is not worried about this howling failure of our Government to undertake radical land reforms. They only tell us that out of 2.0 million acres declared surplus, but not distributed, 1.06 million acres are involved in litigation, 0.89 million acres is reserved for specific public purpose and only 0.3 million acres is left for distribution. In this way, the land reforms plan has failed completely and it has become a disgraceful drama. That is why monopoly on land continues. Agricultural Census 1980-81 revealed that between 1976-77 and 1980-81, number of operational holdings of sizes upto 1 hectare increased by about 6 million (from 44.52 million to 50.52 million) and their proportion to total number of operational holdings was 56.5 per cent of land holders in 1980-81 as compared to 54.6 per cent in 1976-77. In this way, the number of small and tiny land holders is increasing and some of the small land-holders are merging into agricultural labourers by becoming landless. That means poverty is increasing. How can we expect to eradicate or reduce poverty in this way? How can we expect development in rural economy? Productive forces in agriculture sector are not released fully and

that is why 50 per cent of land is owned by a mere 5 per cent landlords. Rural economy cannot be expected to develop as long as it is under the monopoly control and domination of the capitalist landlords.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to mention about assured irrigation facilities in our country. Though we have vast water resources in India, assured irrigation supply is only 29 per cent or 30 per cent of the total cultivable land. How can cultivation be improved if this is the position? Not only that. Many projects are pending and not sanctioned from Second Plan onwards upto now. Major irrigation projects remain incomplete.

The third point that I would like to mention is about the remunerative prices. The support price of wheat was Rs. 117 per quintal in 1980-81, Rs. 157 per quintal in 1985-86 and has been raised to Rs. 162 per quintal in 1986-87. I would also mention about the position of other commercial crops. The cane growers after a wave of struggles won a price ranging between Rs. 23 and 26 per quintal in different States. But there is no institution or organisation to assure the purchase of these products of the *kisans*. Now let me tell you about yet another commercial crop, cotton. The cotton growers also are paying heavy penalties for producing bumper crop in 1984-85. The prices in mid-June 1985 were lower by 17 to 30 per cent as compared to mid-June 1984. The *Economic Times* wholesale price index for cotton which was 291.9 in 1984, fell by 12 per cent to 255.9.

In this way if remunerative prices for agricultural produce are not available, how can the peasants be encouraged to produce more? How can we develop agriculture? You cannot expect this. There is no guarantee of remunerative prices for agricultural produce. So, now the peasantry and agricultural labour are not encouraged to produce more. In this manner, they are paying heavy penalties.

About indebtedness, I would like to mention that in 1983, it was claimed that institutional credit of about Rs. 5500 crores in round figures supplied about 40 per cent

of the rural credit needs. From this, we can infer that rural indebtedness was somewhat around Rs. 13,000 crores. In 1951-52 the first Rural Credit Survey reported an indebtedness of about Rs. 750 crores, which means that indebtedness has gone up by about 17 times in a little over three decades.

So, indebtedness and poverty are growing among the rural people. This way, we cannot expect development of the rural economy. Seventy per cent of our population depends upon agriculture. But agriculture itself is under the domination of a minority, viz. landlords and big capitalists. When this is the position, economy cannot be developed in the manner we expect it to. With these words I, thank you.

15 27 hrs.

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Deoria): It is really very painful that since 1947, even though it is the villagers who have brought us into power—barring three years—we have not so far been able to help people living in villages effectively, and discharge the onerous duties cast on us to provide them their basic needs. How painful it is that even after 39 years of independence, life in villages has not changed appreciably! There has been a little bit of change, no doubt; but the appreciable change that was demanded from the Government, has not been there.

There is no power, there is no food, there is no light, there are no dwelling houses and there are no transport facilities. They suffer from almost every kind of ailment. It is a very pitiable and pathetic sight : to see how they are living. This is one of the main reasons why after the Partition, the population in the villages has risen only two-fold, whereas in the cities, it has risen eight-fold, because people felt that they were more secure in cities. More employment opportunities were available in the cities. They could have a better life in the cities. With less number of hours of work, they can get more wages in cities. So, it has been more attractive for rural people to come to cities, thereby creating a new problem in the cities. The influx into the cities has been tremendous. It is estimated that in Delhi, by 2000 A.D. we shall have a population of more

than 100 million. What will happen then? It is a question of providing people with drinking water and basic amenities. People would not be able to get the basic facilities—which was our objective while framing our Constitution. Our forefathers were conscious that we should discharge our duties in this manner towards the people who have elected us. They are the people who have suffered a lot even for giving us independence or they have suffered so much for giving us all that we are here for. Honestly speaking, this resolution is so laudable that I could only appreciate Mr. Reddy who brought it and I could see he has the real feeling to bring in this resolution demanding that each one of us here must endorse this resolution irrespective of party lines.

The people in villages, will you believe, do not have work for 8 months in a year. If there is an agricultural season or plantation or harvesting, then they have some work; after that they do not have any work. Now the per capita income in the villages, I don't think it is hardly above Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 annually. Many of the people and many of the children do not have even two square meals a day. They do not have bare clothing in winter. So, what kind of economy we have? We have gone through Six Five Year Plans and this is the Seventh Five Year Plan with all big and tall claims that we are going to achieve them. We are pronouncing that we shall generate about 12.7 per cent more electricity; we are investing about 31 per cent of the targeted public sector investment in power generation; we shall be able to give more power to the people and so on. But the real management is so defective, the bureaucratic functioning is so defective that it is beyond the reach of common man to get all the minimum basic needs which are required of them.

My friend has rightly said about village health services. It is not a question of the village health services. Even on the district headquarters, when we go and find out we will be able to know that there is no medicine even or there is no doctor or even when there is a doctor, there is no allocation of the medicines from the private stores; they are asked to go and make purchases. How ridiculous it is? When a patient goes to a

[Shri Raj Mangal Pande]

hospital, he is told that there is no medicine available in that hospital; he is asked to go to a private firm and purchase medicine from there. By that time, he loses his life. So, his very faith is shaken in the government and in the very social order that we crave for.

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

The resolution reads like this :

"In view of the growing disparity between rural and urban incomes, resulting in overcrowding of suburbs of towns and cities, and lack of incentives and opportunities for growth of self-generating rural economy through rural industries, crafts and arts, this House urges upon the Government to allocate rupees ten thousand crores for the growth of rural economy during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Therefore, there are many alternatives to serve the rural economy in their right perspective. But I don't think the people are serious about it because even in the rural economy, there are many small and cottage industries which can be really allotted to that sphere, and the capitalist industry or other industries or heavy industries could be refrained from using those kinds of articles which they generate. Even from ordinary soap to the tractor, all the big factories manufacture them not leaving any sphere to the private or to the rural or small people who are going for that. How could you think that this industry could generate a kind of confidence in the mind of the rural people? But they find every day, instead of having richer life, more brighter life, poor life, dark life; they do not see any bright day; they only expect that their bright day has yet to come. Now, of course, we cannot say that this huge amount, if invested in the rural economy, could give that much of benefit as we envisaged.

Some such efforts should be made to see to it that the rural economy is brought

on par with the urban economy so that the people may not feel that the gap between the rural and the urban people is very wide or so wide that it creates a kind of disenchantment in their minds, and that may lead to some kind of frustration and desperation in their minds. Ultimately this may also lead to a division of the two societies or create a kind of wedge between them.

I want to say one thing in this context. If we want to preserve our national integrity which is one of the best features of this country, then the rural economy has to be strengthened and the people have to be given the basic needs like dwelling houses, transport, their children should be given the best of education that can be given and all the facilities that to dweller of the city obtains. We are doing so many things for the urban people, but in fairness we have to do more for the rural population. We should not do anything which will create some conflict between the two which will hinder the basic unity or national unity. It is in our own interests that we must generate a kind of rural economy and create an impetus and that may give a home to the rural people who also feel that they are not neglected. Otherwise, if they get feeling that they are neglected, they will ask us why they are being neglected.

So, I would say that if more and more rural people start feeling like this, then our present policy is not going to solve this problem. The problem of regional imbalances will be there. In the Seventh Five Year Plan we have made an attempt, as in the Sixth Plan the regional imbalances could not be removed. Even in the Seventh Plan the regional imbalances are there. We hope that in the Seventh Plan we will be able to do more for the rural masses and also remove these regional disparities or regional imbalances. Last time we could not do much, but may be this time we will be able to do; or the people hope that something is going to be done.

I am just reading a few lines from the Seventh Five Year Plan document :

"The proposed pattern of resource allocation is designed to ensure that



the country will remain self-sufficient in food and that significant progress will be made in increasing the production of vegetable oils, pulses, vegetables and horticulture. The objective is to build an expanded system of food security, at rising levels of per capita consumption. As part of the strategy of a more regionally balanced agricultural development and production special emphasis has been laid on increasing the productivity of rice in the Eastern States and on the development of dryland agriculture. The Plan also lays considerable stress on enhancing the productivity and incomes of small and marginal farmers. The agricultural programmes of the plan would greatly benefit from the creation of an additional irrigation potential of about 13 million hectares. Since variations in the rate of growth of agriculture are a major factor accounting for regional differences in the pace of development, the agricultural strategy of the plan, with its emphasis on more even and balanced distribution of agricultural growth, will also help to reduce regional disparities."

So, in order to remove the regional disparities this amount of Rs. 10,000 crores is not going to solve the problem. So, it is the Plan and the effort which make a commitment and a declaration on behalf of the Government. We are hopeful that this Plan is going to achieve the desirable results. Let us hope that this will instil an amount of hope in the minds of the people so that they know that something is coming to them. They will also think that this country belongs to them also but not only to the others, or any particular society. For this it is equally essential that the administration should increase the emphasis on the agricultural sector, and irrigation should be provided to the needy areas, and the bureaucratic machinery should be tightened to see that the rural people are made to believe that they are not being neglected.

[Translation]

SHRI R. S. KHIRHAR (Sitamarhi) :  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution points out

the disparity between the rural and the urban areas and a demand for Rs. 10,000 crores for the economic development of the rural areas has been made therein during the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is really a praiseworthy Resolution.

A look at the development reveals that after independence, Government paid attention to rural development under the Five Year Plans and allocated huge sums therefor. Some development has also been made. I belong to North Bihar on the Nepal border. Even after a lapse of such a long period of independence, a look at the living standard of our villagers reveals that the development is quite negligible. Shri Pandey has rightly said in his speech that it is an unbelievable thing. It is true that 80 per cent of our population lives in the villages and we are here with their mandate but it is unjust if we fail to do something for betterment.

