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Friday, May 11, 1990
Vaisakha 21, 1912 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Second Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. V contains Nos. 31 to 40)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, May 11, 1990/Vaisakha 21, 1912
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER Honourable members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, namely, Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht and Swami Rameshwaranand

Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht was a member of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 representing Faridabad constituency of Haryana. Earlier, he was a member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly during 1952-57

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Vasisht participated actively in the Quit India Movement in 1942

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Vasisht worked untiringly for rural uplift. He was associated with several political and social organisations in various capacities. He also served as Chairman, General Labour Council, Indian National Trade Union Congress, Faridabad and as Vice-Chairman, Haryana State Khadi and Village Industries Board during 1969-75

Shri Vasisht passed away on 28 April, 1990 at Palwal in Haryana at the age of 74

Swami Rameshwaranand was a member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67 representing Karnal constituency of the erstwhile State of Punjab.

A veteran freedom fighter and a social reformer, he was associated with several religious and educational institutions.

Swamy Rameshwaranand passed away on 8 May, 1990 at Gharaunda in Haryana, at the ripe age of over 100 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family of Shri Vasisht and the Gurukul inmates and other close associates of Swami Rameshwaranand.

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

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

11.05 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Ferro-Silicon/Ferro-Manganese Industry in Balaghat

+

*780. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether high quality manganese used in the manufacture of ferro-silicon/ferro-manganese is found in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a ferro-silicon/ferro-manganese industry in that district; and

(c) if so, when and where such industry is proposed to be set up with the name thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir. Reserve of high quality manganese ore used for the production of ferro-manganese, are found in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Reserve of high quality manganese are found in Madhya Pradesh and there is a potential for setting up of industry based on this ore. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any proposal for setting up of manganese ore-based industries to the Central Government?

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, it is a fact that in Madhya Pradesh there are good quantities of manganese ore and the calculation shows that the ore quantity is to the extent of 6.4 million tonnes and possibly we may have a reserve of about 18.1 million tonnes. We are now diversifying and giving incentives to the private sector, both in the upstream and the downstream, to come up. But so far as my knowledge goes, there is no proposal at present from the Madhya Pradesh

Government. If the hon. Member can persuade the Madhya Pradesh Government to send us the proposal, we will give very active consideration to that.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Pandeya, Government of Madhya Pradesh has not submitted any proposal so far.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that there is potential in the State for setting up of this industry and I thank him for offering incentives in this regard. If the proposal submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh has not been received, I shall make an effort to get it sent again. But right now, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is considering to set up any industry based on manganese ore in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh keeping the view the huge reserves of high quality manganese ore found there?

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, as I said, we are encouraging private sector in this. I like to encourage the private sector industries in the upstream and the downstream because these industries do not require much capital, and under the present resource constraints of the Government we will like that the private sector should come up. I can also inform the hon. Member that so far as ferro-manganese is concerned, in order to encourage industrialisation, we have lifted the ban on industrial ferro-silicon which was there. We have broadbanded it so that if somebody wants to diversify and go for another product-mix, we will have no objection. In fact, a number of applications for ferro-silicon have come and I am happy that the largest number has come from Madhya Pradesh, and on that, Madhya Pradesh is likely to have a good number of industries. But so far as ferro-manganese is concerned, as I said, I will like the hon. Member to impress upon his own Government and also prepare the private sector industrialists to

set up ferro-manganese industries. We will definitely give active consideration to that.

[*Translation*]

DR. KHUSHAL PARASRAMBOPCHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, similar to the reserves of ferro-manganese ore in Balaghat district, manganese ore is produced in large quantity in Bhandara district of Maharashtra which is located adjacent to Balaghat district. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal before the Government to set up an industry based on this ore?

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, as I said, we do not intend now to go in for any State undertaking in this sector and, therefore, we would like to encourage the private sector and a large number of applications for ferro-silicon have come and to my knowledge there are some applications even from Maharashtra. We are giving active considerations to them. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, in terms of encouraging private sector is concerned, it is always there. But I cannot assure the hon. Member that we will go in for State Undertaking on this.

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO: Sir, I would like to know whether the present production of ferro-manganese is sufficient to meet the requirement of the nation.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, there was a time when, the capacity was more than the demand and that is why I can take the House into confidence that though in 1982 the Manganese Ore India Ltd., contemplated setting up ferro-manganese plant at Balaghat, that had to be abandoned. But the situation had changed and according to the Sub-Group for ferro-alloys which was constituted for the 8th Plan, the demand for projection for 1990-91 as against the availability of 3.34 lakh tonnes, is likely to be 4.42 lakh tonnes, meaning thereby that there is a possibility of a gap of 1.08 tonnes which will be on the increase, the gap is likely to be to the extent of 1.43 in 1991-92, in 1992-93, it

will be 1.71 lakh tonnes, in 1993-94, it will be 1.96 lakh tonnes. Therefore, according to the projection of the Sub-Group, during the 8th Plan period, there will be a gap between availability and the demand. Now, I would also like to give this information that out of the applications which have come for the ferro-silicon, there are six units which have applied from Maharashtra.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATTIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, metal ores of good quality are found in Madhya Pradesh which can produce quality metals. I want to know through you whether efforts are being made to exploit our full resources to fulfil the demand of metal in our country in order to make us self-reliant in this field? I have come to know that metal ores are exported to foreign countries for refinement. Good quality ores of iron, copper, manganese, aluminium etc. are found in Madhya Pradesh. What arrangements are being made for referring these ores in our country itself?

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: The hon. Member has asked an important question. We are at the present moment exporting a very large quantity of iron ore. We are exporting about 30 million tonnes of iron ore and the present export earning is to the extent of Rs. 890 crores. Now, we are earning Rs. 890 crores by exporting 30 million tonnes of iron ore. But if we can convert it into finished steel, then we can earn this money at the current international price by producing only 1.1 million tonnes or so of steel which will require iron ore to the extent of 1.6 to 1.7 million tonnes or so and there is a considerable saving. But we are confronted with two considerations. One is the resource constraint and the second is the foreign exchange requirement. Now, we cannot just cut down the export thereby reducing the earning. But as a matter of policy, we have decided that our emphasis will be that the ore is utilised for the purpose of value-added products in the country. In fact, in some of the

key ores we have decided to reduce the import of high quality ore and iron ore is one of those items where we intend to reduce and put ceiling on the export of high quality ore (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER It is good that we have a number of hon Members by the name of Janardan

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI Mr Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to know from the Government whether in view of large reserves of ferro-manganese in Bihar, the Government propose to set up new industry based on this ore in Bihar?

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI Sir, I have come from Madhya Pradesh to Bihar. But my answer will be the same that we do not intend to go in for State undertakings on this. If my hon friend can persuade his own Government there in Bihar and also private industrialists to set up industries in Bihar, we will definitely give the highest consideration.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL Mr Speaker, Sir, the industrialists are ready to set up industries in Balaghat. I want to know what facilities will be provided to them by the Government? I would like to tell the hon Minister that apart from manganese ore, large reserves of copper-ore are also available there. Therefore my second supplementary question is whether Government propose to set up any alloy based industry there?

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI Sir, so far as the first question is concerned, my answer will be the same. Obviously we have now liberalised, we have made it broad-

banded so that an industrialist can change his product mix. Obviously, whatever help we can give, we will give, but it will depend upon the applications that come to us. We will give favourable consideration to all the applications.

So far as the other question is concerned, well, I am not in a position to reply now. He may give a separate notice for it.

Review of Policy on Direct Foreign Investment

+

*781 SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA
MURTHY

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are contemplating to review the policy on direct foreign investments in India

(b) if so, the reasons therefor

(c) the reasons for poor response from foreign investors despite our policy to encourage foreign investment and vast market for their products, and

(d) the specific reasons for low foreign investment in India and the steps taken to rectify the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) (a) to (d) The Government recognises that foreign investment can make an important contribution in our effort to modernise our industry, make it more competitive internationally and give it marketing links in highly competitive world markets. Foreign Investment is welcome in our priority areas of interest.

The Government does not propose to follow an open door policy of eliminating all restrictions on foreign investment. But there

are large areas where it is welcome

There is a constant endeavour to make the policy more transparent and to ensure speedier decision making

[*Translation*]

SHRIPRAKASHKOKO BRAHMBHATT (Baroda) Mr Speaker, Sir, may I know the number of countries and the quantum of foreign investment made by each in our country so far and the total investment made out of that in various projects?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI Mr Speaker, Sir, an investment of Rs 316 crores has been made so far

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT Mr Speaker, Sir, may I know the reasons why no investment has not been made by the big countries like U S A, U K and France?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not so. As I stated earlier, foreign investment to the tune of Rs 316 crores has been made. The United States of America tops among the countries which have made investment in our country. America has invested an amount of Rs 6215 lakhs, England's share of investment is Rs 3346 lakhs and that of Japan and Australia Rs 877 lakhs and Rs 300 lakhs respectively. Besides, N I Rs have also invested an amount of Rs 2117 lakhs in India. I have with me a long list of investing countries.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU Sir, will the Minister give us an assurance that only in the region of hi-tech foreign investment will be given priority and not in consumer goods?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI On this the Government's policy is very clear that foreign technology will be allowed only in those areas where sophisticated technology is

required. In the case of consumer durables and consumer products foreign technology will not be followed.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV Sir, in the reply, the Minister has stated that the Government is not going to follow open door policy. But at the same time, he has stated that there is a large scope. Can the Minister specify the areas of scope for this technology to come?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI Actually what I have stated is that foreign investment would be allowed in areas which are in the priority sector and foreign investment continues to be regarded as a vehicle of transfer of technology. But, we have selected some areas like steel industry, earth-moving industry and other heavy engineering items where this technology will be allowed.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much foreign capital has been invested in the consumer sector and in the hi-tech sector.

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI Sir, I do not have this information now. I will send it to the hon. Member later.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Sir, a pragmatic approach is required so far as the foreign investment is concerned. We have got paucity of funds for completion of the projects. So, in order to complete the projects of the State Governments, the Kerala Government has drawn up a scheme which is a very good scheme. In that scheme, they have created a fund in which 40 per cent of the share would be for the Non-Resident Indians and the State Government guarantee would also be provided for the completion of the projects. Now, the Karnataka Government has sent proposals for the completion of the projects of Krishna and Cauvery. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India would give permission to have the NRI investment so far as these projects are concerned.

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Sir, we have always encouraged NRI investment in India and if the particular reference made by the hon. Member is within the framework of our Government's policy, we will give our consideration.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, foreign investment in our country is an extremely sensitive area and we have always been clear that the first priority should be the protection of our national interests and the principle of self-reliance. The whole world is becoming inter-dependent and most of the countries are following a pragmatic approach in relations to foreign investment. Even China, one of the last bastions of conservative communism, is allowing 51 per cent foreign investment in their domestic industry. Yesterday, the Government's High Commissioner in London highlighted the maze of bureaucratic procedures and bottlenecks which inhibit foreign investment in our country.

I would like to know from the Government, against this background, what are the steps contemplated by the Government to relax the limits as well as streamline the procedures for foreign investments in priority areas of investment in our country.

I would also like to know whether the Government would consider establishing under the auspices of the Government itself, a one-stop service for foreign investors like the single-window service, which is being allowed for investors within our country, in order to enable the foreign investors to track their projects through the maze of procedures and Government departments in our country. This is one service they have been asking for.

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: I think, it is wrong to compare India with any other country. Normally, there is a tendency to compare us with Thailand or Indonesia. I would like to point out to the hon. Member that in the case of Thailand and Indonesia and such other countries, the foreign investments are basically for export, whereas when foreign

companies come into India for investment, their thrust is for domestic sale and it is not so much for export. Our policy has been different from that of other neighbouring countries. It is not correct to say that foreign investment has been coming down. I have the figures with me. Of course, the total number of collaborations over the period of last three years has come down. But the total investment has gone up. In 1987, it was Rs. 107 crores. In 1988, it was Rs. 239 crores. In 1989, it was Rs. 316 crores. So, it is three times as much as that of the investment made in 1987.

About the measures that have already been taken, as the hon. Member is aware, there are two types of applications received generally. One application is the composite application where foreign collaboration, capital goods, industrial licence application has been submitted by the party, for which there is a Project Approval Board in the Ministry of Industry. It is one-stop clearance.

Then, there is foreign collaboration which has to be referred to the Finance Ministry and cleared by the Foreign Investment Board. Some of the other irritants which the Government have tried to remove are—it is a long list. One is, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued instructions to facilitate foreign technicians, managers etc., to get short-term visa while their application for long-term visa is under consideration. A decision has been taken to allow foreign technicians.....

PROF. N.G. RANGA: It is a long reply you are reading. You can keep it on the Table. The hon. Minister goes on reading so far, how are we able to follow?

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking him not to read...

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: He says that the answer is very long and why does he not lay it on the Table? You may give a ruling also that if the question is long, that should also be laid on the Table of the

House! (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: I think, he does not mind a long answer.

Foreign companies can now apply directly in their own names for industrial licence/foreign collaboration. They can reply and then go in for a joint venture after the approval. The validity period of foreign collaboration approvals has been raised to two years. Remittances of dividends and royalty payments are permissible before final income-tax clearance is obtained. It has been decided to permit liaison offices of foreign companies to book orders..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: He is answering better than the senior Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nirmal Chatterjee.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The basic reason for either having loans from outside or getting foreign investment is that our savings rate is low. We want a higher investment rate in the economy. Now the question does arise that in trying to get external savings, why is it that we prefer foreign investment rather than foreign loans?

Part (b) of my question is, whether or not, in order to get foreign investment, you are going to liberalise the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act in any manner?

(b) What amount of outflow and inflow due to foreign investment at home has taken place and what are the comparative figures?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is not contemplated to be revised at the moment. As the hon. Member is aware, we are allowing 40% equity and in places where exports will be guaranteed by the foreign investors, there is no upper limit and it can go up to 100. The Government's policy is there and will remain

to encourage foreign investment. There is not going to be any change for the time being.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether the N.R.Is. who want to invest in the industries, would be encouraged? N.R.Is., especially, the Punjabis, who were refused visa to come to Punjab by the previous Government are interested in setting up industries in Punjab. What is the policy of the Government in this regard?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Under the policy of our Government, if anyone from abroad wants to set up an industry in India, he would be allowed to do so.

[*English*]

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I am very happy the hon. Minister has said that we do not have an open door policy on foreign investment. But there is a problem. During the last few years, seeking advantage of our liberalised import policy, the multinationals have grown up and we have justified the liberalisation policy because we want to get to our country high-tech technology. The Government's thrust is pro-employment, to create more employment. This high-tech technology is usually the monopoly of the multi-nationals who believe in automation. Therefore, will the hon. Minister review the situation and see that the growth of the multi-nationals is contained and, at the same time, the employment-oriented technology is brought to our country through foreign investment policy.

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: It is a good suggestion and I assure the hon. Member that we will take this into consideration.

[*Translation*]

DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA (Patna): It is clear from the figures about the investment made by various coun-

tries given by the hon Minister that maximum investment has been made by the United States of America I would like to know whether Government considers it satisfactory? I would also like to know whether Government is in favour of encouraging American investment or discouraging it? What is the intention of the Government in this regard?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI No country is directly linked with foreign investment Which ever country has made investment in our country it has done so under the policy of our Government Therefore it is not our policy to encourage or discourage any country

[English]

Strike by Staff of Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank

*783 SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the staff of the Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank have been on indefinite strike since 22 March 1990

(b) what are their principal demands

(c) whether their demands include staff benefits which have been approved by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)/State level forum/ Union Government and these benefits are being enjoyed by staff members of other gramya banks of Orissa and other States, and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to fulfil their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported

that a section of the staff of Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank, Bolangir (Orissa) had gone on strike from 22 3 90 to press certain demands The strike has been called off on 14 4 90

2 The principal demands made by the Officers Association and staff unions relate to the posting of office bearers of the unions at head office of the bank, provision of bipartite settlement, matters relating to service conditions of messengers, and formulation of transfer policy and its implementation, implementation of promotion policy, reinstatement of suspended staff, implementation of approved benefits such as house building loan, remote area allowance, officiating allowance and group insurance benefit withdrawal of alleged victimisation, proper and scientific management of Bank's funds and personnel, etc

3 Government and NABARD have issued detailed instructions to the Regional Rural Banks from time to time on matters relating to promotions in the RRBs and formulation of service regulations by each Regional Rural Bank It is reported that the demands relating to bad climate allowance as per the rules of Government of Orissa, revised pay scales and revised rates of house rent allowance allowed by the Government of Orissa to its employees, liveries to permanent messengers, housing loans, provision for bipartite forums for recognised workmen unions, release of Dearness Allowance and Additional Dearness Allowance as per the State Government rules etc have been fulfilled The management of the Gramin Bank has also agreed to the regularisation of posts of existing sweeper and water-boys engaged prior to 8 10 84, revision of pay scales in accordance with the decision of the Government of Orissa in respect of their own employees, regular bipartite meeting with the representatives of staff unions, review of cases of suspension and transfers on individual merit etc

4 Norms have also been laid down for the regularisation of the services of messengers working in the Regional Rural Banks

Instructions have also been issued by NABARD with regard to the proper management of funds by the RRBs. The financial position of RRBs which are incurring losses is being monitored by NABARD every quarter and remedial action is suggested to them as well as their sponsor banks.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the employees of Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank have given previous notice for the loss of the bank of the concerned authorities and what is the quantum of loss the bank has sustained due to the strike and is it that in the last financial year the bank has sustained a loss of Rs. 3.75 crores?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI Sir, I am aware that the hon. Member as in the past has taken up the cause of employees of this particular Bank. I can fully appreciate his concern. But I am pleased to inform that the matter has since been settled. This matter was referred—to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court had given a verdict that this should be decided by a tribunal. The tribunal gave its award on 30th April, 1990 which states that the employees will get the pay-scales at the State level—level of the State employees pay as per the State Law up to 31st August 1987. Thereafter they are now treated on par with the pay-scales of other Commercial Banks.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA Sir, I did not get the reply about the loss sustained by the Bank. In my first question, I have asked whether the Bank has sustained a loss of Rs. 3.75 crores in a single year. I would also like to know whether the Government would consider stopping the procedure of sending deputationists to a bank or from the Parent Bank because the persons who are on deputation are least concerned about the viability of the units, they are more concerned about their own viability and benefits. Will the Government consider this point? Finally, in the reply, the hon. Minister has also stated that the RRBs in the country are incurring losses. They are losing establishments. I would like to know from the hon.

Minister details in this regard because RRBs are having certain constraints to function. Comparing the Commercial Banks, the RRBs are confined to function only to finance small and marginal farmers. So, will the policies of RRBs be changed? Will they be allowed to function as the Commercial Banks are functioning?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI There is no move to change the policy. In fact, the Finance Minister did make a statement on 6th April in this House that there will not be any merger between the RRBs and the Commercial Banks.

SHRIBALGOPAL MISHRA What about the loss of Rs. 3.75 crores sustained in a single year?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI About this information, I will let the Member know exactly later on.

SHRI MANGARAJ MALLIK I was working in the Puri Gramin Bank. I was working there as a Manager. In that bank, there was only one clerk. So, I was working from 10 a.m. till night. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is—disparity in the scales of pay in the RRBs when compared with the other nationalised banks. For this reason, I think the RRBs officers are not doing their work properly. So, the Bank is also sustaining loss. I think the tribunal has given the verdict that their pay-scales should be equal to that of the nationalised banks. What steps the Government are taking to equalise the pay-scales of the officers of RRBs with that of the other nationalised bank employees.

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI This is a good suggestion. We will look into it.

SHRI D. AMAT I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether victimisation is inflicted upon the employees in such banks?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI I am not aware of any victimisation and if there is anything

which has come to the notice of the hon. Member let him take it up separately. We will take necessary action.

DR. VISWANATHAM: Is there any proposal of merging the Rural Banks with the nationalised banks?

MR. SPEAKER: This question relates to the Bolangir Bank. Does the Minister want to reply?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: There is no proposal. In fact, the Finance Minister made a statement in the Lok Sabha on 6th April not accepting the proposal for merger with the nationalised banks.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question—Q. No. 784 Shri Pyarelal Khandelwal—not present. Q. No. 785—Shri R.N. Rakesh—not present; Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit—not present. Q. No. 786.