So far as irrigation is concerned, all the irrigation projects whether the Bagmati project or the Gandale project—I am talking about Bihar in particular—are lying incomplete for the last 15 to 16 years. Crores of rupees have already been spent on them but still hundreds of acres of land of Sitamarhi is not being put to any use because of these projects. Against a demand of Rs. 10 crores Government provides only Rs 85 lakhs. In this way how can the work be complete? Without irrigation facility whatever is produced in the fields is either being destroyed by floods or by drought. In this regard whatever we may say or discuss here but, as said by Shri Pandey, nothing can be done so long as the attitude of the bureaucracy and their way of functioning remains unchanged.

Now I talk about electricity. Wrong reports are submitted to our Government. All the statistics regarding the rural electrification programme in Bihar are totally wrong. The villages shown as electrified are not actually electrified. If poles are there, electric lines are not there, if electric line is there, bulb is not there and if bulb is there, the transmitter is lying burnt. If you look at the villages, you will still find them in dark without any power supply.

Under such circumstances, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government

[Shri R. S. Khirhai]

that the rural development programmes like RLEGP or NREP are not properly monitored. If they are properly monitored and periodically checked, it would reveal the lapses and in the implementation of these programmes. It is necessary for the Central Government to take necessary steps in case the State Governments are found incompetent. It should be looked into otherwise whatever the allocation for the rural development, no benefit will accrue to the rural areas if no attention is paid.

With these words, I request the Government to make adequate allocation for the rural areas and the schemes should be monitored periodically.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, no statistics are required to prove that the process of development has been unfair to the rural masses. In fact, if we look at it in the perspective of space and time, the nation today finds itself divided into what has been called two cultures or two nations, two communities which live their independent lives in their own milieu where they are born, they grow and they die and their lives touch each other at only very fixed points, perhaps only on points of exchange but an exchange which is always unfair to one side and is always at the behest of the other. It is always the urban partner which has the commanding position. It commands the economy, it commands the state, it commands power, it commands wealth, it commands resources, it commands the implementation machinery, it commands the administrative system but, if I may say so, it even commands the Parliament. And that is why we always pay lip service to the poverty of the rural masses, to the state of denial and deprivation, to the illiteracy, to the lack of basic facilities in the rural milieu, to our incapacity to meet the basic needs of the people to live as human beings and then we fall silent and the system of planning goes on merrily distributing and dividing the wealth which is largely produced by the rural masses in a manner which continues to remain unfair to the rural milieu. And this is the basic problem.

The problem is that we have somehow been overtaken by a certain mentality in which the rich always have the upper hand. The dichotomy in society continues to persist. Somehow the elite have got a hold on the lever of power and behind all these very happily sounding slogans they continue to rule the roost.

We forget, as I said, that the capital is generated by the application of available technology, through human beings, capital is generated by our capacity to transform natural resources. Therefore, wealth is being generated and being produced even today largely in what we call the rural sector and yet when it comes to distributing it, when it comes to distributing it, when it comes to administering it, it is the elite and the urban elite who form a closed group. They may make certain concessions from time to time but, by and large, they remain in full possession and control of the distributive powers of the state. This is the basic problem. It is not merely a question of a few thousand crores more to wipe a few more tears, it is a question of making a basic structural change in our economy, in our way of thinking, in our society, in the distribution pattern of our wealth and therefore, I feel that certain basic questions need to be gone into.

We have to look at our planning system again. What is the planning system after all? Planning system essentially is a question of determination of priorities. Now, what are our priorities. We have succumbed to a madness in India which constructs huge towers whose maintenance consumes crores of rupees and we are not able to feed our hungry masses.

[Translation]

We say that the ordinary needs of the people of India should be fulfilled. We should provide food to the hungry, water to the thirsty, cloth to the naked, medicine to the ailing and roof to the roofless. Along with this, we also say that every child should be given a chance of education to become a good citizen and every street should be given some light. India will not change by illuminating Delhi. The country will change when

you change the villages. But this we do not do.

For years, we chalked out a programme in which it was envisaged that at least 40 per cent of the wealth of the country will be spent on the villages. For how long this programme was implemented? We all forgot that. It should have been our national goal. It should have been our target. For this our Parliament and the Government should have been made accountable. But we forget the rest of the dark world in the glitter. When we look high we forget the seamy side of life and the bitter realities on the land. We forget the poverty and the pang of hunger of the poor. We should feel ashamed that in spite of so many years of independence, one out of every four villages in the country does not have drinking water. We should feel ashamed that even after 40 years of independence the number of hospitals and doctors is negligible. The schools are also in namesake as education is not imparted in them. In hospitals no treatment is given. I wonder how India is going on? How is it that people do not rebel? Why people do not rise to challenge this system? I fail to understand all this. They say that the people in our country are full of feeling of love and tolerance. We repeatedly say there is a lot of tolerance in our people. But there should be some limit to tolerance.

That is why I say that unless you take the planning system out of the ivory tower of the Planning Commission, and so long as you go on planning for the country from Delhi, the country is not going to change. That is why we say that the planning should start from the grassroot level and it should not be imposed from above. Assess the need of every village. Everything cannot be provided to the villages in one year or five years but what can be done should be decided by the villagers themselves. A conglomeration of villages should form the basis of a block scheme. Similarly, Block schemes should form the basis of the District schemes, District schemes for the State schemes and the State schemes should form the basis of the National schemes. Only then the condition of the poor will improve in real sense. Only then the face of the village will change in real sense. Then the streets of the villages

will have some light. Then man will be able to live like a human being. But this does not happen. We sitting in Delhi, issue orders that one thousand villages will be electrified. Which villages will be electrified? What is the ultimate number of villages which is electrified? How much money is spent and where? Where leakage takes place and how much? How much is pocketed by the Ministers, the leaders, the contractors and the politicians? In the long run such poor roads are constructed that they are washed away in the very next flood. Wells are sunk but on paper only. If you try to find them on land, you will not find them at all. Schools too are opened on paper. Hospitals also are constructed on paper. All this happens because first, you do not allocate the funds properly and then they have no right to decide to do something for their own welfare. They do not have the power to dismiss a doctor who does not treat people, demands money for treatment, for doing operation, for providing medicines and demands money for visiting the villages. They do not have power to dismiss a teacher who does not teach.

[English]

Mr. Chairman, I am pleading today that you devise a new system of distribution of national resources. Give at least 40 per cent of the resources on which there was a national consensus for the development of the rural areas. But more than that, more than providing the resources, give them the power to choose what they wish to do for themselves. Give each village the right to choose whether this year it wants to have a school, a hospital, or a road because they cannot have everything at the same time. And finally give them the right to manage, to supervise, to administer. Give them the financial authority, give them the administrative authority. You will say, they are illiterate but they are not fools. You will say, somebody will eat it up. Even today somebody is eating it up. The only difference is that somebody from the outside is eating it up. At least that much of money will remain in the villages. And I am sure if any of us believe in the principles of democracy, if any one believes in the principles of direct democracy, Mr. Chairman, then, the lesser the distance between the decision making focus

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

and the people whose fate is being decided upon, the less the possibility of corruption the less the possibility of leakage, the greater shall be the superintendence and supervision of the people. And, therefore, Mr. Chairman, in one word what I want is Gram Raj. I plead with you today on basis of this Resolution that not only should we speak about allocation of a few thousand crores of rupees. If we are really sincere about changing the rural scene, if we are really sincere in trying to bring about an egalitarian society in our country, if we are really sincere, in Gandhiji's words 'to wipe the tears from the faces of the poor' then let us make a beginning. Let us give power to the people. Let us give power to the Panchayats. Let us have Gram Raj. Let us have Gram Sarkar.

Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL  
(Kopargaon) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution relates to our rural areas :

[English]

In view of the growing disparity between rural and urban incomes—

[Translation]

—and along with it—

[English]

—growth of self generating rural economy through rural industries, crafts and arts...

[Translation]

Several of our colleagues have said that even after 40 years of independence we have not done in the country what should have been done. But presently certain schemes are going on, some new cities have also come up, our population has increased and per capita income has also increased. How is it so? The employment opportunities have increased due to programmes like IRDP, NREP and unemployment has reduced to

some extent. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, Rs. 16,000 crores were provided but in this Plan Rs. 33,000 crores have been allocated for the rural areas. While thinking of rural areas we should keep this thing also in mind that in urban areas also there are jhuggis and jhonpris where the poor people live. We should pay attention to them also. We should see that such facilities are provided in the rural areas that the people do not migrate to the cities because influx to cities creates problem of burgeoning population.

An Hon. Member has stated that we do planning while sitting in Delhi. I would like to make a mention of Maharashtra. There District Planning Boards have been functioning for the last 15 years, Employment Guarantee Scheme too is in vogue but even then we are unable to solve the problems. Last year Rs. 250 crores were spent on Employment Guarantee Scheme but upto now only 21 per cent rural areas have been provided employment. In spite of this people from the villages migrate to cities like Bombay and Pune? The reason is that all the facilities are not available in the villages. Nowadays what happens is that whosoever becomes a leader comes to the city from the village and gets his house constructed there. Some people construct their houses in the Capital but give sermons for living in the villages. There are people who construct their houses in the plains but ask people to construct their houses in hill areas and they talk of bringing about improvement in the hill areas. How many people are there who continue to reside in their place of birth? Every one after becoming a leader migrates from the village to the cities—in tehsils or district headquarters... (Interruptions) Some people even migrate to foreign countries. It is another thing that their language also improves thereby, but I am not taking up that issue. I want to say how many people are there who try to ameliorate the condition of the rural people, be it in Bihar, Maharashtra, Punjab or Orissa? How much work to beautify the village or the surrounding villages has been done by the leaders who have been born in the villages and live in the villages? What effort have they made to give shape to Gandhiji's idea of 'self supporting villages'? It is said that the Government has not done this or that. In addition to the

Congress party, all the political parties like CPI, CPM, Janata, BJP are, or have been in power in one State or the other but it cannot be said of any region that unemployment has been removed there. Whenever the issue of unemployment comes up, it is said that the Centre has not done anything. But when the States demand funds from the Centre, they should also mobilise some funds on their own. I have also been told that there are States whose Hon. Members talk of land ceiling but there are no land records in those States. In such a situation there cannot be any urban ceiling. Therefore, I want to say that first set your house in order, and only then advise others. First, they should open schools and colleges in their own villages and make arrangements for imparting education. A complaint is often made that health services are not available, the doctor charges Rs. 25 for injection and the traders fleece and indulge in illegal trade practices. But I would like to know whether you have ever demonstrated against them? We call that doctor a good one who charges more. That school is considered good which charges higher tuition fee.