SHRIMATISUBHASHINIAL: Sir, under Rule 48, sub-section (3) even though both the Members, who have put the question, are not present here, I would like to put this question.

MR. SPEAKER: At the end.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: At the end. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, at the end.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: It will be a bad precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: But, there is a rule.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not allowed. That is all right.

Now, Shri Jatav.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): There is no restriction under the Monopolies Act against the Minister. Sir, the Monopolies Act should be applicable against the Minister also. He is monopolising the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the luck of the new Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Regularisation of Daily Wage Employees belonging to Scheduled Castes in Customs Training Directorate

*786. **SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of daily wage employees belonging to Scheduled Castes have been working as Class IV employees for more than 10 years in the Customs Training Directorate;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the reasons for not regularising them so far; and

(c) when their services are likely to be regularised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

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

SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV (Bayana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister the number of Class IV employees belonging to Scheduled Castes working in this Training Directorate as compared to Class IV employees belonging to the General Category? What is their percentage?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: 37 casual labourers have been working in the Training Directorate, among them 14 belong to Sched-

uled Castes and 1 belongs to Scheduled Tribe.

SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister for how long these casual labourers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been working there and whether their services have been extended? Why these casual labourers have not been regularised so far?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the policy of the Department of Personnel, the casual labourers who have been working continuously for 240 days in the departments, having 5 days' week and 206 days continuously in the departments having six days' week, are considered for regularisation, provided there is a vacancy in the department

SHRIDAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, the number of casual labourers out of these 14 casual labourers, who have already put in two years' service and are eligible for regularisation under the policy of the Government? I want to know the reasons why the Department has not taken any action to regularise them so far and the time by which they will be regularised?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the number of casual labourers belonging to Scheduled Castes working for less than one year is one. Those who have been working for one to two years, are 7 and those working for 3 to 4 years is one. The number of casual labourers belonging to the Scheduled Castes who have been working for 3 to 4 years is one and 2 persons have been working for 5 to 10 years. Thus, 14 labourers belonging to Scheduled Castes and one belonging to Scheduled Tribe are working there

As I have stated earlier, it is the policy of the Government that when it is felt necessary to give regular employment to the labourers, the matter is taken up by the De-

partment and posts are created. No such need is being felt at present.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Is it not high time that the Government should reconsider these conditions and relax these conditions so that more helpless SC people would have a chance to get themselves permanently employed?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: I welcome the suggestion of Prof. Ranga. I would also like to state that not only personally myself, but the entire National Front Government and the parties supporting the Government are completely dedicated and committed to the cause of the SC and ST people in India.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the policy of the Government is that the labourers who have been working continuously for 206 days or 240 days would be regularised. But at the same time, he has also stated that workers having 10 years service are still working as casual labourers. My submission is that under the policy of the Government, the services of those labourer who have completed 240 days should be regularised. I would like to know the reasons why the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been regularised even though they have been working for 10 years? When will the need for regularisation be felt?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I stated just now, whenever the Department feels necessary, it creates a post. No doubt, these labourers have been working there for some years, but it is not necessary that they have put in 206 or 240 days' continuous service. They are employed for a fixed period when a need is felt for employing casual labourers and thus, there are intermittent gaps in between. This policy is not for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but it is a General policy.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, to bring intermittent break in the Services of those employees is denial of their rights. Why was the necessity? These people have been working for the last ten years. I would like to submit that this is a sort of injustice, a conspiracy against this category of people, it is only the denial of their rights that intermittent break is effected in the services of these employees.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shastriji, do you want to say anything in your reply.

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI. No, Sir.

SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, casual labourers are often appointed only for a period of 90 days at a stretch and after some gap, they are again appointed for another 90 days and thus they are not allowed to complete a continuous service period of 206 days or 240 days. So they continue in that way for a long time. Does the hon. Minister know about the casual labourers who had gone to the Delhi High Court that had given a verdict in their favour? On the occasion of Dr. Ambedkar's Birth Anniversary, Government have announced that they will work for the welfare of the employees of these categories. I would like to know whether National Front Government and hon. Minister propose to take steps for the confirmation of such employees of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their respective departments? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, now that is enough. Please take your seat. First you should know the way the questions are asked here.

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the policy of the Government, casual labourers will be regularised as and when such a need arises. There will be no discrimination in this regard, I would like to make it clear on behalf of the Government.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister through you that there are two problems in respect of the vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. First one relates to the break in service of such employees as they are not allowed to work continuously against these vacancies. Secondly, the officers resort to ad-hoc appointments and dishonestly fill up such vacancies and whenever a circular is received from the Government to clear the backlog of reserved posts, the officers ask the ad-hoc appointees to seek protection from the High Court and obtain a stay otherwise they were likely to lose their job. I would, therefore, like to know in this regard whether Government propose to take steps to fill up all the reserved vacancies to clear the entire backlog during the current year itself without any further delay, instead of wasting time in finding clear vacancies for the ad-hoc appointees.

[English]

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: I am not aware of any such thing in my Department. But, if Shrimati Subhashini Ali can let me know any specific instance, I will take it up very seriously and will ensure that justice is done. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: It is the question of such a backlog in the entire country. This backlog is only on papers. In fact such posts in each and every department of this country have been filled up on ad-hoc basis. So I would like to know whether Government is going to take steps to fill up all such vacancies to clear the entire backlog instead of finding out clear cut vacancies for them? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: She is saying that this is happening everywhere and even your Ministry is no exception.

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Even if it is so.

[English]

There is no problem. In fact, in banks, liaison officers are there, as the hon. Member may be aware. There is a SC/ST Cell in all the banks, where they take up grievances; they take up promotions and they take up recruitment cases also. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

Smuggling Across Indo-Nepal Border

*787. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hashish, bhang, textiles and Chinese pistols are being smuggled into India from Nepal;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases

detected during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken in each case and the preventive steps taken by Government in this regard?

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Instances of smuggling of hashish and textiles from Nepal into India have been detected. However, no case of such smuggling of Bhang and Chinese pistols has been noticed.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(b) The number of cases of smuggling of hashish and textiles detected during the last three years is given in the table below:

Year	Number of cases	
	Synthetic Fabrics	Hashish
1	2	3
1987	169	112
1988	740	53
1989	546	116

(c) Persons found involved in smuggling of synthetic textiles and hashish are liable for arrest/prosecution and detention under the Preventive Detention Law. Persons involved in smuggling of synthetic textiles are, in addition, liable for penalty in departmental adjudications.

The anti-smuggling agencies remain alert to check smuggling across the land borders including Indo-Nepal border. Close co-ordination is being maintained amongst all the agencies concerned with the prevention of smuggling. The assistance of the

State Administrations is also being taken.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total value and also separately, the value of hashish and synthetic textiles seized by his department?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: I can give figures for the last three years. The total value of synthetic fabrics and hashish, separately, seized by them was to the tune of Rs. 52.65

lakh and 690.90 lakh in 1987, Rs. 138.17 lakh and Rs. 50 lakh in 1988 and Rs. 32 lakh and Rs. 891 lakh in 1989.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Sir, in how many cases the persons involved in smuggling are under arrest and detention and in how many cases, cases have been filed in the court and what is the amount of penalty realised from such persons?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: The details regarding the number of persons arrested, prosecuted and the amount of penalty realised from them in this regard will be made available to the Hon. Member later on.

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: The practice which has been in vogue for years together, is likely to increase because of the conditions prevailing in Nepal. What steps are proposed to be taken by the Government to check its recurrence in future and the extent of success achieved by the Government in this regard?

[*English*]

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Sir, as the hon. Member may be aware, the treaty between Nepal and India expired on 23rd March 1989. There have been discussions. In fact, in a recent discussion between India and Nepal, in March in Kathmandu, the Nepalese Government has given an assurance of cooperation in controlling the unauthorised trade. And we are sure that in the next meeting, this issue will further crystalise.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the manner of disposal of all these confiscated items like bhang, hashish, charas, ganja etc. Has it come to the notice of the Government that these confiscated items find their way for sale in the market since these things are replaced by other things. Does the Government propose to destroy the entire lot of confiscated items after their seizure as it is also a serious matter?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Bhang, hashish etc. do not come under narcotics. I would like to request the hon. Member that he may give any suggestion in this regard so that some way or the other could be found out.

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, usually smuggling takes place because we are not producing enough in this country. As far as these things are concerned, we are not going to produce them. But in some parts of our forests—I know there are thick forests in some parts of Kerala—plants like *ganja*, are being planted in areas measuring several hectares. It is an open secret. But such persons are never caught. Persons who may have one or two plants are caught. So, will the hon. Minister take immediate steps to catch all the big fry who are having large plantations in our thick forests?

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Our endeavour has always been to catch all sizes of fish. But I take the suggestion of the hon. Member in the right spirit. The thrust will be more on the larger fish.

Visit of US Delegation

*788. **SHRI ANARDHANAPOOJARY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a US delegation visited India in February, 1990 to explore the possibilities of joint ventures; and

(b) if so, the areas identified by the group for joint ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ANANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Mr. Richard F. Celeste, Governor, State of Ohio visited India from February 15-23, 1990. Synchronising with Governor's visit a

business delegation also visited India. Although the Governor made courtesy calls on the Ministries of Commerce and External Affairs and Department of Industrial Development, the delegation's main interaction was with Indian Businessmen. Ministry of Commerce is not aware of the areas identified by the group for joint ventures.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY We should be selective on joint ventures. We should not go for joint ventures in areas which are not export—or technology—oriented. It is important that the ideology should not decide our policy. Pragmatism should be the watchword. What is the policy of the present Government so far as this aspect is concerned?

SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN We have always stated that in matters of trade and commerce, we do not have ideological considerations to interfere adversely in our attempt to expand our trade and commerce.

As far as the first part of the question that is, whether we should import technology for things that we can ourselves manage is concerned, I would like to say that we believe in self-reliance and we will not allow

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY What are the steps taken to remove the hurdles and also for simplifying the procedures for smooth inflow of foreign investment?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU) This question basically pertains to the visit of a US delegation. In the reply, we have stated that the Governor of Ohio had come here. Then, a business group had come. They had with the various business groups in India. These are private bodies. They held over 70 meetings. We have really discussed matters of mutual interest—how we can expand the trade. As you know, the USA is the largest trading partner.

As far as liberalisation and making things easy is concerned, we have the new import-

export policy. We have rationalised procedures. We have encouraged exporters. Foreign investment is coming in. We are simplifying procedures. I think, the Minister of Finance has already answered several questions in that direction. But what we have explained to them is that we have a system in India. We have a procedure in India and what we have to see is that they understand our position a little better as we have understood theirs.

Withdrawal of Money by Kashmiri Migrants from their Bank Accounts

+
*789 SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the nationalised banks are allowing the Kashmiri migrants living in camps in Jammu and also outside the State withdrawals of money from their accounts left behind in the Valley,

(b) if not the reasons therefor and

(c) whether Government propose to allow these migrants to operate their accounts from designated branches of the relevant banks in Jammu and Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL KUMAR TRIPATHI) (a) to (c) Since the bank accounts can be operated only at respective bank branch, instructions have been issued to the banks to make expeditious arrangements for transfer of banks accounts/funds maintained with their branches in the Kashmir Valley to some other branches outside the Valley, if so desired by the customers and to deal with such requests with utmost promptitude.

MR SPEAKER The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Exports to Norway

*779. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of goods exported to Norway during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) The major items exported to Norway are garments, Textiles, etc., leather and leather goods, travel goods and accessories, coffee, tea and spices

(b) From the year 1985-86 onwards value of exports made to Norway are as follows:

(Rs. Crores)

1985-86	16.35
1986-87	17.51
1987-88	22.50
1988-89	22.05
1989-90 (April 89 January 90)	43.61

(SOURCE DGCI & S: Calcutta)

Decentralisation of Supply Department

*782 SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to decentralise the functions of Supply Department and wind up the Department;

(b) if so, the estimated economy in expenditure envisaged as a result thereof;

(c) whether any action plan has been prepared for the proposed decentralisation of the various Wings of that Department and the absorption of the Officers and staff of the Department;

(d) if so, its broad features; and

(e) the time-table laid down for the implementation of this plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) There is no proposal to wind up the Department of Supply/DGS&D. However, a review of the policy and procedure relating to centralised purchase of stores and equipments required by Central Government Departments is being undertaken.

(b) It is too early to make any estimate in the economy in expenditure as a result thereof.

(c) and (d). As stated in (a) above, a review of policy is being considered. If as a result of this review, some work is to be transferred from Centralised Purchase Agency (DGS&D) to other Ministries, such transfer of work to other Departments/Ministries is proposed to be linked with transfer of officers and staff dealing with such work to those Departments/Ministries without any loss of their service prospects.

(e) This will arise only after the Government takes final decision in the matter.

[*Translation*]

**Furnishing of Various Wings of I&B
Ministry**

*784. SHRI PYARELAL KAHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the amount spent on furnishing various wings of the Ministry and on buying new furniture therefor from 1st January, 1990 to 31st March, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table to the Sabha.

[*English*]

Earnings from Advertisements

*785. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:

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

(a) the estimated amount earned by Government through advertisement on TV during the year 1989-90;

(b) whether Government propose to show on TV only advertisements of some selected items; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The gross revenue earned by Doordarshan from commercial advertisements and sponsorship of programmes for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 210.13 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Seizure of German Made Cars in
Madras**

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

(a) whether the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has seized a number of German made cars in Madras in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of persons from whom these cars have been seized; and

(d) the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir, Two cars of German make valued at Rs. 8 lakhs each have been seized on 6th January, 1990 from the premises of two firms owned by Shri Vijay Balchandani and one such car valued at Rs. 8 lakhs has been seized on 16th January, 1990 from a Service Station on Anna Salai, Madras and is owned by Shri A. Rathnam of Mylapore, Madras.

Investigations are still in progress.

[*Translation*]

Tourist Potential in Rajasthan

*791. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the tremendous tourist potential of Rajasthan;

(b) whether there is also growing need of accommodation and other infrastructural facilities for tourists in that State; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to provide additional infra-structural facilities for tourists in that State and specific schemes sanctioned in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL

MALIK: (a) to (c). the Government is aware of the tourism potential of Rajasthan and the growing need for providing accommodation and other infrastructural facilities to tourists visiting the State. However, infrastructural development is primarily the responsibility of the State Government and the Central Government provide only financial assistance on the basis of specific proposals received from the State, subject to their merit, inter-se priorities and availability of funds. The schemes/projects sanctioned by the Central Government during Seventh Five Year Plan for Rajasthan are the following:

S. No.	Name of the Projects/Schemes	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Improvement & Modification of Indra Ghat and Karnighat at Pushkar	12.19
2.	Mewar Festival	9.00
3.	Purchase of mini buses and jeeps for Ranthambore, Bharatpur and Alwar Wildlife Sanctuary	4.77
4.	Boats for Fatehsagar Lake, Udaipur	3.94
5.	Development of Talvriksha	5.93
6.	Kiosk at Mandawa	0.64
7.	Midway facilities at Deogarh	1.59
8.	Tourist Complex at Pushkar	13.84
9.	Tourist Complex at Behror	17.60
10.	Construction of 13, rooms wing adjoining the Panna Tourist Bungalow at Chittorgarh	13.50

S. No.	Name of the Projects/Schemes	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. In lakhs)
1	2	3
11.	Construction of Cafeteria at Mahensar	2.16
12.	Tourist Bungalow at Fatehpur, District Sikar	16.09
13.	Boats for Sillserh Lake, District Alwar	3.15
14.	Shekhawati Festival, Rajasthan	1.25
15.	Floodlighting of Chittorgarh Fort	15.06
16.	Cafeteria at Gogunda	3.12
17.	Cafeteria at Osian	2.15
18.	Tourist Bungalow at Jhalawar	10.85
19.	Cafeteria at Menal in Bhilwara District	3.72
20.	Camel Safari in Rajasthan	5.55
		146.10

[English]**Iron Ore Production and Export**

*792. SHRI C. P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production recorded by Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. during January, 1990;

(b) the figures about export of iron ore for the last three months.

(c) the countries to which exports made; and

(d) the countries to which exports are contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) In January, 1990, Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) Produced 5.47 lakh lakh tonnes of iron ore concentrate and 2.05 lakh tonnes of iron ore pellets.

(b) Export of iron ore by KIOCL during the last three months of 1989-90 was as follows:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Quantity exported (lakh tonnes)</i>	
	<i>Iron ore concentrate</i>	<i>Iron ore pellets</i>
January, 1990	3.70	1.59
February, 1990	2.59	1.68
March, 1990	3.44	1.96

(c) In 1989-90, KIOCL exported iron ore concentrate and pellets to Japan, Czechoslovakia, Australia, Bahrain, China, Iran, Hungary, Turkey, France, Qatar, Iraq, Indonesia, USA, West Germany and Taiwan. A small quantity of pellets was also supplied to Mexico for tests.

(d) In 1990-91, KIOCL is likely to export iron ore concentrate and pellets to: Japan, Iran, Bahrain, Czechoslovakia, China, Hungary, Australia, Indonesia and Turkey.

Plans for Development of Tourists in 1990-91

*793. PROF P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a very large potential of tourism remains untapped in the country;

(b) the target fixed for foreign tourist arrivals and foreign exchange earnings in 1990-91;

(c) whether proposals have been received to construct new hotels and develop new places as tourist centres during 1990-91;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the schemes approved, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK). (a) It is true that a large potential of tourism remains untapped in the country

(b) The targets for 1990-91 are, arrivals of 1.5 million foreign tourists excluding nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh, and estimated foreign exchange earning of nearly Rs 2800 crores

(c) to (e) Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of State Government. However the Ministry of Tourism approve proposals for construction of star category hotels. During the current financial year 1990-91, the Ministry received two such proposals, one from Andhra Pradesh and another from Maharashtra. Both the proposals have been approved.

Export of Engineering Goods to African Countries.

*794 SHRI N. J. RATHVA. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the value of exports of engineering goods to African countries during the last three years

(b) the measures taken to improve the exports of engineering goods to African countries, and

(c) the details of other countries to whom engineering goods are being exported?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU).

(a) The value of exports of engineering goods to African countries during 1986-87 to 1988-89 are as follows

Year	(Value: Rs. crores)
1	2
1986-87	130.00
1987-88	144.00
1988-89	200.00

(b) The Government has taken various steps to increase export of engineering goods to African countries. Engineering exports to such countries have been sought to be increased through Joint Committee meetings/Bilateral Trade Talks with various African countries, keeping in view the foreign exchange difficulties being faced by many of these countries, efforts have been made to increase exports on countertrade basis and through providing credit. Thrust markets in Africa and thrust products have been identified for special export attention. Several delegations to and from Africa has been sponsored to push up exports. The Engineering Export Promotion Council through its offices in Nairobi and Abidjan, obtain and supply to exporters, information about potential for exports. India also plans to participate in some important fairs in Africa in 1990-91 with a view to promoting our engineering exports.

(c) The countries outside Africa which are major markets are USSR, USA, UK, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, FRG, Singapore, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Import of Jumbo Rolls

*795. SHRI E. S. M. PAKEER MOHAMED. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the categories of photo-sensitised goods of Jumbo rolls which attract concessional rate of import duties under different Customs Notifications, and since when;

(b) the criteria and justification for granting import duty concessions to Jumbo Rolls;

(c) whether recommendations of the concerned Ministry/Department were also considered while granting duty concession;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the conditions for granting such duty concession to various industrial units/Public Sector Undertakings?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHAS-
TRI):** (a) to (e). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

1. At present, Six categories of jumbo rolls of photo-sensitised goods attract concessional rates of import duties-under various customs notifications as per details given below:-

S. No.	Description	Notification No. Under which the concessional rates are available
1	2	3
1.	Jumbo rolls of Roll films	
2.	Jumbo rolls of Medical X-ray films	176/1983—Customs dated 14/8/83
3.	Jumbo rolls of Industrial X-ray films	
4.	Colour jumbo films for processing into colour cine films	266/1986—Customs dated 28.4.86
5.	Jumbo rolls of Graphic art films	216/1988—Customs dated 7.7.88
6.	Jumbo rolls of Photographic colour paper	

2. The import-duty concessions have been granted in respect of jumbo rolls of photo-sensitised goods mainly as a foreign exchange conservation measure since the international process of jumbo rolls are cheaper than the international process of imported finished products and to generate employment in the country by allowing the process of value addition to take place in the country itself. While considering the grant of exemption, view of the concerned Ministry/ Department were also taken into consideration.