16.00 hrs.

Our way of thinking is changing. Who is responsible for this? The Government is responsible, we are not responsible. We make certain promises to the people and on that basis we are elected. Then does it not become our duty to do some work? We mislead the voters for small things. At the time of elections we make all sorts of promises but after we are elected—whether it is for the Legislative Assembly or the Lok Sabha—we do not do anything. The Opposition blames the Government that it is not doing anything. When people are provided jhuggi-jhonpris under the 20 Point Programme, loan under IRDP, they take all the credit but when the funds fall short they say the Centre does not provide us funds. Many people are looting us today. It is not the question of any Party. It is the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Schedule Tribes, or the farmers or labourers, who are poor. We talk of the bonded labour. In Delhi rallies are held but in villages no one works for them. We do not take any action against the people who exploit, be they doctors, lawyers or the traders. In TV pro-

grammes it is being told that they are not getting justice for the last 10 to 15 years. The lawyers charge exorbitant fees from the people but do nothing for them. There is the talk of liberty, human liberty and human rights. But for whom? It is only for those who have money and not for the poor. We sympathetically talk about the workers and farmers. We feel sorry when we see at the condition of the poor. You can see their condition at the Delhi Railway Station also. When we think about them and want to do something for them then it becomes our responsibility.

In Maharashtra, Employment Guarantee Scheme has been started but even then the people are migrating to the cities. Why? Because infrastructure facilities like health and education facilities are not available there. In villages problem of drinking water is also there. Therefore, there is need to take up these problems separately. I have the experience of the problems of Maharashtra and not of the other States. Some leaders when they go to the villages tell the farmers that they should get better price of their produce and the same leaders when they go to the workers in urban areas, they demand increased wages because of the price-rise. When they visit the hill areas, they tell the inhabitants or of those areas that everything is being done for the farmers and nothing is being done for them. When this is the situation, how can the country make progress? Everything is being politicised. Why do you politicise all the programmes? It is causing harm to the people and poverty is increasing. The gap between the rich and the poor is widening. We drag minor things into politics ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI D. N. REDDY (Cuddapah) : Sir, whatever he was speaking, it is nothing to do with politics. The subject has nothing to do with politics... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am concluding. We should not drag minor things into politics. When a dam has to be constructed, it is said that land is being acquired from the people

[Shri Balasahab Vikhe Patil]

so we shall not allow its construction. When we do not want any work to be done, we make it a political issue.

In the end, I would like to raise one more point :

[English]

"Rural programmes are made more effective in the Seventh Plan."

Translation)

They have said so many things and I do not want to repeat them. They talked about inputs and while talking about inputs they referred to irrigation. There is shortage of water in famine prone, drought prone and desert areas. Our Hon. Prime Minister visited the drought hit areas and observed that there was improper management of and where it was available and where it was not available they demand more water. What are you going to do about drift irrigation and sprinkle irrigation. Drift irrigation costs Rs. 35 thousand per acre. The equipment needed for drift irrigation will have to be manufactured in the public sector because subsidy gives rise to corruption. I am against subsidy. We can do something for the villages if we set up the industry in the public sector for producing equipment needed for drift irrigation and sprinkle irrigation. If there is increase in agricultural production and the farmers get remunerative price of their produce, the farmers with the help workers, can set up new industries in the villages and that will bring about metamorphosis in the village life. And then some solution of the problem under discussion can be found.

Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA (Monghyr) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. Member has demanded a grant of Rs. 10,000 crores for rural development and has brought a Bill to this effect in the House. If it were only the question of Rs 10,000 crores we would have requested the Hon. Minister of Planning to raise it to Rs. 15,000 crores. There is no

question of money. As per my experience the rural development is not possible with Rs. 10,000 crores or Rs. 20,000 crores. We propose to spend about Rs. 1,80,000 crores on rural development in the Seventh Five Year Plan. If we look at the different heads, we would come to know that following allocations are being made : Rs. 10,573 crores for agriculture, Rs. 9,074 crores for rural development, Rs. 3144 crores for special Area Development Programme, Rs. 16,978 crores for irrigation and flood control, Rs. 54,821 crores for electricity, Rs. 22,971 crores for transport, Rs. 2,466 crores for science and technology and Rs. 29,350 crores for social services which has the greatest bearing on rural development. It means that there is no shortage of money. You can get an allocation of Rs. 20,000 crores instead of Rs. 10,000 crores because everyone wants rural development. In my view the main drawback in the non-involvement of the people's representatives in the implementation of the plan. The Minister have a little involvement but the members of Panchyats, MLAs or M.Ps have no involvement in the implementation of the plan. I would request the Government in the first instance to involve the people's representatives in the implementation of plan, delegate powers to them and strengthen their hands; only then you bring about some change in the rural scene.

Secondly, it is important to develop the infrastructure. The Government has to pay honest and sincere attention towards the development of roads, electricity, irrigation, and drinking water system etc. Where actually the fault lies? About 20 to 30 years back an Executive Engineer had the financial power to incur an expenditure of Rs. 30 lakhs per year, but he had to construct a 50 to 70 kms. long road with this amount. Today the cost of the material has increased by 4 to 10 times but the bureaucracy has not increased the financial power. The prices have considerably increased and with it the number of Engineers has also increased irrespective of the work load and as a result the execution of work has been reduced proportionately. Therefore, you should not increase the number of engineers merely on the basis of allocations but that should be based on physical development and actual work. The work load on the engineers should be the same as it was 10,

20 or 50 years back. The increase in the number of the posts of engineers on the basis of allocations is the biggest shortcoming of the plan.

Secondly, as I have repeatedly said our manpower planning is defective. Recently, we conducted a 'Techno Administrative survey' in District Monghry. I tried to find out how many officers in the administration are engaged in the planning work. The education department, the police department and the judicial services were excluded from the purview of this survey. We found that there were 14,000 persons in a district who had a salary of more than Rs. 1,000 per month. Previously, there used to be one district which now has been divided into three parts. Previously, there used to be one district Magistrate and one ADM but now it has been divided into three parts and as a result there are three district Magistrates and there are four ADMs under each district Magistrate. Most of the plan money is being spent on the salaries and perks and the actual development is not taking place. Without conducting the survey of manpower, planning cannot succeed and there will be no development. Therefore, in my view, it is very important to see the impact of utilisation of the resources and development of infrastructure on the coming generation.

The officers in the Planning Commission and the Rural Development Ministry are much worried about mandays. You may pay attention to the creation of mandays but I would urge you that road construction is more important. You can develop road network in the rural areas and thereby facilitate the villagers to carry fruits, vegetables and other agricultural produce to the market. If we do not undertake this work rural development is not possible.

We sit in the Planning Commission and give ornamental names to the schemes such as Food for work, Intergrated Rural Development scheme, Intensive Agricultural Development etc. The funds earmarked for these schemes are not actually spent and after the completion of five years, the Plan Fund is converted into non-Plan Fund and a major head is created. Therefore do not

change names but pay more attention towards its implementation. There is no need to change the names.

We are also at fault. Shri Shahabuddin who was just speaking, vociferously recounted the things which have not been done by Government. I would request him not to say like that. Instead, he should go to his constituency and find out the average of the work done and the progress report of the work should be submitted to the Minister of Planning. Then he will realise that facts were contrary to what he had said.

In the end, I would like to raise one more point. In the new education policy, 'Vocationalisation of education' has been mentioned. I want a slight change in the wording to the effect that in relation to rural development instead of vocationalisation of education there should be 'Educationalisation of vocation'. Vocation should remain where it is but educational and technological methods should be adopted therein. We must develop it. Rural development should be our aim. It is not only the question of resources but of dedication as well. The Hon. Minister of Planning, who is present in the House, is a dedicated person and I request him to come forward as a sanyasi even if he may have to don saffron robes. On the one side, the Telugu Desam leader dons saffron robes and on the other hand our Hon. Minister of Planning should were them.

With these words I thank you for allotting me time to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this Bill will be over at 4.19 p. m. What is the wish of the House ? Shall we extend by one hour ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Two hours.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : One hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : For the present, we shall extend by one hour. After one hour, we shall see.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.



MR. CHAIRMAN : So, the time is extended by one hour. At the end of one hour, we shall see.

Mr. Shanmugam.

SHRI A. C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir on behalf of A.I.A.D.M.K., I support the Resolution brought forward in this House by the Hon. Member, Dr. D. N. Reddy. In his Resolution he has sought for a sanction of Rs. 10,000 crores by the Centre for the upliftment of the poor and the downtrodden in the rural areas of the country. Sir, agriculture is the backbone of our country. Our country is primarily based on agriculture. We cannot forget the fact that only when the farmers do hard work in the field, the urban elites can get food. The Hon. Members who spoke earlier mentioned about the urban rich. But we have to find out why this is happening so. The fact is that the agricultural produce is not getting remunerative price. If the agriculturists work out the cost of production of their products and the price they get for the same, there will hardly be left anything for the agriculturists to sustain themselves. The middlemen are benefited. They purchase their produce at a very low price and after hoarding them for about six months, they sell their produce in the market at a very high price. In this way, they get a high profit. I would therefore request the Government to enact a stringent law for this purpose and punish these erring middlemen.

In this connection, I would request the Hon. Minister that the Government should consider starting agro-based industries in the rural and backward areas so that the migration of people from the rural areas to urban areas can be discouraged. If the Government comes forward and start agro-based industries in the rural and urban areas, the agricultural labourers and the landless labourers can get the opportunity of employment in these industries. Moreover, during the off-season also, these rural people, instead of sitting idle in the villages, can get employment opportunity in the agro-based industries. The basis for starting these small industries in the rural areas should be according to the availability of raw materials in a particular area. Wherever sugarcane is available, sugar mills should be opened in those areas, wherever rice is produced, flour

mills should be started in that area so that there is no difficulty in procuring raw materials for running the mills.

Sir, we should try our best that each village should be converted into a small town with all the basic facilities. Tamil Nadu is an example for this. For the upliftment of the poor and down-trodden living in the rural areas, many schemes have been introduced and implemented and Tamil Nadu stands first among all the State in India in this respect. Sir, our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had announced 20-Point programme for raising the living standard of the poor and weaker sections of the society. In this connection, I am happy to state that these programmes have been implemented by Dr. M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, in letter and spirit. One of the important schemes of the 20-Point Programme is the slogan of 'small family', especially in the rural areas. The Family Planning Programme has been strictly followed and implemented in Tamil Nadu and I am glad to mention in this august House that Tamil Nadu stands first in successfully implementing the Family Planning Programme and the people in the rural areas are leading a very happy life.