3. No distinction has been made between imports by private industrial units and public sector undertakings for availing these duty concessions. However to check any possible misuse, the concessions are available to an importer only if he fulfils the following conditions:-

- (i) The importer has to give in undertaking for conversion of the jumbo rolls into finished products; and
- (ii) The importer is required to hold an industrial licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the slitting and confectioning of photosensitive materials from jumbo rolls.

Reservation for SCs/STs in Projects and Equipments Corporation

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

(a) the number of SC/ST posts of Managers and above in Projects and Equipments Corporation which have been filled up with general candidates:

(b) the number of reserved posts of

senior managerial cadre downgraded and the reasons therefor;

(c) when the posts are proposed to be upgraded and filled up with SC/ST candidates;

(d) the number of general candidates given promotions out of SC/ST quota and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the backlog position of reserve posts in PEC and efforts being made by Government to clear it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) The single cadre-post of Group General Manager (Finance) falling vacant on a reserved point has been filled up by a general candidate in 1987 as the SC candidate who applied against the advertisement was not found eligible.

(b) In spite of the concerted efforts, one post of Group General Manager (Marketing) (reserved for SC) could not be filled up due to non-availability of suitable candidates. It was, therefore, decided by PEC to operate the post of Group General Manager (Marketing) at the lower level of General Manager which was filled up by a S.C. candidate.

(c) All the regular posts in the cadre of General Manager (Marketing) including downgraded one are at present filled up on regular basis. The downgraded post of Group General Manager would be upgraded as and when a clear vacancy in the cadre of General Manager becomes available.

(d) No general candidate has been given promotion against any of the posts reserved for SCs/STs.

(e) As per the reservation rosters maintained by PEC, the group-wise breakup of the backlog is detailed below:

<i>Group</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
A	9	3
B	2	1
C	3	6
D	—	—
	14	10

A Special Recruitment Drive was conducted earlier by PEC in 1989 to clear the backlog as a result of which PEC could fill up only two posts in the reserved category.

Electronic Units in African Countries.

*797. SHRI PRAKASH KOYO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some African countries such as Nigeria, Kenya and Ghana have expressed a keen desire to set up electronic units based on kit imports from India;

(b) if so, whether a delegation of Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council visited these countries and submitted their report to the Government if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether they have also found good market for computer software in these countries; and

(d) if so, whether any concrete proposals are being considered in this regard; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (d). The Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council sponsored a 5 Member delegation which included industry representatives from the consumer

electronics, computer hardware, software, and the electronic component sector, to visit Nigeria, Kenya and Ghana in March 1990 in order to identify the market potential for export of electronic items from India. It is gathered that in the absence of the requisite infrastructure and component base for integrated manufacture, there is a desire in these countries to establish assembly units based on kit import of Indian made computer hardware, peripherals, power supplies and software.

The market opportunities are being pursued by individual firms and it is reported that orders worth Rs. 50 lakhs for public address equipment and consumer electronic items have been booked.

[*Translation*]

Adoption of Villages by Nationalised Banks in Uttar Pradesh

*798. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria prescribed by the nationalised banks for giving loans for rural development; and

(b) the number of villages adopted so far by the nationalised banks in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Loans for any viable Schemes undertaken by any entrepreneurs for rural development are provided by the commercial banks. The margin money, the security norms and rates of interest are liberal in case of agricultural lending. It has been provided that:

- (i) No margin may be asked on agricultural loans upto Rs. 10,000/- and loans to small scale

industries upto Rs 25,000/-.

- (ii) No security or guarantee is to be insisted upon in respect of agricultural loans upto Rs 10,000/- and in case of loans to small scale industries upto Rs 25,000/ ,
- (iii) Concessional rates of interest are applicable for short term agricultural loans to farmers for amounts upto Rs 25,000/
- (iv) All Priority Sector loan applications upto a credit limit of Rs 25,000/ should be disposed of within a fortnight and these over Rs 25 000/ within 8 to 9 weeks
- (v) Application forms for agricultural loans are to be made available in regional languages to facilitate submission of the applications

(b) All the villages in Uttar Pradesh have been allocated to 6348 branches of banks under the Service Area Approach

[English]

Holding Company for STC and MMTC.

*799 SHRI VENKATA KRISHNA REDDY KASU Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the details of the proposed holding company for the STC and MMTC particularly with reference to the cost effectiveness in the operations and improved export performance.

(b) whether Government have conducted any review about the post performance of these two corporations which might have prompted to set up a holding company, and

(c) if so, the details of its findings?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU) (a) to (c) STC and MMTC are two major canalising agencies for import of earmarked products which form essential inputs for country's economy. With the liberalised economic policies leading to a balance of payment situation there is a dire need to increase exports. In actual operation, however, certain amount of over-lapping has taken place between STC and MMTC as both the Corporations are leading trading houses using their strength as a buyer of bulk raw materials to promote country trade exports in all items. Due to lack of coordination, direction and limited size of operations, these trading organisations have not been able to obtain the best of terms while importing goods. The committee set up in 1968-69 to review the State Trading Corporation under the Chairmanship of Dr P C Alexander, recommended the setting-up of a HOLDING COMPANY with subsidiaries for engineering consumer and general products, agricultural products, chemicals and fertilizers, MMTC and HHEC. Arjun Sen Gupta Report (1985) which reviewed the policy for public enterprises recommended Holding Company structure. The view of S Ramanathan Committee Report regarding Arjun Sen Gupta Committee Report also supported the HOLDING COMPANY structure. Subsequently, an independent study by Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad, was conducted in 1987. In its report, ASCI supported the need of a Holding Company on the major considerations of over-lapping and conflicts between the PSUs, especially in non-canalised export products, importance of counter-trade as a strategy for additionality in exports, etc.

With a view to achieving better coordination and use the combined strength of MMTC and STC, to promote exports by avoiding competition, over-lapping, or un-

der-cutting, the Government has set up a HOLDING COMPANY of which these two Corporations will be subsidiaries.

Illegal Infiltration into Tripura

8217. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of Bangladeshis have illegally infiltrated into Tripura during the last two years and a large section of them have managed to get their names included in the voters' list during the last Assembly election of the State:

(b) if so, the number of Bangladeshis deleted from the voters list of the State:

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps are being taken or to be taken to revise the existing voters list?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (d). The Election Commission received some complaints during 1989 alleging, inter-alia, inclusion of names of Bangladesh nationals in the electoral rolls of Tripura. All the complaints except one from Shri Nripen Chakravarty were of general nature and on enquiry the allegations contained therein could not be substantiated. A team of officers from the Election Commission visited the State to enquire into the complaints of irregularities in the preparation of rolls and alleged inclusive therein of Bangladesh nationals. In most of the cases, however, the objectors did not turn up before the team to substantiate the allegations.

The allegation of inclusion of 83 names of foreigners contained in the letter from Shri Nripen Chakravarty was, however found true, Since the general election to the House of People had commenced by the time the enquiry was completed, the names could not

be deleted under law. The rolls are now being rectify In addition, one case of inclusion of a foreigner in the rolls also came to the notice of the Election Commission and the name was deleted from the rolls.

Expenditure on Subsidies

8218. SHRI PARASRAM BHARADWAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India, in view of the study, warned the Government that the rising expenditure on subsidies is playing havoc with the Centers fiscal management and all efforts will have to be taken on a priority basis to eliminate the subsidies explicit or concealed which are no longer justified;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Reserve Bank of India is sore at the new Government's decision to waive all loans for the poorer sections upto Rs. 10,000; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Government of India, in mutual consultation, decide on the issues resulting to monetary and fiscal policies. The question of issue of any warning by RBI on such matters does not arise.

Newprint Import

8219. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARSIMHARAJA WADIYAR:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

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

(a) the import of newsprint during 1988-89 and 1989-90, the import bill thereof and the countries from which imported;

(b) the total requirement of newsprint during 1989, how much of it was indigenously available and how much was imported and how far the requirements remained unfulfilled; and

(c) the comparative figures for the first quarter of 1990, indicating the imports likely to be made from different countries during the rest of the current year. country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The requisite information is

given below in the statement.

(b) The total estimated requirement of newsprint for 1989-90 was of the order of 5.60 lacs MT. Against this 2.75 lacs MT was estimated indigenous production. The balance of 2.85 lac MT was to be met by imports. The Newsprint Allocation Policy provides for meeting the actual requirements of newspapers in full.

(c) Expected arrivals of imported newsprint during first quarter April-June, 1990 are likely to be about 55,000 MTs as against 35,660 MTs during corresponding period last year. The balance requirements of imported newsprint, as assessed, is proposed to be imported during the rest of the year from different countries.

STATEMENT

Import of Newsprint by STC during the last two years

Year	Quantity (in MTs)	Value (Rs. in Crores)	Countries from which Imported
1	2	3	4
1988-89	2,24,233	233.45	USSR, Romania, GDR, Bangladesh, Canada, Finland, Italy, New Zealand, Sweden, and Yugoslavia.
1989-90	2,22,716	247.46 (provisional)	GDR, Romania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, USSR, Finland, Sweden, Bangladesh, Yugoslavia, South Korea, USA, Canada, New Zealand

Import of Fire Protection Equipment.

8220. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules pertaining to imports of fire protection doors and other related equipment have been liberalised;

(c) whether these imports have substantially risen during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) There is no change in the Import Policy for import of fire protection doors and other related equipment.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Transmission of Marathi Programmes from Ahmedabad

8221. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from Marathi speaking population of Ahmedabad and Baroda for transmission of Marathi programmes from Ahmedabad; and

(b) whether Government propose to telecast Bombay T.V. Marath programmes from Ahmedabad?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) A suggestion to this effect

has been received from the Hon'ble Member himself.

(b) No, Sir. The Regional TV Service in each State is aimed to be introduced in the language most widely spoken in the State concerned and emanating from the Door-darshan Kendra located within the State.

[Translation]

Setting up of Akashvani and Door-darshan Kendra in Gaya, Bihar

8222. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Akashvani Kendra and Doordarshan Kendra in Gaya, Bihar;

(b) whether Government have received any representations in this regard;

(c) whether Government had assured that at the time of formulating next Plan, priority would be given to the establishment of Gaya Akashvani Kendra and Doordarshan Kendra; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The approved Seventh Plan of All India Radio does not include any proposal to set up a Radio Station at Gaya, Bihar.

As regards T.V. service, a low power TV transmitter is already functioning at Gaya. There is no approved scheme, at present, to set up programme production facility at Gaya.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Some measures have been proposed for expansion of Radio/T.V. service at Gaya (Bihar) under the Eighth Plan, but their implementation depends upon the overall size of the Plan allocation of the two media to be made by the Planning commission.

[English]

Number of Employees in Chittor T. V. Relay Station

8223. SHRI M. G. REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in the Chittor T. V Relay stations:

(b) whether the quality of Doordarshan programmes from this relay station has gone down;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the quality of the programmes in this relay station?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The total number of employees working in the Chittor TV relay

Station, at present, is six.

(b) to (d). The quality of relayed programmes from this Relay Station suffered during February-March, 1990 due to fault in the sub-assembly of the TVRO system. The fault has been attended to and the service is reported to be satisfactory with effect from April, 1990.

News Bulletins Broadcast in Different Indian Languages from Delhi

8224. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the wave lengths, metre bands and timings of the news bulletins broadcast in different Indian languages from Delhi; and

(b) the wave lengths and metre bands of the external services broadcast in Indian languages from Delhi and directed towards South East Asia and Africa?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The details of the timings of news bulletins originated from Delhi along with the present frequencies and wave lengths are given below in Statement I.

(b) The information is given below in Statement II.

STATEMENT - I

Present frequencies, wave lengths and timings of news bulletins originated from Delhi in Home News Service of AIR

News Service	Period of broadcast (IST)	Frequency (kHz)	Wavelength (Metres)
1.	2	3	4
Hindi	0700-0705	4860; 6045; 15120	61.73; 49.63; 19.84
		9610; 9630;	31.22; 31.15
		11830; 11870;	25.36; 25.27;
Hindi	0800-0810	594; 9550; 9535;	505.0; 31.41; 76.82;
		11830; 11870;	31.46; 31.22;
		17875; 7210;	25.27; 19.76;
English	0810-0820	594; 15120;	49.63; 19.84; 61.73;

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast (IST)</i>	<i>Frequency (kHz)</i>	<i>Wavelength (Metres)</i>
	2	3	4
		9550;	31.15;
		11830;	25.27;
		3905;	76.82;
Hindi/English	0900-0910		49.63;
			19.76;
Hindi (News Letter from States)	0910-0915	4860;	61.73;
		3905;	
			31.22
		9610;	
		11830;	25.17
		9550;	
		15120;	
			19.84
		15185;	
			19.76;
		7210;	49.63
Hindi*	0925-0930 (Sundays)	17875;	25.27;
			16.78;

News Service	Period of broadcast (IST)	Frequency (kHz)	Wavelength (Metres)	
	1	2	3	4
English/Hindi	1300-1310	15250; 9565;	19.67;	31.36
		17850; 11850;	16.81;	19.83;
		15105; 17795;	19.86;	16.94;

*Lok Ruchi Samachar.

English	1400-1410	17705;	16.94;	
Hindi	1410-1420	7110;	25.32;	19.67;
		11850;	25.56;	19.86;
		11735;		
English (Slow Speed)	1420-1440	17795;	16.86;	16.817
		9565;	31.36;	
		17850;		

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast (IST)</i>	<i>Frequency (KHz)</i>	<i>Wavelength (Metres)</i>
1	2	3	4
Hindi (Slow Speed)	1440-1500		
English/Hindi	1500-1510		
Hindi/English	1700-1710	1134; 6050; 7110; 264.5; 49.59; 42.19;	
		15420; 9675; 11620; 19.45; 31.01; 25.82;	
		17705; 15250; 11970; 16.94; 19.67; 25.06;	
English	1800-1805	6045; 76.43; 49.63; 16.81;	
		11620; 15250; 17850; 25.82; 19.67; 19.44;	
		9615; 15420; 16.84; 31.20;	
Hindi	1805-1810	9660; 19.64; 31.06;	
Hindi	1900-1905	3295; 9660; 91.04; 76.43; 31.06;	

News Service	Period of broadcast (IST)	Frequency (kHz)	Wavelength (Metres)
1	2	3	4
Hindi (Sports)	1905-1910	6045; 7160; 3295; 3925; 4860; 6170;	49.63; 41.90; 48.62; 76.43; 61.73
English	2000-2005	3295; 6045; 9950; 7160; 4860; 3925;	76.43; 61.73; 76.43; 41.90; 29.04;
English (Sports)	2005-2010	9770; 10330; 9770; 6045; 3925;	30.71; 30.71; 49.63; 76.43;
Hindi	2045-2100	10330; 3295; 3295; 6045; 7412; 9950;	91.04; 29.04; 91.04; 76.43; 49.06;
		1134; 4860; 7160; 10330; 6140;	49.63; 30.15; 40.47; 48.86;

News Service	Period of broadcast (IST)	Frequency (kHz)			Wavelength (Metres)
	2	3	4		
English	2100-2115	9770; 1134; 4860; 7412; 6140; 3925	3295; 3925; 6045; 7160; 9950; 10330; 7140; 9770; 10330; 4860;	30.71; 264.5; 61.73; 40.47; 48.86; 76.43; 40.47; 48.86; 29.04; 42.02;	76.43; 91.04; 49.63; 30.15; 30.71; 29.04; 30.15; 30.71; 49.63;
English/Hindi	2300-2310	7412; 6140; 7140;	60445; 9770; 9610;	42.02; 30.71; 31.22;	61.73; 49.63; 49.63;
Hindi/English	0600-0610	3925; 15120;	4860; 9630;	76.43; 19.76;	31.22; 61.73; 31.15; 49.63;

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast (IST)</i>	<i>Frequency (kHz)</i>	<i>Wavelength (Metres)</i>
	2	3	4
Assamese	7265; 0705-0715 1340-1350	41.29; 15185; 15185; 15105;	19.76; 25.27; 16.81; 19.86;
Oriya	11735; 6045; 1905-1915 0715-0725 17850; 11850;	25.56; 9660; 10330; 11870; 15185; 11735;	31.22; 31.60; 29.04; 19.76; 25.27; 25.56;
Bengali	6045; 1915-1925 0725-0735 9630;	49.63; 9575; 9660; 11870; 15185;	31.06; 31.33; 25.27; 19.76;

News Service	Period of broadcast (IST)	Frequency (kHz)			Wavelength (Metres)
		1	2	3	
					4
	1330-1340	11850;	17850;	15105;	25.32;
		11735;			25.56;
	1935-1945	6045;	9660;	9575;	49.63;
Nepali	1925-1935	9575;	6045;	9660;	31.33;
	0705-0715	15120;	11830;	9645;	31.06;
Telugu		9610;			49.63;
	1230-1240	17705;	15125;	11850;	25.36;
		15250;			31.20;
	1905-1915	7160;	9950;	6170;	16.94;
	0715-0725	15120;	9610;	11830;	1983;
Tamil					25.32;
					19.67;
					48.62;
					30.15;
					19.84;
					31.22;
					25.36;

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast (IST)</i>	<i>Frequency (kHz)</i>	<i>Wavelength (Metres)</i>
1	2	3	4
	1240-1250	17705; 15250; 11850;	16.94; 19.67; 25.56;
	15125;	15125;	19.83;
	1915-1925	7160; 9950; 10330;	48.62; 30.15; 29.04;
Malayalam	0725-0735	15120; 9610; 11830;	19.84; 31.22; 25.56;
	1250-1300	17705; 11850; 15250;	16.94; 25.56; 19.83;
	15125;	15125;	19.8;
	1925-1935	7160; 9950; 10330.	41.90; 30.15; 29.04;
Kanada	0735-0745	15120; 9610; 11830;	19.84; 31.22; 25.36;
	1310-1320	15125; 17705; 11850;	19.83; 16.94; 25.56;
	9565;	9565; 15250;	31.34;

News Service	Period of broadcast (IST)	Frequency (kHz)	Wavelength (Metres)
1	2	3	4
	1935-1945	7160; 9950; 10330;	30.15; 41.90;
Marathi	0830-0840	9610; 11870; 11830;	20.27; 25.56;
		15120;	42.19;
	1330-1340	9565; 17705; 15125;	16.94; 19.67;
		11850;	42.19;
	2005-2015	7160; 4860; 9950;	61.73; 30.15;
Gujarati	0745-0755	11830; 15120;	19.84; 31.01;
	1320-1330	11830; 9565; 17705;	16.94; 31.36;
		15250;	19.67;
	1950-2000	3295; 3925;	91.04; 76.43;

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast (IST)</i>	<i>Frequency (kHz)</i>	<i>Wavelength (Metres)</i>
1	2	3	4
Sindhi	7160; 0840-0850	9950; 4860; 11870;	30.15; 61.73; 25.27;
	9610; 3905;	15120; 76.82;	19.84; 25.27;
Urdu	3925; 1815-1825 0850-0900	6045; 9660; 17875; 11870;	49.63; 31.06; 25.76;
	9550; 15120; 3905;	9610; 7210; 76.82;	31.22; 61.73;
	15250;	9565;	42.19;
	1350-1400	7110;	31.36;

<i>News Service</i>	<i>Period of broadcast (IST)</i>	<i>Frequency (kHz)</i>	<i>Wavelength (Metres)</i>
1	2	3	4
		17705; 9675;	16.84; 31.01;
		15125; 17795;	19.83; 16.86;
	2116-2130	3925; 9950;	76.43; 30.15; 48.46;
		6045; 6140;	40.47; 48.46;
<i>Kashmiri</i>	0745-0755	4860;	61.73; 42.19;
	1825-1840	3925; 4860;	76.43; 49.63; 31.06;
<i>Dogri</i>	0830-0840	7210;	41.73; 49.63; 76.82;
	1915-1930	3295; 6170;	91.05; 48.62; 61.73;
		4860;	76.43;
<i>Punjabi</i>	1340-1350	7110;	42.19;

News Service	Period of broadcast (IST)	Frequency (kHz)	Wavelength (Metres)
	2	3	4
	1930-1940	3365;	89.15.
Sanskrit	1810-1815	3925; 6045; 9660;	49.63; 31.60; 31.60;
		15275; 17850; 11620;	16.80; 25.82;
		15250; 15420; 9615;	19.45; 31.20;
	0655-0700	7210; 9610; 4860;	31.22; 61.73;
		9630; 15120;	19.84.
Arunachali	1645-1655	11620; 11970; 15420,	25.27. 25.82;

(Plus 5 minutes Commentary from 1655-1700)

STATEMENT—II

The wavelength and Metre bands of the external services broadcast in Indian languages from Delhi and directed towards South East Asia and Africa

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Indian Languages	Wavelength Metre	
	1	2
1) Hindi Service	-0430-0530	2645.5 (1134 khz), 25.25 (11880) 41.29 (7265), 30.94 (9705 khz) 19.78 (15165)
2) Tamil Service	-0530-0615	264.5 (1134), 25.25 (11880) 30.94 (9705), 19.78 (15165) 60.12 (4990 khz) 41 29 (7265)
3) Telugu Service	-0415-0445	31 46 (9535) 25 55 (11745), 19.85 (15110)
4) Hindi Service	(i) 0845-0945 (ii) 2145-2230	AFRICA E. Africa 19.78 (15165), 16.85 (17805) E. & N. E. 25.36 (11830), 19.63 Africa (15280)

Indian Languages	Wavelength Metre	
1	2	
5) Gujarati Service	(i) 0945-1000	E. Africa 19.78 (15165), 16.85 (17805)
	(ii) 2230-2315	E. Africa 25.36 (11830), 19.63 (15280)
Besides these services, there is also a General Overseas Service (GOS), in English, beamed to (i) South East Asia and (ii) East West and North West Africa. The requisite details are given hereunder:-		
6) English Service-	(i) 0455-0645	South 31.46 (9535), 25.55 (11745). East 19.85 (15110)
	(ii) 1900-2030	Asia 31.04 (9565), 25.51 (11760)
	(iii) 2330-0130	E. Africa 25.14 (11935), 19.53 (15360)
	(iv) 0015-0115	W. & N. W. 30.15 (9950), 25.30 Africa (11860)

Frequencies are not fixed and are subject to change, from schedule to schedule, 4 times in a year. The frequencies given above have come into force with effect from 6th May, 1990.