Sir, there is a good plan worked out and implemented in Tamil Nadu. This is about the provision of irrigation facilities. According to this, each district has been divided into three parts and a small dam was constructed in each part at a cost of Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 lakhs. So, for providing irrigational facilities in all the districts of Tamil Nadu about Rs. 250 crores have been spent so far. Sir, during 1980-1984, various schemes for attaining self-sufficiency have been implemented in Tamil Nadu by which the basic amenities like drinking water supply, metalled roads in rural areas distribution of nutritious food to the poor children, provision of medical facilities and maternity centres, provision of school buildings and educational facilities, etc. have all been provided, particularly in rural areas. Sir, all the villages in Tamil Nadu are linked with the towns and cities by a good transport system. All the villages in Tamil Nadu have been electrified. Tamil Nadu stands first in this respect also. The principle of one lamp per hut is followed in the villages in Tamil Nadu. Apart from



this, the Tamil Nadu Government has a proposal to distribute sarees and dhotis to the poor and down-trodden in the villages. There is also a proposal to introduce old-age pension in the villages of Tamil Nadu. Already, the Tamil Nadu Government is providing free electricity to the small farmers having less than 5 acres of land, for running their pump-sets.

The Co-operative Banks have given loans to the agricultural farmers and other landless labourers to get themselves self-employed. These farmers could not return the loan due to continued drought and famine conditions prevailing in Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Government has understood the precarious situation faced by these people and very graciously written off the loan amounting to Rs. 250 crores. Now, another instalment of loan amounting to Rs. 150 crores disbursed for meeting drought situation in the State has also been written off. Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has mentioned that those States which have been allotted funds for implementing the IRDP, RLGP, RLEGP, etc. under 20-point programme should carry out these schemes and spend the money allotted for this purpose. He has also said that in case the funds allotted for the above schemes could not be fully utilised by some of the States, then the Government can consider diverting those funds to those States which are implementing these schemes under 20-Point Programme in accordance with the wishes of the Central Government.

Sir, the paddy price was fixed by the Central Government at the rate of Rs. 142 per quintal. But the procurement price was Rs. 172 per quintal. To give incentive to the farmers, the Tamil Nadu Government has come forward to give subsidy of Rs. 35 per quintal so that the farmers in Tamil Nadu are benefited. In the same way, subsidy has been given to the sugarcane growers also by fixing the rate of sugarcane at Rs. 225 per quintal. The idea of giving all those incentives to the poor farmers, small agriculturists and landless labourers is to see that these people get remunerative price for their produce so that they may be enthused to produce more and more and attain self-sufficiency. Sir, the Government of India should formulate the new Sugar Policy and

it should be announced very soon. In order to deal with the produce of the farmers in the villages, in each village there should be a cooperative society so that these societies can purchase their produce by paying remunerative price as also sell the essential commodities to the villagers at responsible cost. If this kind of cooperative system is made to work in the villages, the people may not think of migrating to urban areas.

Sir, Tamil Nadu Government has requested the Centre for approval for establishing 30 sugar mills, that is, at least two mills in each district. But the Central Government has not approved the proposal so far. Likewise, cotton-ginning and spinning mills should also be established in these areas.

Sir, last but not the least, I would like to submit that the Tamil Nadu Government has introduced 'self-sufficiency Schemes' covering all the villages and they have spent about Rs. 250 crores for implementing these schemes, within a period of three years. So, Sir, the basic amenities have been provided for the poor and the down-trodden in all the villages of Tamil Nadu. Sir, Dr. Reddy has, in his Resolution, demanded for allocation of Rs. 10,000 crores and I request the Government that this amount should be sanctioned by the Central Government immediately in order to uplift the poor and other weaker sections of the society in the country.

Finally, Sir, for providing uninterrupted irrigation facilities, in each District, three or four small Dams at a cost of about Rs. 1 or Rs. 2 crores each should be constructed so that the agriculturists, the farmers and others can get continuous water supply both for drinking purposes and for irrigation purposes. If this scheme is implemented, regular drought and famine situations may not occur, as is the case now. I would also request the Government kindly to consider nationalisation of water resources flowing in the Rivers in different States so that equal distribution of water to the States is ensured. I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Resolution.

[Translation]

\*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikkaballapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to Shri Reddy for moving such an important resolution. I welcome this resolution and place before the House some vital suggestions. I am born and brought up in a village. Even now I live in a village. It is true that people from villages are migrating towards cities. This exodus has to be stopped by the Government. In rural areas there are no proper educational facilities. If there are schools then we do not find teachers. In many villages there are no school buildings. Other facilities like blackboards, books and other equipments are not available to the children of the villages.

There are no linking roads to the villages. Communication facilities are lacking completely in the villages. Majority of the people i.e. 70 per cent of the people of our country live in villages. In spite of this no importance has been given to villages by Central Government and State Governments. The condition of the villagers becomes clear if you make a comparative study of the progress in villages before and after independence. Even after 38 years of independence there is no considerable improvement in the living conditions of the villagers. The plans have not served the villagers. Most of the projects concentrate on the development of the cities. As my friends have already expressed nothing has come up at the grass root level.

The plans have failed to uplift the poor farmers. Therefore, I suggest that the basic structure of the plan should be changed according to a Kannada proverb an agriculturist can never progress. I am an agriculturist. The day when I took charge of my family I was a debtor. Today also I am in debt. Perhaps, I may continue to be in debt. This is the real truth which I want to place in this august House. Farmers die as debtors.

Villagers are hardly getting two square meals a day and a pair of clothes in a year. If we want to lift the village masses above

\*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

the poverty line then all the development works should be taken only in the villages. Step motherly attitude should not be shown to the villages while deciding about the developmental activities in the country. I request our Hon. Prime Minister to give a serious thought about this and to change the basic structure of the plan itself to enable the villages to progress.

These days no one is taking interest in agriculture. People prefer to take up business. Some want to work in offices but one prefers agriculture. There is no incentive or encouragement for the agriculturists.

I come from Kolar district of Karnataka State. My State is facing severe drought for the last five years. In Kolar district the rain fall is not even 16 inches for the last several years. Many of the rural people, especially agriculturists are migrating to the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu in search of jobs. In remote villages there is no drinking water facility. Fodder is not available to the cattle. Overall situation in the whole district is serious.

In my area there is a High School which has only one teacher instead of seven teachers. There are no street lights in most of the villages. It is better if I do not speak about the medical facilities in these villages. Therefore there is an urgent need to change the entire scene of the villages. I am very happy about our 20 point programme, especially NREP, IRDP, RLEGP etc. These programmes are not sufficient. Central Government and the State Governments should do their best for the development of the villages. Agriculturists should get remunerative prices. Middle men should not be allowed to exploit the situation.

There is a lot of difference between agriculture and business. Once a person who had passed only P.U.C. came to me requesting for a job. I could not help him in securing a job. Then he went to Bangalore and started a small hotel on the footpath. Later, after five years he had constructed two buildings in that city. His father and grand father were all poor agriculturists. Today he is a very rich man. All the materials like iron, cement wood etc. are

flowing towards the cities for the construction of multi storeyed buildings, five star hotels etc. This should be stopped immediately and we must concentrate on the villages. The huts in the villages must be replaced by cement houses. Agriculturists should get all the medical and educational facilities. Then only agriculture can prosper in our country as it is in America, Japan and other forward countries. Top priority and utmost encouragement to agriculturists is the only way to lead our nation on the path of progress and prosperity.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity and with these words I conclude my speech.

CH. SUNDER SINGH (Phillaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I express my thanks to you for giving me time to speak. I would like to quote Vivekanand before expressing my views.

[English]

"As long as millions live in hunger and ignorance, I hold everyman a traitor who was educated at their expense and pays not the least heed to them".

[Translation]

Today we all talk about people migrating to cities from villages. We just pay lip sympathy but do nothing to prevent it. At the same time, adequate funds are not allocated for the improvement of villages. India is predominantly an agricultural country and we should pay proper attention to villages. The villagers should be provided with all the amenities and facilities and then only they would like to stay in villages.

The villagers of my area are landless workers. Sometime back a man came to me and told that he had been in possession of some land for the last 20 years but now he has been served with a notice to vacate the land. Now the big zamindars become Ministers and there is no one to care for the poor people. All the high level Government posts are also occupied by persons

from influential families. You will have to consider seriously the problem of the poor. Had the land reforms been implemented, the problem of unemployment would also have been solved. Everyone would like to stay in villages if all these things are done. We have seen that in villages fresh vegetables and fruits are available.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you know that I had been a Minister in Punjab for 30 years and so I know a lot about the condition of the poor people. I want to tell you about one of my experiences. Shri Pratap Singh Kairon offered me a full-fledged Ministership but I refused it and asked for some land instead. I requested Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru also to allot me some land and only after his intervention I could get it. There is not a single poor person in Punjab. Everybody has a land holding and no one is landless. No one can harass them because they all own land and a landowner is always powerful. I saw to it that all people there got land. You have been elected as M.Ps. You complain that nothing has been done in your areas. You should fight for the rights of the poor people and if the State Government does not pay any heed then topple that Government. We have got land in the same manner. Mere speeches cannot achieve anything. The local M.L.As. should take up the matter with their Government and only then results can be achieved. All the Ministers here have been provided with armed bodyguards but I have none. I never visit a village. The law and order situation is very bad in the poverty ridden areas. Today after becoming a Member we try to improve our positions. When I was not a member I had only one pyjama but now I have got 40 pyjamas and 20 kurtas. We have, of course, improved our lot but are we here to improve our position or the lot of the poor? We have to work for the progress of the masses and not ours. Every one should improve his own area. The respective M.Ps and M.L.As should topple the State Government if it does not work for the progress and welfare of people.

The Central Government's duty is to look after the overall situation. We should not take shelter of the plea that we do not want to interfere in the State subjects. If you do not want to interfere than you have no right to remain on your posts.

[Ch. Sunder Singh]

Once a girl stole a purse. People caught her and thought of handing her over to the police. But I intervened in the matter. I asked them who was the thief? The people pointed the finger to the girl. But I retorted that the girl was not a thief, instead it was the purse owner who was the thief. She could never be a thief as she had no money. I told the people that they were thieves.

[English]

'You are a thief. I feel that we are all thieves in a way'.

[Translation]

I asked them not to beat the girl.

There should be some commitments. The present Ministers do nothing for the poor people. They are engaged in saving their posts and not in the welfare of the poor. What will they do for the poor?

[English]

I feel it for anybody else.

[Translation]

Ever since I became a Member, I have constantly been winning elections...*(Interruptions)*. I never get a chance to speak. So please let me continue and do not ring the bell...*(Interruptions)*.

*Amal se duniya banti hai jannat bhi  
jahannam bhi  
Yeh khaki apnee fitrat se na noorie hai  
na naari hai*

We get votes in the name of the poor. The poor people do not have the capacity to discriminate between a good or a bad candidate. India is predominantly an agricultural country and not an industrialised country. Had all the poor people been allotted lands, unemployment would have been eradicated. Now the big and the influential people have grabbed vast areas of lands. We should have paid attention to this matter.

With these words I thank you for giving me time to speak.

\*SHRI C. SAMBU (Bapatla): Mr. Chairman, Sir I wholeheartedly support the resolution moved by Dr. D. N. Reddy. Dr. D. N. Reddy is eminently suited to move this resolution, for, he knows the conditions thoroughly of the people who live in our rural areas. I request the Govt. to accept this well intended resolution. Sir, it is almost 4 decades since we attained independence. But there is no change in the conditions of our people living in the rural areas. The living conditions remain the same as they were 38 years ago. 38 years of Congress rule did not bring any change in our rural scenario. The Congress Govt. neglected the progress of rural areas. No attempt was made to improve the rural economy. The villages were utterly neglected. The entire money was diverted for the development of towns and cities. It is very unfortunate that our villages were treated with utter contempt.

Sir, the conditions in our rural areas are dismally poor. There are no roads. Neither hospital nor educational facilities are available to the rural poor. Even the minimum facilities which are required for leading a tolerable life are absent in our villages. The absence of all these facilities is making the life of villagers utterly miserable. They are suffering a lot.

Sir, we have opted for mixed economy after our independence. We have no control over the private sector investments. The Government may not have a say in the location of private sector industries but the industries controlled by public sector can be located in our rural areas. But, for some unknown reasons Government had been concentrating on setting up public sector units in Urban areas only. The public sector units should henceforth be located only in rural areas. It will bring a transformation in our rural areas. The economy will improve. Millions of jobless persons both educated and uneducated will get employment. More than 23,000 crores of rupees

\*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

have been locked up in the giant public sector units. The performance of these units is far from satisfactory. These units provide employment only to a limited number of educated youth. Thus, inspite of the huge investment in public sector units, the Government has not achieved anything substantially on this front. So this policy of Government to squander money must change. The money has to be invested with care and imagination. Dr. D. N. Reddy through this resolution, is seeking the Government to allocate Rs. 10 thousand crores for the growth of rural economy. It is a good investment to improve our rural economy and the Government should accept it without any hesitation. This allocation if made, will go a long way in changing the rural scenario. There are millions of poor farmers, fishermen and other backward communities who are leading a miserable life. There are thousands of villages in the country which have no electricity. We must feel sorry at this state of affairs. Sir, the Government has been hesitating to set up industries in rural areas. Even the cottage industries are being neglected. The items produced in cottage industries are piling up. There is no market for these products. There is no encouragement whatsoever from Government to boost the sale of these products. As a result, the cottage industries are slowly disintegrating. This shows how the Government is treating our villages. Even the construction of cinema halls is coming up only in town and cities. The reason for this state of affairs is that the Government encourages all activities of development only in the urban areas. So, at least now the Government should realise its past mistakes and come forward and accept Dr. Reddy's resolution to allocate Rs. 10 thousand crores for the growth of rural economy.

Sir, encouragement of cottage and village industries should not be mistaken as a retrograde step in the context of modern economy. In Japan, many modern industries are dependent on cottage and small scale units. The products of their cottage and small scale industries dominate the world market today. Many sophisticated items are being produced in cottage and village industries in Japan. Japan and several other countries prominence to village industries. Our Government should emulate their example. Our people in the

rural areas are second to none in the world. They too can produce sophisticated items like electronic goods through cottage industries. If necessary, that technology can be imported. I request the Government to work in this direction.

As I said earlier, the conditions of our villages are abismally poor. They do not have even the facility of drinking water. To cite an example, in Kanigiri area of Andhra Pradesh there is no water to drink. In Kanigiri Kambham, Giddalur and Markapuram areas in Prakasham district in A. P. there is no drinking water. The water available in this area is full of flouride content. As a result, many people in the area become victims of flourosis which results in the less of eye sight and twisted limbs. Many people from the area are migrating to other parts. This is the situation in these areas today. When late Smt. Indira Gandhi visited that area, the water had to be flown from Delhi for her consumption. The people in the area are migrating enmass as they do not have safe water to drink. Of course, the water for agriculture is unimaginable for these people. They have no food to eat. This is only an example to show how our rural people suffer for want of even minimum basic needs of like drinking water.

The Government have taken up *gramodaya* scheme. Under this scheme a loan of Rs. 25 thousand is being sanctioned to an unemployed person to help him to stand on his own feet. But this is a paltry amount. It can, in no way help or support the self employment programme. Hence if the scheme of self employment is to be really successful, the amount should be raised to Rs. one lakh.

Sir, I am proud to say that it is only in Andhra Pradesh the Gramodaya is strictly implemented. 300 panchayat samitis are now divided into 1200 mandals. Every mandal will have at least one industry, one hospital, one police station and veterinary hospital. The State has gone for mandal system only to see that every person who is living in rural areas will get at least the minimum facilities. The single window system is purely for the benefit of rural people. The Andara Pradesh Government is implementing

[Shri C. Sambu]

more welfare schemes for the benefit of rural people. A poor farmer, who will be too weak to work after 60 years of age, and has no other means of livelihood is being given pension. Under the dynamic leadership Shri N. T. Rama Rao, the Telugu Desam Government is taking every step to see that the conditions of the poor in the State are improved.

Dr. D. N. Reddy is bred and brought up in rural areas. He knows the pulse of the people living in villages. With a noble intention, he has moved the resolution for allocation of Rs. 10,000 crores for the growth of rural economy. I once again request the Government to accept the resolution.

Sir, the cotton and tobacco growers suffered a lot during the recent years. They had to mortgage even the mangal sutras of their wives in order to carry on. There was no export of cotton. White fly cause a lot of damage to the cotton crop. But the Central Government did not come to their rescue. The Cotton Corporation of India failed to deliver the goods. When stocks were piled up, Shri N. T. Rama Rao's Government came forward and rescued the farmers by purchasing the cotton worth two crores of rupees. So Andhra Pradesh is well ahead of other States in implementation of various schemes and programmes which are beneficial to one and all. The Central Government should emulate the Government of AP under the leadership of Shri N. T. Rama Rao in implementing Gramodaya programme. Mandals should be established throughout the country on the pattern of Andhra Pradesh to save millions of farmers and other poor people living in the country side.

Once again requesting the Government to accept the resolution, I conclude my speech.

**SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to express my views. I extend my sincere thanks to Shri D. N. Reddy who has moved this resolution in which he says :

[English]

"In view of the growing disparity between rural and urban incomes, resulting in overcrowding of suburbs of towns and cities, and lack of incentives and opportunities for growth of self generating rural economy through rural industries, crafts and arts, this House urges upon the Government to allocate rupees ten thousand crores for the growth of rural economy during the Seventh Five Year Plan."

[Translation]

In the Resolution he has demanded a sum of Rs. 10,000 crores in Seventh Five Year Plan for the growth of rural economy. The Government and our Planning Minister Shri A. K. Panja themselves are very considerate as regards this matter and they must be considering measures for the growth of rural economy. Sir, the Britishers during their rule paid more attention to urban development than the rural areas. But my personal experience as a villager and as a farmer is that the life in villages has deteriorated after independence as compared to the British time... (Interruptions).. The condition in villages has deteriorated. Our veteran colleagues object to this statement. I agree with them that life has considerably improved in the villages. We have learnt a lot through rural development and development blocks. But I sincerely urge the House and specially Hon. Shri A. K. Panja that the pace of development in villages is slower as compared to that of cities. Even now there is migration to the cities from the rural areas. A person who has to go to a village due to some urgent work likes to return to the city in the evening. Why is it so? It is a fundamental and very important question. The reason is that the facilities in villages are comparatively less. The number of schools is very less and the existing once are in deplorable condition. There are very few hospitals and these also have no doctors, compounders and medicines. There are almost no means of transport. Besides, there is the problem of roads and conveyance. The biggest problem is of employment and power. It seems that Government has made villages, agriculture and rural life its laboratory to conduct experiments. I will cite some two or three examples. I belong to Uttar Pradesh.

Previously, education in Uttar Pradesh was under 'Zila Parishads' and it is my personal experience that administration at that time was very efficient. The teachers used to go to schools on time because of the fear of Zila Parishads. Now some new experiment is going on. Recently, I came to know about a case in which all the six teachers of a school were found absent when the B. S. A. and the D. D. R. inspected the school at 11 O' clock. The teachers said that it was not their fault but that of D. D. R. who inspected the school at such an early hour. So the mistake is of the officers concerned. The presence in schools used to be cent per cent when the member of the District Board was an elected representative of the people as the teachers had a fear of him. But when the schools were brought under the Basic Shiksha Parishad, all the six teachers were found absent. So I think the experiments are not needed. Sir, the need of the hour is, as Shrimati Indira Gandhi had also said, to undertake the development of villages on priority basis if we wanted the development of the country. 70-75 per cent part of India is rural. We shall have to develop the villages, agriculture, agricultural labour and farmers. Once we used to read :

17.00 hrs.

*Aha gramya jivan bhi kya hai  
 Kyon na ise sab ka man chahe*

What a beautiful description of rural life has been given by the poet. There was so much love and affection between the people. The atmosphere, air and water were very clean. Perhaps there is no well in any village whose water is not infected with worms. Many wells have such dirty water that if it is tested you will not find it potable. This is the situation in the villages of Uttar Pradesh. The drinking water supply schemes for the villages continued upto the Sixth Five Year Plan and tanks for drinking water were constructed in the villages. But during the Sixth and the Seventh Plans, the provision for water tanks in the villages was done away with. The schools in villages are without any building. There are no industries and railway lines. If the present situation persists then I think you would not pay attention to villages even by the 22nd century. I would request Shri Panja to frame a policy by which the lack of amenities and conveniences should be made

up to some extent, if they cannot be fully provided.

Sir, Shri D. P. Yadava had suggested in this regard that what is needed is dedicated workers more than the allocation of resources. I would say that Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is an embodiment of such dedication. The late Shrimati Indira Gandhi was also similarly devoted and had contributed substantially for the development of the rural areas through the anti-poverty programmes which she had initiated.