Merger of MITCO with MMTC.

8225. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mica Trading Corporation of India is proposed to be merged with the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India;

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

(c) whether the merger will result in economy in expenditure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) to (d). The decision to merge MITCO with MMTC has been taken to provide managerial, marketing and financial support and to achieve operational and administrative efficiency.

Criteria for Telecasting Films by Doordarshan

8226. S. A. VIJAYARAGHVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for telecasting films by Doordarshan;

(b) whether Government would take decisions to telecast special award winning films apart from state and national award films; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The Broad criteria for selection of feature films for telecast on Doordarshan are as under:

- (i) National/International/State Award won
- (ii) Thematic Value
- (iii) Cinematic Value
- (iv) Entertainment Value
- (v) Suitability for family viewing
- (vi) Year of Production.

Only those regional language feature films which have won any of the following national awards or panorama status are considered for telecast on the national network of Doordarshan on Sunday:

- (i) National Award for the Best or Second Best Feature Film of the year (in all languages combined)
- (ii) President's award of 'Rajat kamal' for the Best Feature Film in a regional language;
- (iii) Nagris Dutt Award for National integration;
- (iv) Indira Gandhi Award for the Best First Film of a Director; and
- (v) Entry in the Indian Panorama and mainstream Sections of any International film Festival of India/Filimotsav.

(b) and (c). All Award winning and non-award winning feature films are considered and, if found suitable, telecast by Door-

darshan, except in the regional languages films chunk on the national network on Sunday for which specific illegibility criteria as indicated in the reply to part [a] above have been laid down.

Enhancement of Economic Cooperation with Portugal

8227. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to enhance economic cooperation with Portugal;

(b) if so, the joint venture projects proposed to be set up with Portugal as a part of increasing economic cooperation; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c). Government is keen to increase economic and commercial cooperation with Portugal inter alia through setting up joint ventures. However, no joint venture has been approved during the last three years.

Compensatory Grant to Kerala

8228. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any request from Kerala for compensatory grant to maintain status-quo in transport fares in spite of rise in price of petroleum products; and

(b) if so, the decision of Union Govern-

ment in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The Kerala State Government have intimated us that no formal request has been made in this regard but that in the Transport Ministers' Conference held recently in New Delhi, the Transport Minister of Kerala had mentioned that the Union Government may have to consider compensating the State Road Transport Undertakings for the burden which they may have to shoulder due to increase in fuel prices.

(b) As State Road Transport Undertakings are required to function on commercial lines and generate surpluses after meeting their costs of operation, the question of giving any compensatory grant does not arise.

Energy Consumption in Steel Plants

8229. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the energy required for production of one ton of steel in our country with plant-wise break up;

(b) the optimum energy requirement compared to the countries like USA, USSR, UK, Japan, Germany and France giving the energy consumption in these countries separately; and

(c) the steps taken to attain the standard of those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Plant-wise energy consumption for SAIL Integrated Steel Plants for production of 1 ton of crude steel are as follows:

Units: G. Cal/tonne of crude steel

<i>Year</i>	<i>DSP</i>	<i>DSP</i>	<i>RSP</i>	<i>BSL</i>	<i>IISCO</i>	<i>SAIL</i>
1987-88	10.15	11.55	10.99	9.93	16.13	10.82
1988-89	9.27	11.40	10.63	9.40	16.74	10.15
1989-90	8.85	11.66	10.23	9.25	16.42	9.77

(b) Specific energy consumption in SAIL Integrated Steel Plants excluding IISCO is about 9-12 G cal per tonne of crude steel against energy consumption level of 5-6 G. Calicuts in technologically advanced countries. IISCO being an obsolete plant the specific energy consumption is much higher.

The energy consumption per ton of crude steel for various countries is as follows:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Specific Energy Consumption (G cal/tcs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
USA	5.1
UK	4.7
Japan	4.2
Germany	4.7
France	4.9
USSR	Not available

The energy consumption values in different steel plants are however not comparable due to differences in raw material inputs, technologies adopted and product mix.

(c) Energy consumption in SAIL Steel Plants in planned to be reduced by better

house keeping, optimum operating practices, technological updating and modernisation of the steel Plants to about 8 G cal/tcs.

Setting up Steel Production Centres in Madhya Pradesh

8230. SHRI DILIP SINGH JU DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is a proposal to establish steel production centres in Madhya Pradesh during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) At present there is no proposal to set up steel production centres in the country except in certain hilly and backward regions.

(b) Does not arise.

Subsidy to Cardamom Estates by Spices Board for Irrigation

8231. SHRI PALAI K. M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidy given through Spices Board to construct small dams and

sprinklers in Cardamom estates has been stopped;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend it for the current year also because of the present drought; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) The Spices Board had the following schemes for subsidy for construction of small dams & sprinklers etc:-

- (i) Western Ghat Development Programme, Udumbanchola, Kerala.

This programme commenced in 1985-86 and was in operation upto 1989-90. However, payments to applicants who could not complete construction in 89-90 would be made in 1990-91.

- (ii) Western Ghat Development Programme Karnataka.

This programme would be continued in the current financial years also.

- (iii) Scheme for developing water sources and irrigating cardamon plantations (Drought Scheme).

This scheme was approved for implementation in 1989-90 also on year-to-year basis. No proposal to continue the scheme during 1990-91 has been received from the Spices Board.

(b) and (c). At present there is no threat of drought in cardamom plantations.

Increase in Number of Judges

8232. SHRINARSINGHRAODIKSHIT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Union Government has been drawn to the new system captioned "Justice through public pressure" appearing in Times of India dated 16 April, 1990;

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

(c) the steps being taken by Government to increase the number of judges?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Law Commission in its 120th Report had, among others, recommended that the present strength of 10.5 Judges per million population be increased to 50 Judges per million population. The report has been circulated to all the State Government/Ut Administration. so far as the recommendations relating to High Courts are concerned, it has been decided not to accept the proposal to increase judge-strength only on the basis of population.

Assistance by Tea Board under Tea Plantation Financial Scheme.

8233. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided by the Tea Board under the Tea Plantation Financial Scheme as loan and subsidy for replantation and extension of tea area to F.E.R.A. Companies, Indian Proprietary Estates and Small

Growers, separately during the last three years, year-wise:

(b) whether there is any system under operation for monitoring and checking the proper utilisation of the funds; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) The amount disbursed under Tea Plantation Finance Scheme of Tea Board which consists of loan component only during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 to FERA companies, Non-FERA companies and Small Tea Growers is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>FERA Companies</i>	<i>Non-FERA Public/Private Public/Private Companies/ Partnership Propertory Firms</i>	<i>Small Tea Growers Growers (upto 10.12 ha. under Tea</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1986-87	Nil	64.35	Nil
1987-88	Nil	66.80	Nil
1988-89	Nil ,	63.78	Nil

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Physical verification of development work undertaken is done by actual inspection of sites by the officials attached to 10 field offices of the Tea Board located in tea growing zones and by Head Office. Second instalment of loan under the scheme is disburse only after completion of planting in the sanctioned area duly verified by the Board' officials as well as by recognised inspecting officials of the Industry on production of the Utilisation Certificate of previous instalments of the loan.

Sale of Raw Coffee and Coffee Powder

8234. SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of raw coffee and coffee powder by the Coffee Board's depots in domestic market has come down;

(b) if so, the details thereof in terms of percentage;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the export of coffee has also shown downward trend;

(e) if so, the reason for downward trend in the international market; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take to increase the sale of raw coffee and coffee powder in the domestic market and to increase coffee export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c). As compared to 1988-89 there has been a 16.83% decline in the sale of raw coffee and coffee powder in 1989-90 from Coffee

Board's promotional units. The main reason for the decline in sale is mounting overheads of the promotional units which makes the prices unattractive. Efforts are being made to cut down the wasteful expenditure on staff, maintenance, and contingencies, etc so as to make the coffee prices attractive to the consumers. However, overall coffee consumption in the domestic market has increased from 57,516 tonnes in the fiscal year 1988-89 to 61,132 tonnes in 1989-90.

(d) and (e). So far as exports of coffee from India is concerned, there is no decline in the exports.

(f) A scheme for increasing domestic consumption of coffee has been included in the draft VIII Plan. Apart from this, Coffee Board is already running various coffee houses/vans as a coffee promotion measure.

Some of the important export promotion measures inclusive:-

- (i) Coffee is exempt from the purview of export duty;
- (ii) A cash compensatory support of 20% is provided on the exports of instant coffee in 100 gm. tins and 18% on its exports in bulk.
- (iii) The rate of REP Licence has been increased from 4% to 10% in the new Import-Export Policy.

Development of Baikal Fort as a Tourist Centre in Kerala

8235. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala to declare Baikal Fort in Kasaragod district of Kerala for its development as a tourist centre; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Distribution Guidelines of SAIL

8236. DR. ASMIBALA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the internal guidelines of Steel Authority of India Ltd. in respect of distribution of iron and steel billets to consumers;

(b) whether those guidelines are supplied to the consumers;

(c) whether the internal guidelines contradict the Joint Plant Committee (JPC) guidelines;

(d) whether the said internal guidelines have the approval of Government; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken to bring them in accord with JPC guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The internal distribution guidelines and procedures drawn by SAIL are meant for the guidance of its officials for the implementation of the guidelines of the Joint Plant Committee (JPC). As per the present JPC guidelines, billets/re-rollables available for sale are to be supplied to

eligible units on the basis of their entitlements. The present internal guidelines of SAIL follow the same principle.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. Approval of the Government is not necessary.

(e) does not arise

Sale of Billets and Semis by Steel Plants

8237. SHRIMATI MALINI BHAT-TACHARYA
SHRI MANIK SANYAL

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of scraps, billets and semis sold in auction, tenders and package deals for free trade/compensation deals by stockyards of Steel Authority of India Ltd., plant-wise for the period 1986 to December, 1989;

(b) the quantities generated of shearings, curtings of all types, rejected inlots, butts, etc. by SAIL, plant-wise for the above period;

(c) the quantities of above material given to steel re-rollers, State-wise by SAIL,

plant-size for the above period; and

(d) the number of cases of violation by SAIL of joint Plant Committee guidelines, category-wise and plant-wise in their deals?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (d). The precise information desired is not available. Moreover, compilation of such elaborate data involves considerable labour and time and may not be commensurate with the ultimate results sought to be achieved.

Talks on Trade and Economies with Foreign Countries

8238. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which trade and economies talks have been held during the last six months;

(b) the outcome of the talks held particularly with the United States;

(c) whether talks with some countries have failed; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the countries with which Trade and Economies talks have been held</i>	<i>The outcome of the talks</i>
1	2
Tunisia	At the conclusion of Trade Talks agreed minutes were signed.
People Democratic Republic of Yemen	
Bhutan	Agreement on trade and Commerce between India and Bhutan was reviewed and the text of the documents was signed.
Nepal	Bilateral relations between India and Nepal including matters relating to bilateral trade and transit facilities were reviewed.
U.S.A.	Under the auspices of Indo-US Economic and Commercial sub Commission, a meeting was held between the officials of Government of USA and Government of India at Washington on 2nd-3rd April, 1990. During the meeting views were exchanged on bilateral trade and investment, counter-voiling and anti-dumping duties, insurance, Textiles, intellectual property, health and sanitation regulations of US FDA, motion pictures, export subsidies and areas before the Uruguay Round on multilateral trade negotiations. The meeting facilitated better appreciation of each others positions.

<i>Name of the countries with which Trade and Economics talks have been held</i>	<i>The outcome of the talks</i>
1	2

Philippines

During 9-10 April, 1990, the second meeting of the Joint Working Group of Indo-Philippines (JTC) was held in New Delhi. The two sides held discussions for boosting, diversifying and balancing trade and enhancing bilateral economic cooperation by way of setting up of joint ventures and transfer of technologies. Areas of export interest to either side were identified and areas where joint ventures could be set up and transfer of technology could take place were listed in the Agreed Minutes signed between the two sides.

Vietnam

An agreement, in principle, has been reached on signing a Trade Protocol between India and Vietnam.

Thailand

Fourth meeting of Indo-Thai J.T.C. was held in Bangkok during 22-23 February, 1990. Both sides reviewed bilateral trade and held discussions for diversifying bilateral trade and measures for trade promotions and identified areas of export interest to each country.

USSR

Poland

<i>Name of the countries with which Trade and Economies talks have been held</i>	<i>The outcome of the talks</i>
1	2

Czechoslovakia

Trade plans for 1990 have been concluded.

GDR

Romania

Belgo-Luxembourg

The agreement on economic, Industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between the Government of Republic of India and the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union was signed.

Finland

Review of economic situation, development of bilateral trade- economic, industrial and technical co-operation etc. Agreed minutes were signed.

Austria

Review of Indian and Austrian Economic situation, bilateral trade industrial and economic co-operation etc. Agreed minutes were signed

Senegal

Review of economic situation, development of bilateral trade and possibilities of counter trade to increase export from India to Senegal

<i>Name of the countries with which Trade and Economies talks have been held</i>	<i>The outcome of the talks</i>
1	2
Cuba	Indo-Cuban Joint Commission meetings were held in New Delhi in April, 1990. As a part of the deliberations, the economic situation, further development of bilateral trade and areas of industrial and technical co-operation were reviewed. Agreed minutes were signed.

**Increase in Transmission Capacity of
Punaloor T. V. Centre**

8239. SHRI SURESH KODIKUNNIL:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to
increase the transmission capacity of Puna-
loor T. V. Centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith
time schedule therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.
UPENDRA): (a) and (b) No TV transmitter
is functioning as such in Punaloor town in
Kerala. This place lies within the coverage
area of the high power (10KW) TV transmit-
ter functioning at Trivandrum. However,
because of intervening terrain conditions,
the place is reportedly not receiving satisfac-
tory service. Whereas there is no approved
scheme at present to augment the power of
the Trivandrum transmitter, it is the endeav-
our of the Government to further improve Tv
Service in the area as expeditiously as pos-
sible, dependent upon the availability of
adequate resources for this purpose.

**Business of NSIC with African Coun-
tries.**

8240. SHRI A. R. ANTULAY: Will the
Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps government propose to
take to boost the business of National Small
Industries Corporation with the African coun-
tries;

(b) whether Government propose to
hold an exhibition in some African countries
to boost Indian trade with the African coun-
tries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-
ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) To boost
business of NSIC, Government has encour-
aged it to organise Exposition of Technolo-
gies in African countries; participate in inter-
national trade fairs; associate itself with
meetings of Joint Committees/Joint com-
missions; sign Memoranda of Understand-
ing with its counterparts and receive degni-
taries from African countries to apprise them
of its industrial and technological capabili-
ties

(b) and (c). Trade Fair Authority of India
organises Indian participation in international
trade fairs and wholly Indian exhibitions in
important African countries. During 1990,
TFAI is scheduled to organise Indian partici-
pation in international fairs in Kenya and
Senegal and also organise an wholly Indian
exhibition in Mauritius.

**Investigation by Central Excise Authori-
ties in Delhi**

8241. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the
Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prior to April, 1985, the
Central Excise Authorities made investiga-
tions into the cases of Excise duty evasion
by certain TV companies and their dealers
in and around Delhi, through non-inclusion
after Sales Service charges in assessable
value; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the
outcome of the investigation in each case in
terms of revenue realised and action taken
against the culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHAS-
TRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given below in the
Statement.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Amount of duty involved (Rs.)</i>	<i>Present position</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s Beltek Electronics (P) Limited, New Delhi.	3	1.33 crores	These cases have been dropped on adjudication.
2.	M/s Beltek Electronics (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	1	11.83 lakhs	The case has been dropped on adjudication.
3.	M/s Monica Electronics (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	1	3.77 lakhs	The case is pending adjudication.
4.	M/s Weston Electronics (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	1	2.25 crores	The case has been dropped on adjudication.
5.	M/s Weston Electronics (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	4	38 77 lakhs	Pending adjudication.
6.	M/s Televista Electronics (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	4	1.07 crores	The cases have been dropped on adjudication.
7.	M/s Televista Electronics (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	2	37.68 lakhs	Pending adjudication.

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	No. of cases	Amount of duty involved (Rs.)	Present position
1	2	3	4	5
8.	M/s Disco Electronics (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	3	4.94 lakhs	The cases have been dropped on adjudication.
9.	M/s Eskay Electronics (Indian) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	2	9.3 lakhs	Cases dropped.
10.	M/s Electronics Consc. Ltd., New Delhi	1	51 28 lakhs	Demand of Rs. 51 28 lakhs confirmed on 10 4 90 Amount has not been realised because appeal period has not elapsed as yet

Tourism in Darjeeling (West Bengal)

8242. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Union Government to promote tourism in Darjeeling, West Bengal during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to develop tourism in the said area during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Central Department of Tourism have sanctioned the construction of a Yatri Niwas at Darjeeling. In addition, a Special Central Assistance of Rs. 5.35 crores was allocated by the Planning Commission for tourism development projects under the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Plan.

(b) During the year 1990-91, a Food Craft Institute at Darjeeling is proposed to be set up.

Demands of Bank Employees

8243. SHRI SUBEDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bank staff went on a day's strike recently paralysing the working of the banks in the country;

(b) if so, the demands of the bank staff; and

(c) the action taken to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c). A sec-

tion of bank employees belonging to a minority union in the industry reportedly struck work on 25.4.1990 in support of their demands, which inter alia, are review of the recently concluded Vth Bipartite Settlement, introduction of pension, increase in the quantum of housing loan, formation of a tripartite committee to finalise policy on computerisation. No action is called for on the demands of the union as the banks, managements have signed the settlement only recently i.e. on 10th April, 1989 with union representing the majority of the employees.

T. V. Relay Centres/Towers in Garhwal, U.P.

8244. SHRI C. M. NEGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of TV relay centres/towers set up in Garhwal districts of U.P. during last three years and to be set up in 1990-91 district-wise and the names of locations; and

(b) the steps contemplated to expand Doordarshan network in Garhwal districts including setting up of a T.V. tower at Kherakhal in Khirshu block of Pauri Garhwal, U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Whereas five very low power TV transmitters/Transposers have been set up in Garhwal division of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, one more transposers is under implementation at Mussoorie in Dehradun district of Garhwal region, as a spill over scheme of the Seventh Plan. Besides, Doordarshan's annual plan for 1990-91 also includes establishment of a number of additional TV transmitters, the locations of which depend upon inter-se priority for extension of TV service to uncov-

ered parts of the country.