However, 70 per cent of the funds allocated for the anti-poverty programmes like NREP, RLEGP, and Minimum Needs Programme are pocketed by people other than the beneficiaries. Only 20-25 per cent is actually used for the rural development programmes. This must be monitored. You had allocated Rs. 10,000 crores for this purpose but only Rs. 3,000 crores were put to use. Anywhere you go, you will find misappropriation of funds. What can the administration do in this regard? The only way out could be to make separate allocations for the development of the villages. Each village should be treated as a unit. Today, corruption has become a way of life. Many eminent people had endeavoured to put an end to corruption. Lakhs of rupees have been spent to develop the rural areas but no development took place.

India is a land of villages, yet, the farmers neither get remunerative price for their produce nor do they get any support price or subsidy. The Uttar Pradesh Government had declared that it would provide food subsidies to the poor workers, and to the small and marginal farmers, but the Central Government has not allowed it to do so. The farmers and workers living in the villages are experiencing difficulties on this account. Why is this happening? Therefore, I would request you Sir, and also the Hon. Minister of Planning to first pay attention to the problems of the rural areas and then the rest of India. The country will march forward and develop only when there is prosperity, development in the villages as also industries are established, means of employment are provided, facilities for education and sanitation are provided there. The Government and

[Shri Raj Kumar Rai]

particularly Hon. Shri Panja will then receive the blessings of the poor people. Finally, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Indian economy is rural economy. About 70 per cent of population live in villages and about 65 per cent of the population depends on agriculture. Unless there is a growth in rural economy, there cannot be growth in the Indian economy.

Sir, this Government has implemented many schemes—the 20-point programme, RLEGP, NREP and other schemes. The intention is to see growth in the villages from different directions and add dimension to the existing growth of the villages.

Sir, under these schemes steps have already been taken to supply wheat and rice at subsidised rate to the tribal people. But it is seen in some States it is not supplied at the rate at which the Government of India wants to supply to the tribal people. On the other hand, some States want to make a little capital out of the supply of wheat and rice meant for tribal people. So, as for the implementation of 20-point economic programme and other poverty alleviation schemes, what is required is honesty and sincerity for their implementation. It should reach the people for whom it is meant. But at times due to the middlemen or the administrative machinery some portion of it is evaporated and never reaches them. So, for the full implementation of these schemes, there must be some supervising agency and the supervising agency should see that it reaches the people. More so, the awareness should be created among the beneficiaries so that there cannot be any corruption. To put in a nutshell, it must be a mass movement.

To give employment to the educated youth in the villages beginning from Matriculates to Graduates, loans have been advanced through the nationalised banks from Rs. 6000 to Rs. 20,000 with subsidies and it intended that the beneficiaries after

taking the loans will invest in some project-oriented schemes so that they can be settled for ever. But it is seen in some cases—not in all cases—that actually those who are to get the benefit are deprived of it. Some middlemen influence the banks and at times the banks are also interested to see that poor people should not take the loan for the simple reason that they may not repay it and the bank credit will increase. And also, after taking the loans, the beneficiaries do not utilise the money for any productive purposes and the loans are misutilised. Therefore, this also requires supervision at the block level and at the district level to know whether the loan that is advanced was utilised for the purpose for which it was advanced. If not, notice may be given and the amount may be realised.

What is being done is, we are satisfied in giving loans, we are satisfied in paper that so many beneficiaries have been given help—say cattle or bullock or cow etc. We do not supervise and there is no stock-taking whether the conditions of those beneficiaries have improved and if so, to what extent. This is the crux of the matter, and requires the attention of the Government. Of course, the Central Government cannot do anything in this respect because it is the duty of the State Government to see that the goal is reached. But the Central Government can take a sample survey from different States through their own agencies. If it is found that the purpose for which this amount or loan was advanced by the Central Government is not utilised properly, they can withhold paying further amounts to those States. If this is done, I think, better sense will dawn on those States which are not utilising the money for the purpose for which it was given and misutilising otherwise, may be for political reasons also.

Similarly for the growth of rural economy, we should give importance to agro-based industries and also cottage industries. The reason is, the agriculturists, after doing their work in the field, can utilise their time in cottage industry and earn something. There are also old people who can do some work in the cottage industry and earn their livelihood.

Regarding the essential commodities, the Bill is coming and we will be discussing it.



But, Sir, you will be surprised to know that the Government have to spend huge foreign exchange reserves for importing edible oil. The intention is that it should go to the villagers who will benefit by purchasing oil at a lesser cost. But, in fact, is this oil reaching the people? The Government is also giving huge amount to the cooperative organisations by way of soft loan, subsidy etc. The idea behind this is that these cooperatives in different States should supply to the agriculturists fertilizers and other inputs in time and also should serve the people by supplying essential commodities through their retail outlets. But, in fact, at some time the soft loan that is given to different States is utilised by the Apex Marketing Society or other Apex Societies for their own benefit. They utilise the amount to recoup the loss sustained by them otherwise and the agriculturists are not benefited. The fertiliser which is supplied at subsidised rate to the agriculturist never reaches him in time. The edible oil never reach the villager. Edible oil costs only Rs. 12 or Rs. 14 per kg. Edible oil is mostly taken by middlemen. They adulterate it with some essence of mustard oil and it is being sold as mustard oil at Rs. 22/- to Rs. 24/- per kg. Thus, edible oil, instead of reaching the people, is being benefited by the middlemen. There must be agro-industrial growth in the villages. Land ceiling and Land Reform Act should be implemented strictly and surplus land distributed to the landless people. Owing to long process, after the land is distributed to the landless people, they never get the land but they only get the title to the land because the land-lord or the land-owner goes up to the High Court in litigation and at the end for some technical flaw, the status quo ante is maintained and the landless person who got the land is deprived of the land.

All these aspects should be taken into consideration by the Government and solution found for the benefit of the villagers and farmers and for rural growth.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Again, the time is to be extended by one hour if this is to continue. Shri Kali Prasad Pandey. For the present, we extend by one hour.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that we should extend the time by two hours ?

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We extend by two hours.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Private Member's Resolution moved by Hon. Shri D. N. Reddy in the House, in regard to the uplift of the rural areas. I thank him wholeheartedly for moving such a Resolution in the House.

Sir, while this resolution was being discussed, I was looking at my hand time and again, and I found that the largest finger will remain so regardless of the angle from which it is viewed. The word 'Panja' in the Hon. Shri Panja's name means the 'hand' and it is also the election symbol of the Congress Party, under which he has won the election and entered the Parliament. But when Shrimati Indira Gandhi prepared the 20 Point Programme with the same hand and placed it in front of the people of this country, her intention was to uplift the poor, who live in the rural areas and constitute 75 per cent of the population, who cannot raise their voice in support of their demands and who do not have access to any leader. One of our Hon. Members while expressing his opinion on the subject had mentioned the 20 Point Programme. It is good that he has raised the issue and I am thankful to him for that, but is anyone aware of the manner in which the 20 Point Programme is being implemented in the villages? The economic development of our rural areas will be possible only when the implementation of this programme is reviewed at the State level. At least it could be reviewed in those States where the Ruling Party at the Centre is in power. Even otherwise, in every State there is a Minister in charge of the 20 Point Programme. You can hold meetings with them in order to discuss the actual State of the implementation of the programme and monitor it accordingly. In my constituency of Gopalganj, such a meeting was held by the Minister in charge after a gap of 9 months. From this you can imagine

[Shri Kali Prasad Pandey]

the extent of attention being paid to this programme which was prepared by late Shri-mati Indira Gandhi, and how far it has been implemented. In fact, it has never been implemented. Otherwise, the situation would not have been as it is today. The people in the rural areas had never expected it to be so. They had hoped that after independence, besides freedom from slavery and the status of rightful citizens of an independent nation, they would also get a square meal, water for irrigation and power for boring and operating the tubewells. But what has actually happened ?

What actually happened was that the rich have grown richer and the poor, poorer. These things leave an indelible impression on the human mind. Shri Reddy has demanded Rs. 10,000 crores for this programme, by which he proposes to solve all the problems of the nation. If this amount is actually spent, it would of course be possible to achieve some results. But the truth is, which all the Hon. Members would testify, if they listen to the voice of their conscience, that the programmes which are meant for the rural areas are never given a practical shape. I had announced earlier during the course of my submission in this House, that if a survey is conducted and my allegation proves to be false, I would resign from the Membership of this House.

**SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA (Shajapur) :** Has he ever visited a village ? He has not seen the villages at all. He should go to the villages to see how much work has been done.

**SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :** I am just coming to that point. I support whatever you say. I belong to a remote area, where there is an acute problem of river erosion and floods. I was born there. I am implying that I support your views, but these schemes are not implemented properly in the rural areas. Here, if the roads are to have two layer grafting, full payment is often made after the first layer has been laid. I want to imply that more than half of the allotted money is pocketed by the officials.

When the old age pension scheme was introduced in Bihar, it was felt that this scheme would benefit the poor and the handi-

capped people of the rural areas. But the benefit has remained on paper only. Earlier, wells were dug for drinking water purposes, as well as irrigation and other purposes. Now, they say that by constructing canals, it would be possible to irrigate thousands of acres of land and develop the rural areas. But the fact is that there has been heavy silting of canals.

I would urge you that in case you want to develop the rural areas, you should send a study team to see to what extent the 20 Point Programme has been implemented and you should implement the recommendations of the study team. Then only the development of the rural areas will be possible. With these words, I support the Resolution moved by Shri Reddy.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :** Mr. Chairman Sir, the existence of economic disparities is a curse for any country. If you do not understand the seriousness of the situation then you must read the writing on the wall.

Sir, I think everybody has taken the oath of allegiance to the Constitution. I would like to quote Articles 38 and 39 of the Constitution :

[English]

Article 38 says :

- “(1) The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political shall inform all the institutions of the national life;
- (2) The State shall, in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities in income and endeavour to eliminate the inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals, but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations.”

(Interruptions)

17.26 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *In the Chair*]

Article 39 clearly says :

“The State, in particular, direct its policy towards securing

- (a) That the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.”

The word is “adequate means of livelihood”.

- “(b) That the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good.”

[*Translation*]

Sir, I was saying that all of us have acted contrary to the intention of the Articles 38-39. I want to read out the reply which I received from Shri Panja.

[*English*]

The question was :

- “(a) Whether the Government are having separate figures of average income of rural persons and urban persons;
- (b) if not, the reasons thereof;
- (c) whether Government had made promise to keep such record of income of rural and urban people\* separately on the basis of 1980-81;...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please speak for two minutes and then we will take up Half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What is his reply ? In the statement of Estimates of the Rural and Urban Incomes, the total income of rural population which is 80 per cent is Rs. 21,672 crores and that of urban

population which is only 20 per cent is Rs. 12,487 crores. The per capita income of the rural population is Rs. 499.4 only whereas the per capita income of the urban population is Rs. 1,200. This is the answer which has been given by our Hon. Minister.