(b) Whereas there is no approved scheme at present to set up a TV transmitter at Kherakhal in Pauri Garhwal district of Uttar Pradesh, it is the endeavour of the Government to provide TV service in uncovered parts of the country as expeditiously as possible, dependent upon availability of adequate resources for this purpose.

Development of Tourism in Gujarat

8245. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR:
SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:
SHRI N. J. RATHVA:
SHRI SHANTILAL PU-
RUSHOTTAM DAS
PATEL:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat had submitted any scheme to Union government to tap the tourism potentiality in the State in view of domestic and foreign tourists visiting Gujarat in view of attractions of archaeological monuments, handicrafts, arts and exquisite wildlife etc;

(b) whether Government of Gujarat has also sent any other plan to Government to tap the tourism potentiality in the State in view of domestic and foreign tourists visiting Gujarat in view of attractions of archaeological monuments, handicrafts, arts and exquisite wildlife etc;

(c) if so, the details of pending schemes/plans of Gujarat Government to attract more tourists in State for Central approval.

(d) whether Union Government propose to provide more central assistance for the development and to promote tourism to the

State Government during 1990-91; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, The Government of Gujarat had submitted number of proposals for Central Financial assistance for construction of Yatri Niwases, tourist complexes, motels, picnic spots, etc.

(d) and (e). The development and promotion of tourism in the States is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, the Central Department of Tourism extends financial assistance for strengthening of tourists infrastructure on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. Such proposals are considered on their merits, inter-se-priorities and availability of funds.

Cases pending in courts of Delhi

8246. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fresh survey to find out the pending court cases in Delhi lower courts Session and district courts and the High Court has been conducted;

(b) if so, the details of pending civil and criminal cases in each court till 31 December, 1989 court-wise.

(c) whether Government propose to review the existing system with a view to facilitate quick disposal of court cases; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposed action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRIDINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (d). As on 31.12.1989, 104205 civil and 5290 criminal cases were pending in Delhi High Court. Similar information in respect of Delhi lower, Session and district Courts is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A Committee of three Chief Justices of High courts has been constituted by the Government in January, 1989, to examine the problem of arrears in courts in depth and to suggest remedial measures.

Tourists in Delhi

8247. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign and domestic tourists who visited Delhi during the last twelve months:

(b) the number of domestic tourists from Delhi who visited tourist spots in other parts of the country during the last twelve months;

(d) the facilities provided by States/ District authorities to domestic tourists of Delhi who visit their areas; and

(e) what further measures have been taken to attract foreign and domestic tourists in Delhi and at other tourists spots in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) As per the information available from the Delhi Administration, the number of foreign and domestic tourists who visited the

city during 1989 were 7, 48,101 and 10,35,653 respectively.

(b) Statistics of outgoing tourists are not compiled.

(c) and (d). the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation has 10 information counters located at major disembarkation points. These counters provide assistance like hotel reservation facilities, hiring of cars and coaches, dissemination of tourist literature etc.

(e) concerted efforts of marketing and publicity are made to disseminate information to foreign and domestic tourists.

Incident of Burning of Forms for enrolling new Voters and Deleting Bogus Voters Delhi Cantonment

8249. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTAM DAS PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received against burning of thousands of forms for enrolling new voters and deleting the names of bogus voters from the list of electoral rolls at the Election Office, Delhi Cantonment, Delhi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (c). A complaint was received by the Chief electoral Officer Delhi alleging burning of form containing claims and objections filed in relation to the draft electoral rolls of the South Delhi Parliamentary Constituency by the Officer designated to receive such papers, in connivance with some others in January,

1990. However, on enquiry it was found that all the receipted forms were in safe custody of the designated officer and only some blank and unreceipted forms seemed to have been burnt by some increants with a view to maligning the official. All papers which had been duly received were later handed over to the Electoral Registration Officer for the Constituency for further necessary action.

Bogus RBI Circular

8250. SHRI K. S. RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the new system captioned, "Bogus RBI Circular takes exporters for a ride" appearing in the Economic Times dated 2 March, 1990;

(b) if so, the factual position thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected from Reserve Bank of India, and, to the extent available, will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Economic Problems of Rickshaw Pullers

8251. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by Government relating to the economic problems of rickshaw pullers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any court has ever given a judgement regarding ownership rights over rickshaws;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action taken by Government thereon. and

(f) the other welfare measures proposed to be taken by Government for the rickshaw pullers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a), (b) and (f). The Government is aware of the problems of people belonging to poorer sections of the society including rickshaw pullers who are among the particularly disadvantaged sections of the society. The Government, therefore, launched a new scheme viz. Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) for providing loans through the banking system with a subsidy component in September, 1986. Under the scheme the borrower is eligible for a loan upto Rs. 5,000/- at an interest rate of 10% per annum. The Central Government provides a capital subsidy at the rate of 25% of the project cost.

(c) to (e). Punjab National Bank has reported that the Supreme Court had passed an order in September, 1986 on the question whether the banks could extend the facility of loan without security to rickshaw pliers for the purchase of cycle rickshaws valued upto a maximum of Rs. 2,000/-. Punjab National Bank had filed an affidavit stating that loans were available to rickshaw pullers for the purchase of cycle rickshaws under the RBI guidelines on priority sector lending and the SEPUP. the bank will require hypothecation of rickshaws purchased with the bank loan and no collateral security of guarantee is called for.

**Appointment of Members of Jaipur
Stock Exchange**

8252. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any irregularity has been noticed by Government in appointment of the Members by Jaipur Stock Exchange in 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether a large number of members in this Stock Exchange have made no business so far; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHAS-
TRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Majority of the members of the Stock Exchange are already working on the floor of

the Exchange.

(d) does not arise.

Non-Plan Expenditure.

8253. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will
the Minister of finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-plan expenditure has been increasing in comparison to plan expenditure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of both since 1986—87 till 1989—90; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of both since 1986—87 till 1989—90; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to keep it below the plan expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHAS-
TRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details of Non-Plan Expenditure and Plan expenditure of the Control Government are as follows:

	1986-87 (Actuals)	1987-88 (Actuals)	(Rs. in crores) 1988-89 (Provisional Actuals)	1989-90 (R.E.)
Non-Plan Expenditure	36747	40955	48754	59220
Plan Expenditure	22941	24209	26152	28476

Non-Plan expenditure includes interest payable in borrowings made to finance plan expenditure, defence expenditure, subsidies on Food, Fertilizers, Exports, etc. grants to States on the basis of the recommendations

of Finance commission and also committed expenditure on maintenance of schemes completed in earlier Plan periods. All these have to be funded only from Budget while a good apart of Plan expenditure is expected

to be funded by internal and extra budgetary resources of Public enterprises also. In 1989-90 R.E. as much as 48.9% of total Central Plan outlay was to be met from the latter source.

In the circumstance non-Plan expenditure in budget will always be higher than plan expenditure from Budget. However it is always the endeavour of government to keep the growth of non-plan expenditure to the minimum necessary, so as to maximise the resources available for funding developmental schemes and plan projects.

[English]

Withdrawal of Freight Equalisation Scheme in West Bengal

8254. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have requested for withdrawal of the existing freight equalisation scheme in its totality;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by the State Government; and

(c) the reasons for non-abolition of the said scheme as yet?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) the Government of West Bengal have requested for withdrawal of the existing freight equalisation scheme for iron and steel on the ground that the policy is depriving them of the advantage of proximity to the source of raw material. Another reason advanced by them is that the policy has not been extended to other commodities.

(c) The Government has initially de-

cided to abolish the freight equalisation scheme in a phased manner. However, when this decision was made known in the Parliament many State Governments pre-
sented against withdrawal of this scheme. The Government has therefore, decided to refer this matter to the National Development Council.

Bauxite ore/Alumina Plant in Andhra Pradesh

8255. SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI VIDYA:
SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU:
SHRI RAMA KRISHNA
KONTHALA:

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

(a) the areas identified as rich in bauxite deposits; and

(b) the present status of the proposed bauxite ore/alumina complex in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI):

(a) Rich deposits of Bauxite are known in the districts of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh; Ranchi, Santhalparganas, Gumla and Lohardaga in Bihar; Jamnagar, Janagadh and Kutch in Gujarat; Udhampur in Jammu and Kashmir; Uttar Kannad and Dakshin Kannad in Karnataka, Cennanore in Kerala; Balaghat, Bilaspur, Mandla, Rewa and Sarguja in Madhya Pradesh, Kolaba, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Satara in Maharashtra; Bough-Khondmas, Bolangir, Sampalpur, Kalahandi, Kendujhar and Koraput in Orissa; Nilgiris and Salem in Tamil Nadu; Banda and Lalitpur districts in Uttar Pradesh; and also in the State of Goa.

(b) The feasibility report prepared jointly by Indian and soviet experts for setting up a 2.3 million tonnes per annum Bauxite Mining Complex in Andhra Pradesh exclusively for export to USSR was considered in December, 1987 and it was found to be not economically viable. The proposal was again received in a joint meeting of Soviet and Indian experts in April, 1989 following which the Soviet Side has now indicated that the Bauxite Mining Complex of 2.3 million tonnes per annum would not be viable.

[*Translation*]

Royalty on Minerals to Bihar

8256. Shri Ram Sharan yadav: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government pay 1.25 per cent royalty on minerals to Bihar, whereas 37 per cent royalty is paid to assam on petroleum products;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to pay the same royalty to Bihar Government on minerals; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Royalty on major minerals produced in any State is fixed at a uniform rate by the Central Government. The rates payable mineral-wise are specified in the Second Schedule under Section 9 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1987.

Likewise for Petroleum, royalty is payable on crude oil and natural gas and not on petroleum products and this is governed by the provisions of Oil fields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1984 and the Petroleum and Natural Gas rules, 1959. The present

rate is Rs. 192/- per MT on crude oil and 10% of value of natural gas obtained at the well-head. this is also applicable uniformly throughout the country. In both types of cases royalty is payable by the mining lease holder to the State Government concerned; and in no case does the Union Government pay royalty to any State Government.

(b) and (c). In view of reply to (a) above, (b) and (c) do not arise.

[*English*]

Schemes Financed by Nabard

8257. SHRI GOPI NATH JAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being implemented at present in different States which are financed by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) both in the agriculture and non-farm sectors;

(b) whether any such scheme is being financed by the NABARD in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the activities under the following schemes are being financed by it, at present, in different States including State of Orissa:

1. Minor Irrigation
2. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and State Electricity Board (SEB)
3. Land Development
4. Farm Mechanisation

5. Dry Land Farming
6. Plantation and Horticulture
7. Dairy Development & animal Husbandry
8. Fisheries (Inland and Marine)
9. Storage Godowns Market Yards
10. Forestry and Wasteland Development
11. Bio-Gas/Gobar Gas
12. Omtegrated Rural Development Project
13. Non-Farm Sector Activities
14. SC/ST Action Plan

Cadre Review of IES Officers

8258. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Service Rules for IEX provide for review of cadre structure periodically;

(b) the number of times the reviews have been made so far after the initial constitution and the lates year when the cadre review was made:

(c) whether Government was approached for giving time scales pending cadre review; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). the IES rules 1961 as amended from time to time do not provide for review of cadre structure periodically.

(c) and (d). The IES associations have

approached the Government for providing time-bound promotion to officers in the Service. However, no final view has so far been taken in this regard.

Indo-Portuguese Agreement for Return of Goa Gold

8259. SHRI L. K. ADVANI:
SHRI SHANKER SINGH VAGHELA:
SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft agreement, 1990 has been finalised between the Portuguese and the Indian authorities regarding the return of Goa gold which was taken away by the Portuguese authorities from Goa to Lisbon when Goa was liberated;

(b) the present value of the gold and the procedure and time table for its return to its owners/their successors;

(c) whether it has been ensured that the 1990 draft will finally be honoured and implemented; and

(d) the estimated number of beneficiaries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). The Portuguese Government have indicated there readiness to return the gold ornaments removed from Goa to Lisbon. A team of State Bank of India officials would be visiting Lisbon to finalise an agreement on this subject.

The book value of the gold ornaments pledged with the erstwhile Banco National Ultramarino when it was operating in Goa, was estimated at Rs. 16.33 lakhs in 6531

loan accounts at the time of their transfer to Portugal. In the absence of approved valuation it is not possible to indicate the exact value at present.

Empanelment of Newspapers and Periodicals by DAVP

8260. SHAIENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of newspapers and periodicals, which have applied for empanelment by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) during January-March, 1990.

(b) the average time taken by the DAVP for empanelment:

(c) the number of newspapers and periodicals whose cases have since been decided; and

(d) the reasons for non-empanelment of those newspapers and periodicals whose requests are pending?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) 233 applications were received by DAVP during the month of January-March, 1990 for empanelment.

(b) Approximately four to six weeks.

(c) 88 cases have already been decided.

(d) Additional information have been called for in respect of 103 cases. Processing of the remaining 42 cases which are found complete in all respects, is held up due to the pre-occupation of the computer, which is being used for renewal of rate contract for the year 1990-91, of 3000 publications.

Setting up of State Level Courts to Deal with Economic Offences

8261. SHRI B. N. REDDY:
SHRI SHED SHARAN
VERMA:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD
YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the machinery available with Union Government is not adequate enough to deal with economic offences;

(b) if so, the details of inadequacies found therein;

(c) whether Government propose to set up State-level courts for adjudication of cases of economic offences;

(d) whether the matter has also been taken up with the State Governments;

(e) the response of the State Governments thereto; and the details of States who have opposed the proposal; and

(f) the final decision taken by Union Government in this regard, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). It cannot be said that the machinery available with the Union Government is not adequate to deal with economic offences.

(c) to (f). Government had proposed to some of the State Governments setting up of special courts for trial of economic offences. The response of these State Governments so far has generally been positive. Such special courts are already functioning in some States. Government is taking up the ques-

tion of setting up of more special courts with the State Governments

**Incentives to Small Scale Newspapers/
Weeklies in Nagaland**

8262 SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the details of incentives given to Small Scale Newspapers/weekly by Union Government

(b) whether the same benefits/incentives are being given to local weeklies in Nagaland also and

(c) if so, the benefits/incentives given to each paper yearwise for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA) (a) The details of concessions/facilities are given below in the statement

(b) and (c) Flow of benefits depends on the fact whether newspapers have been applied for newsprint and/or have been applied for advertisements etc. No newspaper/weekly seems to have applied for Newsprint. Three English Weeklies registered from Nagaland are empanelled with DAVP and the covered by conditions/incentives given to small scale news papers in general.

Concessions/Facilities available to small and medium Newspapers

(A) *Facilities extended by Registrar of Newspapers for India*

- 1 The classification norms of the Small, Medium and Big newspapers have been revised with effect from 1.4.1989. A newspa-

per/periodical with a circulation of upto 25,000 copies per publishing day is categorised as Small. The limit hitherto was 15,000 copies per publishing day. The publications with a circulation of more than 25,000 copies and upto 75,000 copies per publishing day are now classified as Medium. Earlier the limits were more than 15,000 copies and upto 50,000 copies per publishing day. Similarly, the norm for a big newspaper is now a circulation more than 75,000 copies as against more than 50,000 copies per publishing day earlier.

- 2 Normally a newspaper must be registered with the RNI before it is allotted newsprint. A provision has been made from 1989-90 to release newsprint to newspapers even prior to their registration provided they get themselves registered with the RNI within three months of the date of the release of authorisation.
- 3 Regular newspapers with an annual entitlement of 200 MT of newsprint are given the option to take imported newsprint to 100 per cent extent.
- 4 Small newspapers are fully exempted from the customs duty on imported standard newsprint, which is chargeable at the rate of Rs. 450/- PMT.
- 5 Newspapers in medium category are required to pay customs duty at the rate of 275/- as against chargeable rate of Rs. 450/- PMT on imported standard newsprint.

6. Newspapers with an annual entitlement of 50 MT or below are given the option to take the entire quantity in one instalment or more as against quarterly authorisations issued generally. The newspapers with an annual entitlement of more than 50 MT and upto 200 MT are released newsprint on half-yearly basis.
7. Fresh applicants are given initial quota for the first six months from indigenous mills. However, quantities upto 5 MT are given in imported newsprint
8. Normally, 25 percent of imported newsprint is given from STC's buffer stock. Newspapers with an annual entitlement of 50 MT or below are given the option to take the entire quantity or part of quantity from buffer stock.
9. Normally the performance certificate of a newspaper is required to be signed by a Chartered Accountant. However, newspapers with a circulation of 2,000 copies or below are exempted from this requirement.
10. Small and medium newspapers are eligible for price concession at the rate of Rs. 700/- PMT and Rs. 350/- PMT respectively for the newsprint lifted by them after June, 1989 from the indigenous mills against their entitlement for 1989-90

(B) Facilities extended by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity

Under the existing advertising policy of

the Government of India, the following facilities have been extended to language newspapers in general and 'Small and Medium' newspapers in particular:

- (i) The general eligibility requirement of paid circulation is 1000 copies per issue. Relaxation is, however, permissible in the case of the following:—
 - (a) Specialised/Scientific/Technical journals with a paid circulation of 500 copies per issue;
 - (b) Sanskrit newspapers/journals and newspapers journals published in backward, border or remote areas or in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readers with a minimum paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.
- (ii) In the matter of print area also relaxation is permissible to newspapers/journals published in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readership.
- (iii) Newspapers/journals with paid circulation upto 2000 copies are exempted from the requirement of submitting certificate of circulation from Chartered Accountant etc.
- (iv) There is parity of rates in the matter of fixing advertisement rates i.e. no discrimination is made between the English newspapers and language newspapers. However, language papers periodicals upto a circulation of 10,000 copies enjoy a high basis rate than their counterparts in English. A large number of small papers/periodicals borne on DAVP Media List fall in this category.

(C) Facilities extended by Press Information Bureau

Newspapers: The Press Information Bureau (PIB), in pursuance of its policy of providing more and more services to the small and medium newspapers, gives a number of special facilities to them. Besides making available its general services such as news releases and features, it has been supplying other types of news services such as science digests, agriculture news letters (Krishi Patrika), Ebonoid blocks, charbas (for Urdu Papers only) and illustrated photo features.

News Services: A number of services tailored to the needs of small papers have been introduced. In-depth stories written in simple and capsule form covering developments in various spheres such as science, economic growth, agriculture, health and family welfare are prepared and supplied to them in all major languages of the country. A weekly news digest Gramin Patra Seva primarily meant for small papers was introduced in Hindi in 1977.

Photo Services: The Bureau also supplies illustrated photo features ebonoid blocks to small papers. The charba services, which consist of Zinc block for use in Urdu Litho Print, have become quite popular.

Special Services Cell: The Bureau has set up a special service Cell at the headquarters with representatives in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Cell is entrusted with the task of preparing field based development stories and making them available to the language newspapers. The emphasis is on providing locally relevant photographs, cartographs and ebonoid blocks.

PRESS PARTIES:

Organising press parties to various Central Government projects is another

important activity of the Bureau which enables representatives of the press to have first hand knowledge of the developmental activity going on in different parts of the country. Representatives of different papers are taken at frequent intervals to selected projects for this type of special study. Language and small and medium papers get representation in these conducted tours.

ACCREDITATION:

Accreditation rules have been liberalised to extend greater facilities to small and medium papers. As per rules, only newspapers with a circulation of over 5,000 copies are eligible for accreditation. In order, however, to assist the smaller papers, this condition has been relaxed and now two or more small newspapers can jointly seek accreditation for a common correspondent. The rules also provide that special consideration may be shown to newspapers devoted to science and technology and to those published from hilly or backward areas, or from regions under-developed in terms of information and communication. The Bureau's mailing list now contains a large number of small and medium newspapers as well as correspondents accredited on their behalf.

Cash Compensatory Support on Export of Drugs

8263. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cash compensatory support (CCS) given by his ministry on exports of drugs during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of major drugs and the basis on which CCS was given on each drug;

(c) whether his ministry has given CCS even in those cases where there has been no substantial gain in foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) Separate information on cash compensatory support (CCS) on export of drugs is not maintained. However, the following CCS was paid during the last three years on the export of Chemicals and Allied Products (including drugs):—

(Rs. in crores)

1986-87	—	55.07
1987-88	—	74.15
1988-89	—	121.72

(b) to (d). Cash Compensatory Support is given to exporters to compensate them for unrebated and unrefunded indirect taxes that are paid on inputs for export production so that Indian goods become internationally competitive. CCS at 15% of the FOB value is admissible on export of drugs with the exception of 27 items of drugs included in the negative list. Actual payment of CCS is subject to the cut-off formula of 25% of value addition.