[*Translation*]

You tell us a single field where economic disparity does not exist.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we will take up Half-an-Hour discussion. You may please continue later.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

##### Rehabilitation of persons displaced from Pakistan

17.30 hrs.

[*English*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, it is a great privilege to take part in this important discussion. I am grateful to the Chair and also to the Home Minister because he is kind enough to listen to our views.

At the outset I would like to say that although I am not a refugee yet my heart and my feelings are totally in favour of the refugees. We know which people came before 1947 and after 1947 to 1964. I know the problems of those people. Although we were not born at the time of Independence yet we have heard, we have read and listened many things about these people who came from East Pakistan. Some of them lost their parents and the others lost their children. They came to India with torn clothes and like beggars. They came to India with the only hope that the then Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru held, namely, the victims of freedom who have been uprooted from their homes have to be properly rehabilitated in India with equal rights on par with other citizens of the country.

[Kumari Mamta Banerjee]

According to Inter-Dominion Agreement of December 14, 1948 section 2(i) :

"In Pakistan and in India every citizen shall have equal rights, opportunities, privileges and obligations and there shall be no discrimination against the minorities whose cultural and religious rights shall be fully safeguarded."

According to Nehru-Liaquat Pact I would like to quote :

"Nehru-Liaquat Agreement dated April 8, 1956 : The Government of India and Pakistan solemnly agree that each shall ensure, to the minorities throughout its territory, complete equality of citizenship irrespective of religion, a full sense of security in respect of life, culture, property and personal honour, freedom of occupation, speech and worship subject to law and morality."

Both Governments declared these rights to be fundamental and undertook to enforce them.

Sir, I am sorry to say that our Government has already wound up the Rehabilitation Department in 1974 because the Government said that as far as the Central Government is concerned the rehabilitation problem is over. But I would like to say—I have very much regard for the Home Minister—that you have got all your figures from the bureaucrats and officials. This is not the practical thing. If you visit West Bengal, Tripura, Assam and J & K everywhere you will find refugee problems are still there. In my own State 34 per cent people are refugees, people who came from East Pakistan, with the hope that the Government of India will provide them facilities, but now they are helpless because our Law Minister has got a reply from the former Home Minister, Shri Chavan dated 21st August, 1985. I quote :

"The land in rural areas is given on free-hold basis for a period of 99 years on a nominal ground rent of Rs. 1 per one hundred square Yards or a fraction thereof per annum. These

conditions are in accordance with the general policy followed by the Government of India in other areas also. Moreover, this will protect the displaced persons from the temptation of selling the land on account of increasing value of land in urban areas so that they do not become displaced again."

He has stated two things. He said that it was not possible to give freehold rights to the urban people and that if the Government allowed freehold rights to the urban people, they would sell the land.

Sir, it would be most amazing to note that the rehabilitated people constructed their buildings when they got settlements in 1960. Buildings were made at their own cost. Only the price of the land was paid by the Government. After a lapse of thirty years or so, the rehabilitated people are going to be deprived of their rights of ownership of buildings and properties due to conditional lease deeds, which is against all kinds of justice.

If the Government policy is not to allow freehold rights to urban people, why did the Government register these colonies in urban areas? Why is there such a great discrimination between the rural and the urban people? You have given freehold rights to the rural people, but not to urban people.

We are going into the 21st century with all kinds of hopes and aspirations. We are looking forward to the 21st century eagerly. There is a lot of talk of technological and other developments. If we can change our technology policy, if we can change everything with a view to bring about betterment among the people, why can't we change our policy to give protection to these refugees and give freehold rights to these people. That needs to be changed to provide relief to these people.

Let us not look at this problem from the political point of view. I hope, these refugees will get justice from the Hon. Minister and that this problem will be viewed from the humanitarian point of view and there would not be any bureaucratic outlook in this problem.

Our Chief Minister, Shri Jyoti Basu stated in his Budget speech :

"It is sad to have to talk—nearly four decades after partition—of the burden of rehabilitating the large number of refugees who had to cross over to West Bengal as a consequence of this event. The Central Government has simply wished away the problem and disclaims all responsibility. In this situation, we have been trying to our best with the limited resources at our disposal."

Sir, it was the duty of the State Government to pursue this matter vigorously with the Central Government, but they have totally failed. They should have brought to the notice of the Central Government, what is the actual problem and what is the reality. It is the duty of all of us to appreciate and realise the reality and practical aspects of the problems.

As I said, the then Home Minister, Shri S. B. Chavan wrote to Shri Ashok Sen that the policy of the Government was to give land in the rural areas on freehold basis and in the urban areas on lease-hold basis. But, I have with me a document, which is very important. Under the leadership of the then Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Bidhan Chander Roy, our departed leader, in the year 1965, certain people were given these rights and sale deeds in the Squatters' colony, Calcutta. Some people have already got those rights of the urban properties and this is the document with me. While some people are allowed that, why not others? Why are you having this discrimination towards some people? You must give freehold rights to the urban people also. That is our demand. I am sure, the Government will consider it sympathetically.

For your information, I would like to quote from another document. Our State Government has issued a 99-year lease deed. But Sir, the terms and conditions of the lease deed are such that nobody can accept it. It is completely undemocratic and totally unconstitutional. I would only mention one or two points from the lease deed, so that you will realise what sort of a deed

it is. Para 2(1) of the deed says : "The lease period shall be for 99 years, renewable at the option of the lessor. The lessor may however renew the lease of the land after the expiry of 99 years on his own or at the request of the lessee and on such terms and conditions as considered necessary by the lessor."

So, Sir, they will get the lease only if the State Government desires. But if these CPI(M) people continue to be their, I very much doubt whether they will get the lease.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip) : It is a directive of the Central Government. Do not distort the facts...

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : You are misleading. Your Government should do something at least in this regard.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please. Nothing will go on record. This is half an hour discussion and she has raised the issue. The Minister will reply after she finishes and then three or four members will put questions. That is all. What is other members say will not go on record.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : They have stated that the lessee shall use the land for the purpose of his residence. He can open a small shop in his residence. Why should anybody get permission from the Government?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please conclude. Put questions.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir please allow me two more minutes. This is very important.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Time is taken. It is never given. Go ahead.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Lastly I would like to ask some questions.

\*Not recorded.

[Kumari Mamta Banerjee]

(1) You please give instructions to the State Government to immediately stop issuing the 99 years lease deed. And you please visit the State of West Bengal with a High-powered Committee to survey everything. Then you may take a proper decision. Please ensure freehold rights to the people of urban areas. Please pay proper attention to the basic problems of the refugees. (2) Discrimination must be abolished immediately between the urban and rural areas and I request you one thing. Please do not allow a free hand to the Government of West Bengal to make a political drama. You have every responsibility not only with regard to West Bengal but also Tripura and Assam. You will be surprised to know that minority people in Assam are now in danger due to eviction and torture and so many persons belonging to the minority communities are going to take shelter in Bangla Desh camps. The Assam Government has issued a circular that even non-Assamese students should compulsorily learn their language. Where is the protection to minorities? Government has to look after all these aspects. I have come to know from one Hon. Member that in Jammu and Kashmir there are 50,000 refugees who came after Independence. But they did not get any settlement. I am told that in Ahmedabad also, the same problem is there. This should be settled immediately.

I want to point out one more thing. Government have provided funds for economic and social upliftment of the refugees. But the Government should also see whether the funds allocated by the Central Government to the States have been totally utilised or not and whether they have been misused. Government should set up a Committee to find out the actual conditions of the refugees.

Lastly, I do hope that you will not deprive us, and you will not give a bureaucratic reply. I do hope that I will get justice based on a humanitarian point of view. Already I have stated that I am not a refugee, but I have seen their suffering, I have seen what they are doing, what is their condition, and what are their feelings. If you cannot do anything to them, these people will blame the Central Government. And those people ruling there will only make a political drama

out of it. They will take steps only to help their own party, and not to help the refugees, whereas I want economic and social justice for the refugees.

With these words, I thank you.

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH):** I am grateful to my distinguished colleague, Mamata Ji for raising this very important issue in this House once again. Earlier it was done through a Supplementary to a question. It was felt perhaps that a more detailed information could be placed before this House.

As a matter of fact, I should share some of my thoughts on the refugees problem. She started saying that this was a human problem, and that it was a reflection on the Administration—whether it was the Central Government or the State Government, I am not here to score a point—it is a reflection to this extent, that after nearly 40 years, we are still faced with some people called the refugees, which means that in the schemes or projects that were drawn either by the Central Government or by the State Government, there is something wrong. These things have not been properly carried out; they have not been properly implemented. The result is that even today, we find our own kith and kin, our own people suffering. They are being called refugees. This problem is peculiar in the eastern sector. In the western sector, I do not know whether the credit should go to the Administration or to the people themselves: not a single family is now called refugee one. They have all carved out for themselves their own destiny. They have assimilated themselves with the rest of the country. People who used to be called refugees—if you visit their own settlement colonies or places where they live, you do not get the impression that they are refugees from some other country. In some ways, they are much better than those who were originally from this part of the country. Therefore, it is time both for the State Government and the Central Government to seriously think over this problem. This legacy should be ended, and we should usher in an era of complete assimilation, complete participation. The idea should not be there in a section of our people that they are being deprived, not being cared for, and not being

looked after. There are problems with regard to their settlements, avocations, housing colonies or other facilities. These should be dealt with once and for all.

With this approach in mind, I am grateful to the Hon. Member that she has drawn the attention of the Government of India 2 or 3 aspects of this problem. Firstly, she has expressed her concern about this lease system which is, of course, a very serious things : really, it sounds rather not just, when the members of the same family, if they happen to live in rural areas get freehold land, and if they live in urban areas they come under the lease system. But so far as Government of India is concerned, there is a general policy—she referred to a reply given by my predecessor, Shri Chavan. The general policy of the Government of India was that we would give a look to the whole lease system, whether it is here in Delhi or in Calcutta or elsewhere, and we will take a general decision on that. I find that in Calcutta, there is a case pending in the High Court. Even if I had wished today to really take a decision, I am hampered, because the case is *subjudiced*. One thing I can tell you and to all the members present here that the Government of India has an open mind and we would like to really review the whole thing; and she has cited earlier also the late Dr. Bidhan Chander Roy saying that he had given a plea for free hold system to the same People even in the urban areas. I would like to go through these records, and as soon as it is possible for us whether that case is disposed of and we are free to do this thing, we have an open mind and we will, in consultation with the State Government, review the whole thing, we will survey the whole thing. She has asked me to send a special team and we will send a special team to review it; and if it is possible we will do it. I will invite suggestions from all the Hon. Members whether this side of the House or whether that side of the House. Let them suggest.