Equal Wage for Equal Work

8264. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the principle of equal wage for equal work has seriously been implemented for the benefit of all the employees of Central Government, Public Sectors and Autonomous bodies:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received representations from the Central Government employees for not implementing the

principle of equal wage for equal work; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and decision so far taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The question for parity at the lowest level where job content, duties and responsibilities are stated to be similar in public undertakings has been looked into by the Fourth Central Pay Commission. The Commission has observed that it appears that the job content of even a peon/messenger in the Central Government may not be similar in all respects with that in the public sector undertakings for a variety of reasons. There are also differences due to combination of tasks. The Commission has further observed that the Administration of the Central Government has acquired its own distinctiveness. There are organised services and cadres with their own hierarchy, suited to the role assigned to them. The duties and responsibilities of the functionaries at various levels are unique and difficult to compare with outside employment. The employment in Government has its own status and security. The pay structure for the employees of such a vast and complex organisation cannot be based in a simple comparison of the pay scales of posts at the lowest level on the public sector undertakings. The public sector undertakings have been created by Government for specified purposes, and have adopted their own pay structure. The nature of work there and the conditions of the service are different. The Commission concluded that the pay structure and conditions of service of Central Government employees have to be determined on their own merits. As such wage structure in the Central Government is distinct from that in the Public Sector Undertakings.

(c) and (d). The Government has been receiving representations from the Central

Government employees for revision of scales based on the principle of equal wage for equal work amongst employees of different Government Departments in respect of posts where the duties and responsibilities are stated to be identical. These representations are examined and where the Government is satisfied the scales are modified appropriately.

Plan for Development of Tourism in Rajasthan

8265 PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any special plan to promote tourism in Rajasthan,

(b) if so, the details of schemes approved for promoting tourism in Rajasthan during the last three years

(c) the amount sanctioned for each scheme and the amount spent on each of them so far,

(d) whether Government provide any Central assistance for the protection of historical monuments, buildings and places

which are important in view of tourism in the State,

(e) if so, the details thereof, and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK) (a) The Government actively promotes the State of Rajasthan which is a popular destination for both domestic and international markets through the printing of attractive folders, posters and brochures and the production of specific films

(b) and (c) A statement giving projects/ schemes sanctioned during the last three years in the State of Rajasthan is given below

(d) to (f) The Government of India, (Archaeological Survey of India) has no scheme for the grant of Central assistance for the protection of historical monuments buildings and places which are of tourist importance in the State. However, technical help and guidance sought by the State Government in the matter of protection and preservation of ancient monuments is extended

STATEMENT*Projects/Schemes Sanctioned during the Last Three Years in the State of Rajasthan*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Project/Scheme</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount Released</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Midway facilities at Deogarh	1.59	1.50
2.	Kisok at Mandawa	0.64	0.30
3.	Tourist Complex at Pushkar	13.84	8.00
4.	Tourist Complex at Behror	17.60	14.75
5.	Additional accommodation at Panna Tourist Bungalow at Chittorgarh	13.50	11.73
6.	Cafeteria at Mahensar	2.16	1.00
7.	Tourist Bungalow at Fatehpur, District Sikar	16.09	5.00
8.	Boats for Siliserh Lake, District Alwar	3.15	2.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Project/Scheme</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount Released</i>
1	2	3	4
9.	Shekhawati Festival	1.25	1.12
10.	Flood-lighting of Chittorgarh Fort	15.06	7.49
11.	Cafeteria at Osian	2.15	1.00
12.	Tourist Bungalow at Jhalawar	10.85	5.00
13.	Cafeteria at Gogunda	3.12	2.00
14.	Cafeteria at Menal in Bhilwara District	3.72	2.00
15.	Camel Safari in Rajasthan	5.55	5.00

[*Translation*]

Representation for Banning of Film on Balmiki

8266. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation to ban the film on Balmiki; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has issued a direction to the Central Board of Film Certification to send the record of the film, if any, to Government under Section 6 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

[*English*]

Joint Project by KIOCL

8267. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a joint sector project by Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited with Steel Authority of India Limited at Mangalore;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of hot briquetted iron to be produced under the above project; and

(c) when the above joint sector project is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 0.75 million tonnes per year.

(c) At this stage the proposal is only for preparation of a Detailed Project Report (DPR). The precise implementation schedule will be known after the DPR has been prepared and when and if an investment decision is taken.

[*Translation*]

Wage Agreement in Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.

8268. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation on 27th December, 1989 regarding wage agreement concluded by Manganese Ore (India) Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the main points raised in the representation are as follows:

(i) The wage agreement should be w.e.f. 1.4.1987 instead of 1.1.1989.

(ii) Wage agreement should be at par with other Mining Companies, namely coal, SAIL etc.

(iii) Wage agreement should include benefits of leave, LTC etc., as given

to Officers.

- (iv) Wage agreement should be settled with recognised union, Staff Welfare Association, Nagpur.

(c) The total number of non-executive employees of the Company are 9049 and 205 at the mines sites and at headquarters respectively. After obtaining Government approval, the management of MOIL have signed a Memorandum of Agreement on 14.2.1990 with Rashtriya Manganese Mazdoor Sangh, the majority union representing the employees at the mines. Over 99% of the employees at these sites have drawn their arrears in accordance with the provisions of this wage agreement. The implementation of the agreement with respect to the remaining employees is under progress.

[English]

Coverage of Andhra Pradesh by Doordarshan

8269. SHRI P. PENCHALAI AH.
SHRI B.N. REDDY.
DR VISHWANATHAM.

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

(a) whether all the districts of Andhra Pradesh are covered by Doordarshan;

(b) if not, the districts yet to be covered;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to cover the remaining districts including the northern part of Srikakulam district by Government; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). All the 23 districts of Andhra Pradesh are covered by TV serv-

ices, either wholly or partially.

(c) and (d). TV service is expected to improve in Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Nellore districts consequent on commissioning of the high power TV transmitters under implementation at Anantapur and Tirupati envisaged to be commissioned into service during 1990 and 1991 respectively. It is the endeavour of Government to further improve TV service in the State as expeditiously as possible depending upon the availability of resources for the purpose.

New Serial on DATE

8270. SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a new serial on Drug Education and Tobacco Education [DATE]

(b) if so, the duration of the serial and the date from which it would be started; and

(c) the main and precise features of the serial?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) No such serial, at present is slotted for telecast on the national net of Doordarshan.

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

Setting up of Doordarshan Kendra in Hissar

8271. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up Doordarshan Kendra at Hissar; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). It has been recently decided in principle to set up a TV Studio Centre and a 10KW transmitter at Hissar in Haryana, subject to availability of funds. The lead time for completion of projects of this nature is about four years after commencement of civil works at the site.

Interest charged by Nationalised Banks on NABARD Loans

8272. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deposit Insurance Corporation of India was formed mainly to give security to banks for loans provided to poor people under several popular schemes of Government;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India has instructed all the nationalised banks to collect 1.5 per cent interest on all the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) loans mentioning it as fees for the Deposit Insurance Corporation of India;

(c) whether bank advances are secured to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 in case of bad debts;

(d) whether the 1.5 per cent interest is charged on all the NABARD development loans irrespective of the amount involved; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government so that the 1.5 per cent interest is not charged on the amount of loans which exceed Rs. 25,000?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (e). The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) was established to achieve the twin objectives of giving protection to small depositors in banks and providing guarantee support to credit extended by eligible credit institutions to certain categories of small borrowers particularly those belonging to the weaker sections of society. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had advised all scheduled commercial banks on May, 1989 as under:

(i) Banks will continue to bear the guarantee fees in respect of advances to weaker sections, pure consumption loans etc. as hitherto.

(ii) In the case of advances where the banks charge interest of 16 per cent or more, the banks will have to absorb the guarantee fees.

(iii) In all other cases, the banks should ensure that the lending rate as stipulated together with the guarantee fee, irrespective of whether it is levied separately or not, does not exceed 16 per cent.

1. The above instructions issued by RBI apply to all priority sector advances and were made applicable from April 1, 1989.

2. It has been decided by DICGC to bring into force the enhanced guarantee fee rate of 1.5% per annum uniformly from April 1, 1989. The Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) will however, continue to pay guarantee fee at the rate of 0.755 per annum till they complete 5 years of their joining the Small Loan (SSI) Guarantee Scheme and after which they would pay the guarantee fee at the rate of 1.5% per annum as

applicable to the commercial banks.

3. The Corporation's claim liability is at present 60% of the amount in default for schemes in the non-industrial sector and 60% to 50% of the amount in default for the small scale industries according to the size of the credit or the monetary ceiling as prescribed under the scheme. The purpose-wise monetary ceiling on the Corporation's claim liability for the scheme relating to small borrowers varies from Rs 10,000 to Rs 1,50,000/- for the category of borrowers like farmers and agriculturists, retail traders and transport operators etc effective from 1 4 1989. The monetary ceiling on the Corporation's claim liability for the small scale industries under the Small Loans (SSI) Guarantee Scheme, 1981 effective from 1 4.1989 is Rs. 20 lakhs

Decentralisation of Supply Department

8273 SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to wind up the Department of Supply;
- (b) whether before taking a decision to dismantle this massive purchase organisation, the views of the various Ministries were elicited;
- (c) if so, their reaction thereto particularly of the major buying Ministries like Railways, Defence etc; and
- (d) the places where presently supply Missions abroad are situated and the decision taken regarding their future set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Indian Supply Wings (ISW) are located in the High Commission of India, London and the Embassy of India, Washington. Over the years the quantum of work handled by the two Wings has progressively decreased. The need for their continuance is being actively reviewed by the Government of India.

Potentiality of Tourism in Orissa

8274. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that the tourism of Orissa depends on the coastal Districts of Orissa which have a rich potentiality of tourism;
- (b) whether his Ministry is also aware that, restrictions have been imposed on developmental activities within 500 metres from the High Tide Line and the Orissa Government has been instructed to prepare Environment Management Plan for the entire coastal area of Orissa which has given a set back to the tourism in the State; and
- (c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to clear the projects to allow developmental activity on the Orissa beaches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of rich potentiality of tourism of the beaches of Orissa.

(b) and (c). The restrictions of 500 metres ban from High Tide Line has been relaxed for Puri-Konark beach and has been reduced to 200 metres for undertaking any developmental activities. However, each beach resort project has to be cleared from Environmental angle on case to case basis through a Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted for this purpose. It has always been the endeavour of the Government to clear the projects as early as possible. The State Government had been advised to prepare a coastal Management Plan as per the directive issued by the then Prime Minister for safeguarding beaches from pollution. This would not be a set-back to the tourism in the State. The development of beach resorts in a planned manner will enhance the beauty of the area besides preservation and enrichment of the environment which are conducive for development of Tourism.

MP's Participation in Banking Operations

8275. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to all the branches of the nationalised banks to invite the local Members of Parliament to participate in all the functions conducted by the banks like the opening of new bank branch, shifting to the new bank building, distribution of prizes to various staff, and other national and sports functions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Instructions have already been issued to all the public sector banks to associate the local Members of Parliament with Public functions organised by them for

inauguration of new branches, new premises, etc.

Legal Aid and Lok Adalat Act

8276. SHRIGUMAN MALLODHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Legal Aid and Lok Adalat Act which was passed earlier is likely to be enforced and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of cases settled through Lok Adalats during the last three years with classification of Criminal, Civil, Labour, Industrial, Accident claims State-wise; and

(c) whether Government propose to include cases for revenue and administrative matters disputes under Lok Adalats?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The Government is contemplating to introduce a Bill to amend the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 in this Session and the Act would be enforced after the amendment Bill is passed by Parliament.

(b) The Lok Adalat movement, by and large, had been started in the country around the end of the 1985. As per information available with the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, in 3468 Lok Adalats over 20.51 lakh cases have been settled in different parts of the country out of which 64,505 are MACT cases as per details reflected in the statement given below.

(c) Lok Adalats are the outcome of voluntary efforts for resolution of disputes

through mutual consent and conciliatory method. The types of cases which are presently being dealt with by the Lok Adalats include civil, criminal and revenue; cases involving motor accident claims; land acquisition cases; cases pertaining to bonded

labour; family disputes; labour disputes; cases relating to minimum wages and disputes relating to Workmen's Compensation. The scope of Lok Adalat is being widened in a phased manner.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the Number of cases including fact cases settled through Lok Adalats, State-wise (Based on the information available with the Committee for Implementing Legal aid Schemes)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Total number of cases settled</i>	<i>No. of MACT cases settled</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,23,713	8,284
2.	Assam	2,335	554
3.	Bihar	27,773	172
4.	Goa	513	384
5.	Gujarat	56,040	11,721
6.	Haryana	69,192	2,742
7.	Karnataka	21,341	13,753
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3,94,476	2,895

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Total number of cases settled</i>		<i>No. of MACT cases settled</i>
1	2	3	4	
9.	Maharashtra	21,051		4,844
10.	Manipur	475		65
11.	Orissa	1,55,655		3,417
12.	Rajasthan	3,45,154		3,875
13.	Sikkim	10		—
14.	Tamil Nadu	1,927		1,927
15.	Tripura	156		68
16.	Uttar Pradesh	8,25,814		5,748
17.	West Bengal	668		668
18.	Chandigarh	98		74

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Total number of cases settled</i>	<i>No. of MACT cases settled</i>
1	2	3	4
19.	Delhi	4,561	2,994
20.	Pondicherry	326	320
		20,51,278	64,505

Construction of Tourist Lodges/Hotels

8277. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constructed some tourist lodges and hotels in the country for middle class and lower class people;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and Territory-wise as on 30 April, 1990;

(c) whether the charges in these lodges and hotels are clearly displayed in each lodge/hotel; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism have provided financial assistance to the State Government for construction of tourist lodges, tourist complexes, yatri niwases and beach cottages etc. A list of such schemes sanctioned during the 7th Five Year Plan is given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). Tourist lodges and other facilities, created with the financial assistance from the Centre, are managed by the State Governments and their agencies. Scheme for Yatri Niwases includes the display of charges for lodging and other facilities at the establishment.

STATEMENT

Rs. in lakhs

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
1.	Construction of Cafeteria with accommodation at Nagarjunasagar	23.70
2.	Construction of Additional Accommodation at Ramappa	20.81
3.	Construction of Additional accommodation at Pakhal	2.33
4.	Construction of Six Single bed-room and six double bed-room cottages at Rishikonda	20.80
5.	Yatri Niwas at Hyderabad	25.29
6.	Development of Cottage Complex at Pulicat Lake	13.48
7.	Cottage at Rishikonda	On-going projec:
8.	Construction of 20 beds Tourists Lodge and Cultural Complex at Taiwang	21.09
9.	Construction of Tourist Complex at Parasuram Kund	13.80

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
10.	Forest Lodge at Manas	26.55
11.	Forest Lodge at Manas	On-going
12.	Provision of construction of Tourist Complex at Samaguri Lake	14.90
13.	Tourist Bungalow at Nalanda	25.00
14.	Tourist Bungalow at Gopalganj	25.00
15.	Forest Lodge at Betla	On-going
16.	Construction of Yatri Niwas at Miramar Beach	28.70
17.	Haveli Cottages at Ahmedpur Mandvi Beach	21.02
18.	Construction of 25 Beach Cottages at Nargole, Bulsar District	30.17
19.	Construction of Yatri Niwas at Dakor	41.20

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
20.	Construction of Cottages at Tithal	12.62
21.	Construction of Dormitories accommodation at Pavagadh	14.76
22.	Construction of 5 'A' type and 5 'B' type cottages at Saputara Hill Resort	15.96
23.	Construction of Yatri Niwas at Kurukshetra	49.69
24.	Tourist Complex at Damdama	45.00
25.	Construction of Family huts at Uchana Lake	6.54
26.	Tourist Complex at Bahadurgarh	19.07
27.	Multi-purpose Tourist Complex at Surajkind	40.20
28.	Tourist Complex at Damdama	On-going
29.	Tourist Complex at Gohana	14.12

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
30.	Construction of Trekkers Huts at Sarahan	18.00
31.	Construction of Sarai at Chamunda Devi	8.28
32.	Construction of Tourist Lodge at Hatkoti and Chintpurni	20.00
33.	Accommodation at Suketi	9.71
34.	Tourist Hostel at Manali	38.00
35.	Trekkers Huts in Himachal Pradesh	15.00
36.	Construction of huts at Keylong Leh Road	1.88
37.	Tents for Trekking	4.80
38.	Yatri Niwas Jammu	46.14
39.	Yatri Niwas at Gulmarg	46.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
40.	Yatri Niwas at Pahalgam	31.18
41.	Accommodation at Qazigund	21.14
42.	Construction of Tourist Rest House	32.46
43.	Yatri Niwas at Mysore	36.02
44.	Tourist Home at Badami	20.48
45.	Tourist Complex at Melakamanahalli	10.24
46.	Forest Lodge at Parambikulam	12.41
47.	Yatri Niwas at Oulion	35.35
48.	Yatri Niwas at Trivandrum	26.43
49.	Yatri Niwas at Cochin	35.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the object</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
50.	Trichur	29.95
51.	Construction of Forest Lodge at Neyyar Dam	13.54
52.	Construction of Yatri Niwas at Cannanore	On-going
53.	Tourist Resort at Athirapally	11.89
54.	Construction of wayside facilities with accommodation at Decri Village	13.71
55.	Construction of Tourist Complex at Jagdalpur	31.86
56.	Fishing huts near Orcha	6.44
57.	Cottages at Ganpatipule	8.77
58.	Yatri Niwas at Shegaon	25.98
59.	Tourist Guest House I.N.A. Memorial Complex at Moirang	14.98

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
60.	Tourist Guest House I.N.A. Memorial Complex at Moirang	On-going project
61.	Construction of Tourist Home at Jiribam	15.92
62.	Construction of Tourist Homes at Moreh, Tamenglong and Nungba	25.02
63.	Yatri Niwas at Tura	39.87
64.	Yatri Niwas at Champai	18.30
66.	Yatri Niwas at Kohima	37.73
67.	Tourist Lodge at Digha	40.17
68.	Yatri Niwas at Darjeeling	47.39
69.	Cottage Block at Gadiara	23.10
70.	Tourist accommodation at Shantiniketan	38.75

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
71.	Construction of 8 beach cottages at Kanyakumari	13.36
72.	Tourist Reception Centre with accommodation at Rameshwaram	18.45
73.	Pallavapura Tourist complex at Kanchipuram	20.00
74.	Yatri Niwas at Kanchipuram	34.00
75.	Yatri Niwas at Nagapattinam	37.27
76.	Forest Lodge at Madumalai Wildlife Sanctuary	21.32
77.	Tourist complex and Boating facilities at Yercaud	26.76
78.	Tourist complex and Boating facilities at Cuddalore	25.21
79.	Yatri Niwas at Agartala	41.52
80.	Tourist Lodge at Banghun	4.91

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
81.	Tourist complex at Sravasti	63.00
82.	Tourist Bungalow at Mathura	27.64
83.	Fibreglass Huts for Garhwal region	38.75
84.	Yatri Niwas at Allahabad	29.24
85.	Forest Lodge at Dhanganri	33.27
86.	Tourist complex at Kosi	39.13
87.	Yatri Niwas at Pondicherry	28.92
88.	Yatri Niwas at Satpada	26.50
89.	Yatri Niwas at Konark	29.25
90.	Construction of accommodation at Ropar	16.34

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
91.	Construction of accommodation at Sirhind	4.60
92.	Construction of accommodation at Kartarpur	2.85
93.	Log Huts at Hari-Ke-Patan	3.70
94.	4 Log Huts at Madhopur Head Works U.S.D.L. Gurdaspur	2.75
95.	Accommodation at Phagwara	3 70
96.	Yatri Niwas at Jallandhar	23 97
97.	Tourist complex at Dasuya	8 45
98.	Tourist complex at Bhatinda	8 45
99.	Tourist complex at Hoshiarpur	18.83
100.	Tourist complex at Moga	10.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
101.	Tourist complex at Gurdaspur	10.50
102.	Tourist Motel at Patiala	49.85
103.	Tourist Complex at Pushkar	13.84
104.	Tourist complex at Behror	17.69
105.	Construction of 13 rooms wing adjoining the Panna Tourist Bungalow at Chitorgarh	13.50
106.	Construction of Tourist Bungalow at Fatehpur, District Sikar	16.09
107.	Tourist Bungalow at Jhalwar	10.85
108.	Construction of Trekkers Huts	15.86
109.	Tourist complex at Rangpo	38.96
110.	Yatri Niwas at Gangtok	36.52

Seizure of Foreign Currency by CBI

8278. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has recently recovered foreign currency worth Rs. 6.3 lakhs allegedly misappropriated few years back in State Bank of Travancore;

(b) if so, full facts in this regard; and

(c) the further action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Central Bureau of Investigation has reported that after registration of case no. 6 (A)/90-KER dated 28.2.90, searches were conducted at the residence of a former manager of Kadakkavoor branch, State Bank of Travancore on 9.3.90 and, as a result thereof, foreign currency worth approximately Rs. 6.3 lakhs was seized, besides 128 items of incriminating documents. The bank has placed the manager under suspension.