Some people have already been settled; they have built their houses; some are in the process of building their houses; they are building their houses from their own sources, building their own houses from loans taken by various institutions and the government. Our attitude is open and sympathetic and we would like to see that they also get this kind of titleship like free hold.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA** (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : It should be for the whole of the eastern India.

**S. BUTA SINGH** : It should be for the whole of the eastern India not only in Calcutta, but that will be only after the problems that I have just now said, after that we cross over those problems, we will think about it. Even in Delhi,—Shri H. K. L. Bhagat is here—we are very seriously thinking that these problems should be tackled.

She said about economic upliftment. Now, as I said, as I started my observation on this whole issue, the thing is that there has to be a period when the whole thing should start flowing from the on-going schemes whether of the State Government or the Central Government; we cannot treat them for all time to come as refugees or the people who have to be given doles and who have to be fed through spoons. Now time has come that we should in build this element and give them economic upliftment schemes through various plans or State Plans or the central plans through which they can be tied, the whole thing can be dovetailed, and they should start the thing from the ongoing schemes which are continuing, which are for a long time, which are a permanent solution to the economic upliftment. We consulted the Ministry of Industry and the Planning Commission and they have also concerned with the idea that these displaced persons economic rehabilitation schemes should be on the permanent bases and should flow from the State five year plans through the respective implementing agencies and the departments of the State Governments; they could be cottage industry, small scale industry, handloom; and these schemes must be really tied to the regular main schemes.

The other day, a mention was by some Hon. Members about regularisation of the colonies. Perhaps she omitted this today. I wanted to remind you that we are also seriously considering this, about regularisation of the colonies, and we will do it with the cooperation of the State Governments. Again, I would request the Hon. Members to give their suggestions to me on this issue also.

[Translation]

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :** Just now, the Hon. Minister had replied that during the 1965 and 1971 wars, some refugees had come to Barmer, Jaisalmer and Pali districts. Will you please let us know how many of them were allotted land and rehabilitated by you, in the Indira Canal area? For your information, I would like to tell you that out of them, 86 families have still not been rehabilitated by you. Kindly give us a reply after verifying it. You have taken the plea that the case is *subjudice*. Please tell us does the court debar you from rehabilitating the refugees from Bangladesh in India?

**S. BUTA SINGH :** The verdict has not been given so far.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Non-delivery of the judgement means :

[English]

The Government has not been debarred from doing this job of rehabilitating the people. So, I want to say this.

[Translation]

35000 families belonging to the minorities have been displaced from Bangladesh. How many claims of these families have been settled so far and on what basis. Nobody has got the rehabilitation benefit to date because the Nehru-Liaqat Pact lapsed with the death of Mujibur Rehman.

[English]

It became a dead letter.

[Translation]

Please, tell us whether you have done any rehabilitation work? To-day you are saying :

[English]

I will review the whole thing.

[Translation]

At that time, Shri Chatterjee had said in the House that a Parliamentary Committee

would be constituted for this purpose. Today, you say that no Parliamentary Committee will be formed because there is a difference in the attitude of Members of the Parliament and bureaucrats. But why did you not revive that committee by deputing the Members of Parliament to find out the number of families which have been rehabilitated and which remain to be rehabilitated? My third question is that you have written that a house will be provided for Rs. 10,000 including land.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** Wherefrom have you got this information?

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** It is not my information. Why do you worry. You are also looking a bit serious.

[English]

The Government has decided to review this position. A house building loan in urban area is fixed at Rs. 10,000/-, the break-up of which is Rs. 6,500/- for construction and Rs. 1,000 for land, and Rs. 2,500/- for development of the site.

[Translation]

Will you be kind enough to construct a house, worth living, by purchasing land at the present rate with Rs. 10000 only? It is your scheme.

Secondly, please tell me whether the settlement of the claims of the land has been made on the basis of the rates prevailing in the year 1948 or 1965? For their property, which year have you taken into account, the year of the property or the preceding year? I would submit that this is a human problem and you have adopted a good attitude. Please answer my questions in your reply.

[English]

**SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel pity to put this question in this august House, even 40 years after independence, even though various things have been happening in this House, nothing is being done for these displaced



persons. Sir, I am requesting the Hon. Minister and the Government to look at the living conditions of these displaced persons, those who have come from the erstwhile East Pakistan and the present Bangladesh.

18.00 hrs.

I request the Hon. Minister to see the question of the lease deeds which have not been given to them. The living conditions of these people are so bad, that they are living like cats and dogs, even in this year of 1986, their living conditions are so rigid that something has to be done to improve them. I find from the document that since 1980 Central Government has sanctioned funds for the upliftment of displaced persons. Although on paper the Government of West Bengal, it appears, have spent this money, in reality nothing has been done. I am extremely sorry to say this. Therefore, I want to ask from the Hon. Minister whether the Central Government is willing to send a special team to West Bengal, particularly to see those areas where there are refugee colonies and make a survey regarding the living conditions of the people. They do not have drinking water supply. There is no road. There is no electricity, and no facility at all. I am speaking from my personal experience because I come from that place where these re-settlements are there. I find that during the monsoon for three months or six months, they are living under water. There is not even a medical officer to attend to them in case of any emergency. Therefore, I again, with folded hands, request the Government to immediately send a central team to survey that area, sanction the money and get that money distributed through some central agency and not through the State Government, because they are utilising this money for their political purpose.

My second question is, why such delay is being caused to give freehold right to the refugees, those who are occupying the land? After all, one has to take a practical approach of the matter. Under our law, we cannot really, for all practical purposes, throw away or evict a person from the land where he is settled. If that is the position, then why should we not, without further delay, fulfil their dream and allot freehold right of the land?

The total number of applications received by the Government upto 31 July, 1977 were 53,549. According to the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950 the refugees from the then East Pakistan were given the right to retain their properties in the then East Pakistan. That is why, no compensation was allowed to them. But subsequently, after the Tashkent Agreement, after the Indo-Pak war, it had been decided to give ex-gratia payment under the Ex-Gratia Scheme to these refugees, as the entire property belonging to the Hindus in the then East Pakistan was declared as enemy property and equally in India too. Thereafter from time to time, applications were invited. On 14180 applications demand was made. 14710 applications are still pending and the rest were rejected on various grounds. These poor people cannot recover their properties which are situated in Bangladesh any more at this political juncture. I am asking the Hon. Minister as to why such a delay is caused in finalising the claims of compensation and settling the said dispute for once in whatever manner, whether it is 25 per cent of the total claim or 30 per cent or 50 per cent.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Daga has raised two or three questions. In the first question he has asked details about the number of migrants to India during the period 1965 to 1971 and how many of them have been settled in Rajasthan and how many of them were allotted land in the canal area. In this regard, I have to say this much only that :

[English]

Between 1964 to 1971, 11.14 lakh migrants came, out of which six lakhs stayed in West Bengal and the rest of them went all over the country. I do not have readily available with me the number of people who went to Rajasthan. I can get this information and supply to the Hon. Member.

[Translation]

Secondly, he said that the scheme of rehabilitation is *sub judice* and as a result, the entire work of rehabilitation has been

[S. Buta Singh]

suspended. I think Shri Daga has mixed up the two things because at that time I was not talking about rehabilitation but about lease and free-hold. The lease and free-hold case is pending before the High Court and is under consideration.

[English]

Rehabilitation scheme as such is not pending before the High Court and we have not stopped the various schemes which are being implemented under rehabilitation. They are continuing.

[Translation]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): I want to tell you that there are still many families, which have not got the benefit of rehabilitation. They are still wandering on the roads. Please tell what are you going to do for such families, because there is no one to whom they can approach. When you are doing all these things, they should be given one more chance.

S. BUTA SINGH : Most of them were advised—

[English]

—that unless they come to the camps and get themselves registered, it will not be possible for the Government, the local State Government—it is not only West Bengal Government, other Governments are also involved. Unless you really know where the people are, you cannot really choose them and take your things after them. They have to register themselves somewhere... (Interruptions). The district authorities have to have a point on which they must get themselves registered. They must report to some responsible authority. Only then the follow up steps can be taken as to how to rehabilitate them, how to look after them. Firstly, there was a condition. In West Bengal, in Tripura and other parts where there was a saturation point, specially in West Bengal when there was no capacity, we made it known that those who will go out of these

areas, will get the benefit. But they never reported. Therefore, unless those families report, how can they be entitled to any benefit? I agree with the Hon. Members that there must have been some families who really were not able to get the attention of the Government. But how do we know?

[Translation]

Thirdly, he asked as to what criterion had been adopted by us in this regard. In this regard I want to tell Shri Daga that the total number of the displaced persons who came to West Bengal from West Pakistan during the period 1947 to 1958, was 41.17 lakhs. Out of them, 31.32 lakhs stayed in West Bengal—

[English]

—and they were all provided that relief and rehabilitation. Daga Ji, this is for you. Kindly take note.

Now, there are other two categories. From 1958 to 1963, 55,000 persons stayed on in West Bengal whereas 61,000 had come. Again, there is a third category, reference about which was made by Daga Ji. I gave the figures. 11.14 lakh migrants came, out of which six lakhs stayed on in West Bengal and the others spread. As a matter of fact, these families which came under the third category, legally speaking, they were not entitled to that rehabilitation scheme which was there after the partition of the country. Therefore, even the Government has gone out of the way because it is a human problem. I agree with you. But the problem is, as I mentioned to Shri Manoranjan Bhakta Ji, that they have to follow a system. Unless they come and register themselves, unless the authorities come to know about the small groups of people, there cannot be any follow up action... (Interruptions). The claims were filed by the individuals on the basis of the properties lost. The settlement is based on the United Bank of India land values on the basis of which lending was done in East Pakistan. This was the basis. Now, Mr. Asutosh Law raised two points. One I have already answered, that is, lease and freehold,

**SHRI ASUTOSH LAW :** Time-bound programme.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** As I told you, as soon as we are able to get over the hurdles which have been there, there should not be much delay and I assure you that we will give a final shape to these things as soon as possible.

Now, about the living conditions of these colonies, I can share with the Hon. Members the feeling that the living conditions in these

colonies are horrible. We will definitely get in touch with the State Government to see that they get basic amenities like water supply, hygienic conditions, medical care and all these things. I will get in touch with the Government of West Bengal and we will see that necessary improvements are made.

18.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 11, 1986/ Sravana 20, 1908 (Saka).*