Decline in Export to Industrialised Countries

8279. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI L.K. ADVANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian exports to industrialised countries (OECD) have declined during 1985-88 as compared to 1982-85 as reported by a FICCI study; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the

steps taken by Government to give greater export impetus for export to these countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme for Legal Aid to Poor

8280. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mechanism has been set up to review the scheme of 'Legal aid for poor';

(b) if so, the results of evaluation of such programme; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide free legal aid to poor people?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b). No formal All-India review of the working of the scheme of 'Legal Aid for poor' has yet been done. Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes was set up in September, 1980 and it took some time to become functional. In the initial years, greater emphasis was put on setting up of the State and Union Territory Boards and for provision of a common pattern of approach to the problems. From 1985, activities were expanded and Lok Adalat system came to be accepted as a modality for disposal of cases. The Legal Aid Programme, including the Lok Adalats, are often attended by the Executive Chairman and other officers of the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes. Thus, there is a constant feed-back regarding implementation of the Legal Aid Programme as also the functioning and achievements of the Lok Adalats held in various parts of the

country. In due course, Government may take up a review.

(c) The Legal Aid Programme adopted by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid schemes is of two-fold nature (a) Court-oriented Litigation; and (b) Preventive or Strategic Legal Aid Programmes.

Under the Court-oriented Litigation, free legal services are provided to the poor and weaker sections of the society whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 6000/- for the Munsif and High Court cases and Rs. 9000/- before the Supreme Court. This income ceiling will be enhanced to Rs. 9000/- upto High Courts and Rs. 12,000/- for the Supreme Court cases with the enforcement of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. The limitation as to income is not applicable in case of persons belonging to scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Vimukta Jatis; women and children,

Incentive to Spices Growers

8281. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value and quantity of spices imported in 1989-90;

(b) the steps taken to improve local production of spices;

(c) whether there are incentive schemes to encourage growers to grow spices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Frauds in Nainital Bank Limited

8282. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officers of the Nainital Bank Limited which is under the administrative control of the Bank of Baroda have been dismissed on charges of embezzlement;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the amount embezzled by them;

(c) the date when the Bank of Baroda took over the Nainital Bank Limited; and

(d) the amount embezzled since the Bank of Baroda took over the Nainital Bank Limited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). Nainital Bank Limited is an independent banking company and has not been taken over by Bank of Baroda. However, Bank of Baroda holds certain shares in the Nainital Bank Limited.

Nainital Bank Limited has reported that it has not dismissed any officer on charges of embezzlement. However, the bank had terminated the services of three officers during the last eleven years on different grounds.

[*English*]

Review of Newsprint Prices

8283. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review/reduce the price and improve the quality of indigenous newsprint;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be done;

(c) whether Government also propose to put newsprint import under OGL and distribute it through STC to publishers of newspapers, and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P UPENDRA) (a) and (b) Government do not exercise any statutory control over the price of indigenous newsprint. It has been the endeavour to improve quality wherever feasible.

(c) No decision has been taken to put newsprint import under O G L State Trading Corporation is now the canalising agency which imports and distributes newsprint.

(d) Does not arise.

ADB's Aid to Indian Industry

8284 **SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has identified five new areas of opportunity for Indian industry to participate in ADB funded projects,

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) to what extent, it will help in increasing the production in the Indian industry, and

(d) the total amount of finance provided/proposed to be given to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No Sir.

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

Price of Rubber

8285. **SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:**
SHRI G S BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern India Rubber Goods Manufacturers Association has expressed concern at the high price of rubber;

(b) if so, whether the association has submitted any representation in this regard, and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c). The Government has not received any representation from the Northern India Rubber Goods Manufacturers Association.

However, the Government is already taking adequate steps to ensure regular supply of rubber to the consuming industry at a reasonable rate, while simultaneously safeguarding the interests of the rubber growers.

Import of Tea

8286. **SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to import tea to meet the domestic demand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) There is no proposal at present to import tea to meet the domestic demand.

(b) Does not arise.

Securities Exchange Board of India

8287. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the FINANCE MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation to give teeth to the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and announce norms for the operations of financial institutions:

(b) if so, when the legislation is likely to be given effect to; and

(c) the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The necessary steps for introducing the legislation are underway and it is intended to implement it when passed.

Export Incentives by EPZ

8289. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in Hindustan Times dated 4 April, 1990 under the caption "EPZs must provide better incentives";

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to provide a more lucrative package of incentives at six EPZs?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An exercise has been undertaken to review the working of the Export Processing Zones with a view to stimulate exports.

[*Translation*]

Head Office of Small Industries Development Bank

8290. SHRISANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders had been issued to open the Head Office of Small Industries Development Bank in Lucknow;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard;

(c) whether any date was fixed earlier to open the said Head Office and if so, the reasons for not opening this Head Office there;

(d) whether this office is being shifted now from Lucknow; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has started its operations with effect from 2nd of April, 1990 from its various offices located all over the country. As regards the Head Office of the new Bank of the following provisions exists in the SIDBI Act:

"The Head Office of the Small Industries Bank shall be at Lucknow or at such place as the Central Government may by Notification specify".

(d) and (e). The Government is not proposing to change the location of the Head Office of SIDBI from Lucknow.

[*English*]

Internal Debt Trap

8291 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the States have been caught in the internal debt trap,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) State Governments have been meeting their debt repayment liability mainly out of fresh borrowings. The Ninth Finance Commission has reviewed the debt position of the States as on 31.3.1989 and recommended a number of debt relief measures including re-scheduling/writing off of certain loans outstanding against the State Governments, elongation of the maturity period of future Central loans for State Plans, etc. Action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Commission has been indicated in the explanatory memorandum which has already been laid on the Table of the House along with the report of the Commission.

T.V. Viewers in Midnapore District of West Bengal

8292. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that T.V. viewers in Midnapore District of West Bengal are unable to receive the local Bengali telecasts from Calcutta and can receive only the National Programmes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective measures proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). Linkage of low power transmitters (LPTs) through microwave circuits to the respective State Capital Kendras for relay of Regional services is not considered cost-effective. Low Power transmitters (LPTs) at Kharagpur and Midnapur, like others LPTs in the State, therefore, relay programmes from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi via satellite.

[*Translation*]

Ceiling on Public Deposits taken by Housing Loan Financing Institutions

8293. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ceiling on public deposits taken by the housing loan financing institutions has been fixed for the first time from 1 April, 1989 under non-banking directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether financial safety has not been provided to housing loan financing institutions under the National Housing Bank Act, 1987; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to remove the ceiling limit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the ceiling on quantum of public deposits to be accepted by Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) was fixed with effect from April 1, 1989. The fixation of ceiling was considered necessary as public deposits are unsecured and as such restricted access was not considered desirable. The instructions issued by National Housing Bank (NHB) on June 26, 1989 are similar to those of RBI, containing regulatory provision relating to ceiling on quantum of deposits, period, maximum interest rate, brokerage payable, maintenance of liquid assets, compliance of advertisement rules, submission of returns and balance sheets. These regulatory measures are intended to safeguard the interest of depositors. Removal of the ceiling on public deposits would not be prudent as unlimited, unsecured public deposits could put these companies into a financial bind.

[English]

Pension to Employees of Erstwhile Bank of Baghelkhand

8294 **SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Bank of Baghelkhand, and undertaking of erstwhile Rewa State Government (now in Madhya Pradesh), after abolition of the State, was wholly owned by Union Government and thus its assets, liabilities and obligations rested with Union Government

(b) whether the Central Government civil pension rules were applicable to the pensioners of the Bank of Baghelkhand after retirement.

(c) whether minimum pension as applicable to Central Government pensioners

was paid to the pensioners of the Bank of Baghelkhand upto December, 1988 and thereafter minimum pension was reduced to the amount applicable to the pensioners of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Influx of Tourists in Southern Part

8295 **SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK:** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that due to continuous disturbances in the Northern and North-Eastern region in the country, there is influx of the domestic and foreign tourists to Southern and other parts of the country,

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to meet the influx in the Southern India and the special arrangements made for the provision of basic amenities for the tourists there, and

(c) whether this changed trend will have any effect on the foreign exchange earnings and if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) There is a growth in the domestic and foreign tourist traffic to Southern States. It is due to the combined effect of several factors, including promotional efforts for Southern parts of the country.

(b) Improvement of tourism infrastruc-

ture is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government provide financial assistance on the basis of specific proposals received from the States subject to their merit, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

(c) No, Sir

Utilisation of Staff Cars for Economy in Petrol

8296 SHRI Y S RAJA SEKHAR REDDY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the monthly consumption of petrol by the staff cars of the Ministries

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year, and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to utilise these cars for the specific purpose they are meant for as a economy measure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIANIL SHASTRI) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The use of Staff Cars in Government Departments is governed by the Staff Car Rules. In addition, whenever required, further instructions are issued to achieve utmost economy and save wasteful expenditure on the use of Staff Cars.

Management of Modi Rubber Ltd.

8297. SHRI BANSI LAL Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Public Financial Institutions namely the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Life Insurance Corporation, the Unit Trust of India, Nationalised banks etc. have more than fifty per cent shares in Modi Rubber Ltd, Modipuram,

(b) if so, the reasons for allowing the private management to run the administration of the Company, and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure non-utilisation of funds by the management of the Company to the disadvantage of the financial institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIANIL SHASTRI) (a) and (b) It has been reported by Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) that financial institutions namely Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation, Unit Trust of India and the nationalised banks together hold nearly 51 percent of the total share capital of Modi Rubber Ltd, (MRL). As a matter of practice and convention, the management of such industrial concerns are generally vested with the original promoters holding reasonable stake in the share capital of such concerns.

(c) To ensure proper financial and other corporate discipline Company's Board, which has an independent Chairman, has been constituted with adequate institutional representation on it. In addition, there is a management Committee with an independent Chairman and institutional nominees on it. There is also an Audit sub-Committee of the Board with independent directors and institutional nominee. IFCI has further reported that an independent professional whole-time Finance Director has been appointed by MRL.

Interest on Loans

8298 SHRI M BAGA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a general principal in regard to loaning and repayment that 'in no case the amount of interest should exceed the principal', and

(b) if so, whether Government have issued directions to all the State Governments and all the nationalised banks to implement it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) (a) to (b) Commercial banks have been instructed by Reserve Bank of India that interest on current dues on agricultural advances should not be compounded. When crop loans or instalments under term loans granted for agricultural purposes become overdue banks can add interest outstanding to the principal and compound the interest. However, total interest debited to an account should not exceed the principal amount in respect of short term advances granted to small and marginal farmers

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (in '000 tonnes)</i>	<i>Value (in ₹s. crores)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1989-90	166.6	115.15

(b) The production target of saleable steel by SAIL for the year 1990-91 is 7776,000 tonnes

(c) and (d) However, the Government feels that export of value added products should be encouraged in future instead of merely exporting iron ore

Steel Export by SAIL

8299. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:
SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY:

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

(a) the total quantity of steel exported by the Steel Authority of India Limited during 1989-90 and the foreign exchange earned therefrom,

(b) the production target of steel by SAIL for the year 1990-91,

(c) whether Government are evolving a new policy in order to export steel instead of iron ore, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI). (a) The total quantity of steel exported by the Steel Authority of India Limited during 1989-90 and the foreign exchange earned therefrom is as follows

Short Term Credit to Punjab

8300. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of annual grant and the amount of short term credit sanctioned to Punjab for the year 1990-91;

(b) whether the funds sanctioned to Punjab under short term credit and under the annual grant have been showing downward trend over the past few years;

(c) if so, the reasons for the decrease in the allocation;

(d) whether Government of Punjab has requested Union Government to increase the allocation to Punjab; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (e). The commercial banks do not give grants or loans to State Governments. In view of the special circumstances obtaining in Punjab, it had been decided to give certain concessions in the matter of grant of bank credit to the borrowers in the State. The concession include adhoc increase in credit upto 15%, reduction in the margin so that it does not exceed 15%, extension in the period of release of bills, reschedulement of repayment of term loan instalments by extending period upto one year in deserving cases and reduction of 50% in service charges on demand draft, pay orders, bankers cheques and other remittances. As per the latest information available the total increase in limits availed by units in Punjab during the period from June 1, 1986 to December 31, 1989 amounted to Rs. 190.60 crores. This is in addition to the limits granted between 1.6.1985 to 31st May, 1986 to the extent of Rs. 115.43 crores. The period of concessions granted to borrowers in Punjab has been extended upto 31st March, 1991.

Setting up of a T.V. Transmission Centre in Nowrangpur and Malkargire in Orissa

8301. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government has sent proposals for setting up of T.V. transmission centre one at Nowrangpur and another at Malkargire; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposals would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Whereas three low power (100 W) TV transmitters one each at Koraput, Jeypore and Rayagada and a TV transposer at Sunabeda are already functioning in Koraput district of Orissa, TV service in the district is expected to be strengthened when the high power (10KW) TV transmitter under implementation at Bhawanipatna is commissioned into service. Extension of TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of Koraput district depends upon the availability of adequate resources for this purpose under the Eighth Plan.

Internal Debt

8302. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of internal debt owned by Union Government as on 31st March, 1990; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the debt burden?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The total internal debt and other internal liabilities of the Central government outstanding at the end of 31st march, 1990 is estimated to amount to Rs. 238096 crores.

(b) It is always the endeavour of the government to keep the debt liability within

prudent limits and within its debt servicing capacity. Government is also taking steps to increase revenue receipts and curtailing its total expenditure both on Non-Plan and Plan accounts so as to minimise the need for borrowings.

[*Translation*]

Raising of T.V. Transmission Range of Saharsa District, Bihar

8303. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programmes of Door-darshan Kendra in Saharsa district of Bihar cannot be seen in the entire district;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase transmission range of this Kendra;

(c) if so, whether the increased transmission range would cover the entire district; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir. The TV transmitter

at Saharsa being of a radiating power of 100 W operating in UHF Band with a normal service range of about 15 Kms, is not able to cater to the entire district which is of a comparatively larger area.

(b) to (d). There is at present no approved scheme to augment the power of the transmitter at Saharsa. Whereas it is the constant endeavour of Door-darshan to maximize TV coverage in the country, extension of TV service to the uncovered parts of Saharsa district, as also to other similarly placed areas of the country, depends upon availability of resources for the future plans of TV expansion.

[*English*]

Enactment of President's Act

8304. SHRI M. SELVARASU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the details of President's Acts enacted so far, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): A Statement containing details of the President's Acts enacted so far, state-wise and year-wise, is given below.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of the States</i>	<i>Year of Enactment</i>	<i>No of President's Act</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1954	9
		1955	4
		1973	6
2.	Assam	1980	6

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of the States</i>	<i>Year of Enactment</i>	<i>No of President's Act</i>
1	2	3	4
		1981	2
		1982	1
		1983	1
3.	Bihar	1968	1
		1969	7
		1970	13
4.	Gujarat	1971	5
		1974	12
		1975	1
		1976	15
5.	Haryana	1967	9
		1968	1
6.	Karnataka	1971	5
		1972	1
7.	Kerala	1957	9
		1960	2
		1964	2
		1965	7
		1966	1
		1967	5
8.	Manipur	1973	1
		1974	1

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of the States</i>	<i>Year of Enactment</i>	<i>No of President's Act</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
9.	Nagaland	1976	1
10.	Orissa	1961	5
		1973	6
		1974	3
11.	PEPSU	1953	8
		1954	6
12.	Punjab	1951	9
		1952	6
		1966	2
		1968	1
		1971	4
		1984	3
		1985	4
		1987	4
		1988	5
		1989	5
		1990	3
13.	Tamil Nadu	1976	30
		1977	9
		1988	8
14.	Travancore-Cochin	1956	11

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of the States</i>	<i>Year of Enactment</i>	<i>No of President's Act</i>
1	2	3	4
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1968	15
		1969	16
		1973	9
16.	West Bengal	1968	19
		1969	1
		1970	7
		1971	12
		1972	2

Investment of UTI Funds

8305. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India (UTI) is faced with a remarkable problem of excess cash as a result of the investment avenues adopted during last year (1989-90), as reported in the 'Economic Times' of March 28, 1990;

(b) if so, the precise magnitude and dimensions of the problem; and

(c) the strategy proposed to be adopted for investment of the UTI funds and the modifications, if any, contemplate therein so as to obtain the maximum return while securing the national interest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal to modify the present strategy of investment, as Unit Trust of India is able to deploy their funds and give returns to the investors.

[*Translation*]

Modernisation of Bokaro Steel Plant

8306. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the modernisation scheme of Bokaro Steel Plant is being postponed;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for early implementation of the modernisation programme of BSP?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The investment proposal for BSP modernisation programme is under consideration of Government and it will be implemented after full appraisal.

[English]

Debt Relief to Scheduled Castes

8307. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Scheduled Castes who have availed loans under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) are in great debts and arrears, and are unable to repay the loan amounts; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to help them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The present data reporting system does not generate the information in the manner asked for. However the Scheduled Castes borrowers under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) availed credit assistance as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Total credit mobilised	Credit flow to Scheduled Caste borrowers
1	2	3
1985-86	730.16	210.01
1986-87	1014.88	295.56
1987-88	1175.35	340.81
1988-89	1231.12	362.29
1989-90	722.29 @	224.14 @

@ Figures upto December 1989.

The debt relief scheme announced by the Government recently for farmers, artisans and weavers who have taken loans upto Rs. 10,000 will also cover eligible SC borrowers and the scheme would cover all overdues as on 2.10.1989 including short term as well as term loans.

Mortality Rate of Employees of Central Bank of India

8308. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the mortality rate in case of the Central Bank of India employees is lower than the mortality rate of the employees of

the Reserve Bank of India, the General Insurance Corporation, the Life Insurance Corporation and the Unit Trust of India;

(b) if so, the mortality rates in each of the above institutions;

(c) the rate of premium of group insurance in respect of the employees of each of these institutions;

(d) whether he has received any memorandum from the Central bank Employees' Union about discrepancy in above rates; and

(e) whether Government propose to revise the rates in proportion to the mortality rates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). It is difficult to say whether the mortality rate of employees of one institutions is lower or higher than that of another institutions since it does not depend on a single factor. While determining the Group Term Assurance rates, Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has to take into consideration the trend in the crude mortality rate, the age distribution of employees at a given point of time and also the number of employees in different categories. Besides these, the expense factor inherent in servicing of Group Insurance Schemes is taken into consideration as the same can vary from one institution to another. The rate of group insurance premium charged by LIC in respect of employees of Reserve Bank of India, General Insurance Corporation of India, Unit Trust of India, and its own employees is Rs. 2.5. per month per Rs. 10,000/- sum assured as against Rs. 3.5. per month per Rs. 10,000/- sum assured in the case of employees of Central Bank of India.

(d) and (e). LIC had received a representation from the All India Central Bank

Employees' Congress seeking the same rates as given to the employees of Reserve Bank of India etc. As mentioned above, the group insurance premium rate depend on many factors besides the simple mortality rate. The question of taking a decision on the basis of only the mortality rate of employees of Central Bank of India does not, therefore, arise. The group insurance rate quoted to any institution is not considered final for all time to come. Based on the actual experience and the observed trends, LIC reviews the premium rates on renewal dates periodically.

Income Tax Realisation From Officials of I.T.D.C.

8309. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the perquisites such as provision of free residential accommodation, Chauffeur driven car, entertainment allowance etc. are all subject to income tax;

(b) whether Government have received any representation for valuation and imposing taxes on extra-ordinary perquisites enjoyed by some of the ITDC officials; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The representation has been considered in making enquiries in this regard.

[Translation]

New Commerce Policy

8310. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a draft of new commerce policy is under consideration of Government; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise

Coverage of Districts of U.P. by Door-darshan

8311. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased state

(a) whether all the districts in Uttar Pradesh are covered by the Television transmission facility.

(b) if not, the districts which are yet to be covered; and

(c) the time by which these districts are likely to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA). (a) to (c). All the districts (1981 Census) in Uttar Pradesh are, at present, covered by TV service wholly or partially. On commissioning of the high power (10 KW) transmitter at Bareilly low power (100 W) transmitter at Haridwar, very low power (10W) transmitter at Munsiri and transposers at Mussoorie and Churk scheduled during the current financial year (1990-91), TV service is expected to improve further in some districts of Uttar Pradesh

[English]

TV Centres in Himachal Pradesh

8312. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased state:

(a) the number of T.V. centres and T.V. relay stations located in Himachal Pradesh at present;

(b) whether any more T.V. centres and T.V. relay stations have been sanctioned for the State.

(c) if so, the details thereof,

(d) whether Government propose to set up a T V tower at Khara Pathar in Simla district; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA). (a) One high power (10 KW), six low power (100 W), 5 very low power (2x10W) TV transmitters and a TV transposer are, at present functioning in Himachal Pradesh

(b) to (e). A TV Studio Centre with a high power (1KW) transmitter at Shimla and a TV transposer at Rajgarh are under implementation in Himachal Pradesh, as spill-over schemes of the Seventh Plan. While the latter project is envisaged to be commissioned into service during the current financial year itself, the installation of the Studio Centre along with the high power TV transmitter at Shimla is expected to be complete during 1992-93. Besides, Doordarshan's Annual Plan for 1990-91 also provides for establishment of a number of additional TV transmitters, the locations of which depends

upon the inter-se priority for extension of TV service in uncovered parts of the country.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of T.V. Relay Centres at Bharonch and Kewadia Colony in Gujarat

8313. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased state:

(a) whether television relay centres have been set up at Bharonch and Kewadia Colony in Gujarat;

(b) whether the entire Bharonch district has not been benefited from this centre due to its low capacity; and

(c) if so, the steps propose to be taken by Government to increase the capacity of this centre?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). Whereas three low power (100 W) TV transmitters are functioning at present, one each at Bharuch, Kewadia Colony and Dediapada, in Bharuch District, the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Ahemabad also provides service to some parts of this district. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to provide TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of the district as expeditiously as possible, depending upon the availability of funds for this purpose.

[*English*]

T.V. Serial "Sword of Tipu Sultan"

8314. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased state:

(a) the recommendations of K.R. Malkani on the Television Serial "Sword of Tipu Sultan";

(b) whether these recommendations have been accepted by Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the serial would be telecast by Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (d). The requisite information is given below in the statement.

STATEMENT

Shri K.R. Malkani has been of the view that there is nothing objectionable either in the historical novel "The Sword of Tipu Sultan" on which the serial is based or in the eight episodes made available to him for preview. He has, in fact, felt that the way the life of Tipu Sultan has been depicted—for example, young Tipu attributing his marksmanship to the practice of Yoga—it can only promote national integration. He has, however, suggested the following modifications:

- Each episode of the serial be appropriately prefaced to indicate that the serial is based on the novel "The Sword of Tipu

Sultan" and not on history as much and that it highlights Tipu's heroic fight against the British and does not deal with his controversial role in Coorg and Kerala;

- All the derogatory references to Samundiri ((Zamorin), the then ruler of Calicut, contained in the book should be kept out of the serial: and
- The shapeless map of India which serves as the introduction to each episode should either be made accurate or edited out.

All these modifications have been accepted by the Government. The serial is tentatively scheduled to be telecast shortly subject to final re-preview.

Setting up of New T.V. Relay Centres in Kerala

8315. SHRIRAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to start new T.V. relay centres in Kerala in the current financial year;
- (b) if so, the names of those centres: and
- (c) whether there is any proposal for setting up of a relay centre in Kottayam district, Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Replacement of the low power (100 W) TV transmitter functioning at Calicut by a high power (10 KW) TV transmitter is under implementation in Ker-

ala, as a spill-over scheme of the Seventh Plan. This project is, however, expected to be completed during 1992-93. Besides, Doordarshan's Annual Plan for 1990-91 also includes the establishment of a number of additional TV transmitters, the locations of which depends upon inter-se priority for extension of TV service in uncovered parts of the country.

(c) Besides the low power TV transmitter functioning at Chenganacherry, parts of Kottayam district of Kerala receive TV service from the high power TV transmitter at Cochin. It is the endeavour of Government to further improve TV service in the district subject to future availability of resource for this purpose.

Programmes in Doordarshan Kendra of Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh

8316. SHRI BASAVAPUNNAIAH SINGAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the frequent failures and poor standards of programmes in Doordarshan Kendra of Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken to improve the performance of Doordarshan Kendra, Hyderabad?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). It has always been the endeavour of Doordarshan, including Doordarshan Kendra, Hyderabad, to produce and telecast good quality programmes. As per the Audience Research of the Kendra, 60% of the viewing population have appreciated the programmes telecast by the

Kendra. However, improvement in the programmes is a continuous process. The Kendra has recently introduced some new programmes and have also brought in new format. The Programme Advisory Committee attached to the Kendra and viewers' letters guide the Kendra to bring in improvement in the programmes.

Essem Coated Steel LTD.

8317. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES

be pleased to state the names of the persons holding offices of the President and the Vice-President of Essem Coated Steel Limited during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): As per the information provided by Jammu & Kashmir State Industrial Development Corporation, the following persons were holding the post of President and Vice President since 1987:

1.	Mr. Sharat Kumar,	President	10.2.88 to 5.8.88 (The post of has not been filled up subsequently)
2.	Mr. P.K. Sikka,	Executive Vice President	1.5.88 to date.
3.	Mr. A.K. Jaiswal,	Vice President (Operation)	1.5.88 to 15.10.89 (The post has not been filled up subsequently)
4.	Mr.P.K. Ahluwalia	Vice President	1.5.88 to 17.9.88 (The post has not been filled up subsequently)

World Bank Aid to Kerala

8318. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of on-going projects in Kerala with World Bank group assistance;

(b) the projects in Kerala for which the World Bank group assistance has been sought for and committed so far; and

(c) the action taken by Government

regarding those projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). The details of on-going project in Kerala with World Bank assistance are furnished in the Statement below.

World Bank assistance of \$ 260.00 million for a multi-State Technical Education project covering 8 State has been negotiated with the Bank during the 6 to 12 March, 1990. Kerala is one of the participating States.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the project</i>	<i>Date of agreement</i>	<i>Amount of Assistance (in \$ Million)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kerala Social Forestry Project	6.3.1985	31.80	—
2.	Kerala Power Project	12.5.1985	176.00	—
3.	Third Population Project	8.2.1984	70.00	A multi-State Project covering the States of Kerala and Karnataka
4.	Kerala Water Supply and Sanitation Project	24.9.1985	41.00	—
5.	Vocational Training Project	16.6.1989	280.00	A multi-State project covering 28 States Union Territories

Sell Credit

8319. SHRI PURNACHANDRAMALIK:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of credit given by the Steel Authority of India Limited to customers (excluding overseas buyers) during the last three years; and

(b) the total quantity of iron and steel sold by Steel Authority of India Limited (excluding overseas buyers) during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The total amount of credit given by the Central Marketing Organisation of Steel Authority of India Ltd., (excluding IISCO) to its domestic customers during the last three years works out to approximately to Rs. 1256 crores.

(b) The total quantity of iron and mild steel sold by SAIL (excluding IISCO) to domestic customers during the last three years is as follows:

<i>Material</i>	<i>(Qty. in lakh tonnes)</i>
(i) Pig Iron	25.85 approximately
(ii) Saleable steel	174.54 approximately

Appointment of Director at Regional office, Madras

8320. SHRI B. RAJARAVI VARMA:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that the Regional Office of Government of India Tourism Office at Madras is

working without a Regional Director/Assistant Directors during the last five months; and

(b) if so, the time by which these vacant posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b). The posting order of Regional Director, Madras have been issued and the incumbent is likely to join at Government of India Tourist Office, Madras shortly. There has always been an Assistant Director in position.

[*Translation*]

Malanjkhand Copper Project

8321. SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the name of authority which is controlling 'Malanjkhand Copper Project' and its organisational set up;

(b) the number of employees skilled and unskilled working there category-wise;

(c) whether the quota of SCs and STs have also been filled up as per the prescribed roster and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken to fill up the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Malanjkhand Copper Project (MCP) in Balaghat District of Madhya Pradesh is one of the operating units of M/s. Hindustan Copper Limited, a public sector undertaking under the Depart-

ment of Mines. The Company has its Registered Office at Calcutta, and is headed by a Chairman-cum-Managing Director who is assisted by three other whole-time Directors. MCP is headed by an Executive Direc-

tor who reports direct to Chairman-cum-Managing Director.

(b) The number of workers category-wise employed at MCP are indicated below:—

1. Managerial and Supervisory	—	224
2. Clerical	—	117
3. Skilled	—	817
4. Unskilled	—	742
Total		1900

(c) The quote for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes at MCP have been filled up in Groups 'B', 'C' and 'D' posts as per the prescribed roster. There is no back-log in these categories. As regards Group 'A' posts, recruitment is done by the Head Office for the Company as a whole with no back-log for these categories of employees also.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Export of Fish from Bombay Port

8322. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of different types of dried fishes exported from Bombay port during the last three years;

(b) whether the exports have fallen as compared to exports in 1976, 1977 and 1978;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up drying yards in ports where the bulk of

dried fish is available and can be exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) Total quantity of export of dried fish through Bombay Port during the last three years were:

Period	Quantity in tonnes
1	2
1987	622
1988	566
1989	52

(Source: MPEDA, Cochin)

(b) and (c). Export of dried fish through Bombay Port in 1976, 1977, and 1978 were:—

Period	Quantity in tonnes
1	2
1976	22
1977	320
1978	2086

(Source: MPEDA, Cochin)

Dried fish export in 1989 recorded a steep fall which was mainly due to poor landings of commercial species of fish and unsteady market conditions prevailing in Sri Lanka, which is the single largest market for this item.

(d) The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) has no proposal at present to set up drying yards. It has set up a dry fish storage at Tuticorin.

[*Translation*]

Development of Tourist Centres in Madhya Pradesh

8323. SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Union Government for the development of tourist centres in Madhya Pradesh during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) the extent of amount proposed to be spent thereon, and

(d) the time by which development works of these tourist-centres are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (d) the Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been formulated. However, the Ministry of Tourism extends financial assistance to the State Governments for strengthening of tourist infrastructure based on specific proposals, their merits, availability of funds and inter-se priorities

[*English*]

Doordarshan Programmes in Palghat, Trichur, Malappuram, Calicut and Kasaragode

8324. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Trivandrum Doordarshan does not give any importance to programmes of Palghat, Trichur, Malappuram, Calicut, Cananore, and Kasaragode districts as compared to programme from Ernakulam to Trivandrum,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the steps taken by Government to give equal importance to programmes of Southern part of Kerala in Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). It has always been endeavour of Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum to cover all the districts of Kerala without any discrimination, keeping in view the availability of equipment and manpower. During 1st and 15th April, 1990, for example, as many as 20 events were covered in the districts of Palghat, Trichur, Calicut, Wynad, etc.

[*Translation*]

Amount Incurred on Development of Tourist Spots in Bihar

8325. SHRIRAMESHWAR PRASAD: SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: SHRI JORAWAR RAM:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be incurred during 1990-91 for the development of tourist spots in Bihar;

(b) the names of tourist spots in Bihar proposed to be developed under this plan; and

(c) the details of tourist spots in Buxar and Palamu, their development schemes and target for completion of development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b). Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Department of Tourism extends financial assistance on specific schemes based on their merits, availability of funds and inter-se priorities. Detailed schemes for the year 1990-91 are yet to be formulated and submitted by the State Government.

(c) There is no proposal presently under the consideration of the Central Department of Tourism for development of tourist spots in Buxar and Palamu.

[English]

IDBI Assistance to Large Scale Industry in Punjab

8326. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced in Punjab to large scale industry by the Industrial Development Bank of India;

(b) the amount of such advances at all India level;

(c) whether the amount of loans at (a) above compares favourably with that to other

States; and

(d) if no, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to improve the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that cumulative direct finance disbursed by them to large industries in Punjab and the total all over India as at March 31, 1990 was Rs. 314.50 crores and Rs. 9963.20 crores respectively.

Looking at the population of the country and that of Punjab, IDBI's direct financial assistance to large industries in Punjab compares favourably with assistance on all India basis.

Purchase and Export Price by MITCO

8327. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the difference in purchase and export price of mica by MITCO;

(b) the labour employment in MITCO; and

(c) the percentage of share taken by MITCO from orders procured by Private Exporters?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) The difference in purchase and export price of mica by MITCO on an average ranges between 30 and 32%.

(b) The total labour employed by MITCO is 916.

(c) As per the Canalisation Policy for export of processed mica, export orders are shared between MITCO and private export-

ers on a 50:50 basis. In respect of exports to GCA countries, however, export orders for processed mica excluding mica scrap upto Rs. 10 lacs per foreign buyer per annum are allowed to be executed by the private exporters without sharing with MITCO.

Assistance to Deep Sea Fishing Industry

8328. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI) provides financial assistance to the deep sea fishing industry.

(b) whether small entrepreneurs are required to visit Bombay frequently to meet the SCICI officials thereby causing great hardship to them, if so, the stage taken/proposed to be taken in this regard and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken for regular interaction between the SCICI and other concerned Ministries/Departments of Union Government for co-ordinating and better monitoring of development efforts for the deep sea fishing industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Apart from dealing with entrepreneurs at its head office in Bombay, with a view to avoid inconvenience to the small entrepreneurs both in terms of cost and time, Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI) has depute its officers to visit the registered office/Administrative office of some fishing companies for interaction with them and for sorting out problems, if any

(c) SCICI has reported that it has been interacting directly with the deep sea fishing

industry regarding assistance for acquisition of trawlers and related matters. Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI) is also a member of various committees of Ministry of Food Processing Industries which provides a forum for interaction between the SCICI and other concerned departments of Government of India. SCICI has also constituted a consultative committee which inter-alia has representatives of the industry.

Loan from Switzerland

8329. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loan granted by Switzerland has been utilised fully;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to utilise it fully?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) (a) to (c). The present Swiss Credit agreement namely Swiss Mixed Credit 1983 is for an amount of S.Fr. 100 million. The utilisation upto end of March, 1990 was S. Fr. 39.6 million. The entire amount has already been committed to ensure full utilisation.

Criteria for Development of Religious Places as Tourist Centres

8330. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted to identify historical and religious places for their development as tourist centres;

(b) whether Government propose to develop the historical temple at Dolleswaram

in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK) (a) Development of historical and religious places is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. There is no criteria with the Central Department of Tourism for identification of such places as tourist centres

(b) and (c) No proposals in this regard has been received from the State Government

Holding Losses of Sugar in S.T.C.

8331 DR KIRODILAL MEENA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether imported sugar worth Rs 18 crores was lost in the form of holding losses at Port Town and S T C s Godown during 1984 to 1987 and

(b) if so, action taken against agencies responsible for the losses?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU) (a) and (b) As per the audited accounts, STC has incurred total handling losses at Port Towns and STC's Godowns to the value of Rs 1.47 crores on import of sugar during the financial years 1984-85 to 1987-88. These are the normal handling and storage losses for a commodity like sugar. This loss works out to 0.08% of sugar handled/stored

[*Translation*]

Steel Yard at Kota

8332 DR BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the steel yard at Kota (Rajasthan) has been closed,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is proposal to reopen/ set up a steel yard at Kota, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI) (a) No, Sir

(b) to (d) Does not arise

Exports From Kanpur

8333 SHRI KESHARI LAL Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the main products of Kanpur being exported

(b) the position of export of leather and leather goods among the products being exported,

(c) whether Government propose to set up an export-oriented industry in rural Kanpur,

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU). (a) The major products exported from Kanpur

are finished leather, leather goods. The other products exported from Kanpur include cane and moaj articles, chemicals, apparels, electronics and textiles, light engg products like diesel engines, pumps, fasteners, agricultural implements etc

(b) The share of leather and leather goods in exports from Kanpur is estimated to be around 70 per cent. The major exports consist of harness and saddlery items.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

(e) Initiative for setting-up industrial units rests with the private entrepreneurs.

[English]

Trade Negotiation At Geneva

8334 SHRI YADVENDRA DATT Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the steps Government propose to take to safeguard the interest of the country in the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations at Geneva under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and

(b) how Government propose to counter the industrialised countries pressure with regard to areas of Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) and Trade Related Investment Measures and Services?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU) (a) and (b) India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy in the context of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations in order to safeguard its interests. India has been participating actively in the negotiations in order to seek improved market access for its ex-

ports and to check unilateral and arbitrary action through strengthened multilateral rules and disciplines to govern international trade. A number of oral and written submissions have been made in the Negotiating Groups stating our views clearly and cogently, based on sound economic arguments and reasoning, keeping in mind our situation as a developing country. We have also made a number of specific proposals which reflect our interests and concerns. In addition, India has been coordinating its position actively with other like-minded developing countries to enlarge support in these negotiations and we have made joint submissions on a number of issues. In this connection India also recently hosted a meeting of 18 developing countries participating in the Uruguay Round at New Delhi on 19-20 March, 1990. In the areas of Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights, Trade-Related Investment Measures and Services, detailed submissions have been made by India. These have received wide support from other developing countries and some joint submissions have also been tabled. We are hopeful that these negotiations will result in a balanced outcome which will take into account the interest of all participants including those of developing countries, such as India. It is Government's intention to continue to participate actively in the negotiating process to ensure that our interests are fully safeguarded.

[Translation]

Evasion of Customs Duty

8335 SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases of smuggling and evasion of Customs duty detected by the Department of Central Excise and Income Tax in 1989 and till March, 1990 at various Seaports, around them or elsewhere

and the amount involved in each case; and

(b) the number of such cases detected on Indo-Pak border and the amount involved therein and the details of seized items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Inflation Rate

8336. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative details of the rate of inflation between the first quarter of the year 1989 and the first quarter of the year 1990;

(b) the comparative increase in the

wholesale and retail price index during the same period; and

(c) whether Government have fixed any target or limit to check inflation and to reduce price-hike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The rate of inflation on the basis of the average WPI for the first quarter over the average of first quarter of the previous year works out to 8.2 per cent in 1990 as against 5.5 per cent in 1989.

(b) There is no index for retail prices. However, Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Industrial Workers which is based on retail prices of goods (and services) paid by consumers, is the nearest approximation. Comparative price rise in WPI and CPI for the first quarter is given below:

<i>First Quarter of the Year (March over December)</i>	<i>Price Rise (point to point) in</i>	
	<i>WPI (1981-82=100)</i>	<i>CPI (1990=100)</i>
1989	1.7	No change
1990	2.8	1.1.

(c) It is not feasible to fix any target or limit to check inflation. However, efforts are being made to check inflation by use of instruments available to the Government which include maintaining supplies of essential commodities, if necessary through imports, strict fiscal and monitoring discipline including close monitoring of budgetary deficit action against hoarders and black-marketeers.

[English]

Production of Aluminium Foils

8337. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of Aluminium foil in the country;

(b) the number of plants producing aluminium foil, and

(c) the details of installed capacity and actual production of aluminium foil, plant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES

AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The indigenous production of aluminium foils by and large meets the indigenous demand

(b) and (c) Plantwise details of installed capacity and actual production of aluminium foils during 1989-90 are indicated below:

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Installed Capacity</i>	<i>Production during 1989-90</i>
		<i>(in tonnes)</i>	
1	2	3	4
1	Indian Aluminium Company Ltd	4000	4899
2	India Foils	4690	5495
3	PG Foil Ltd	3000	1151
4	Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd	500	187
5	Annapurna Foils Ltd	3000	N A
6	Synthiko Foils Ltd	720	N A

Import of Jumbo Rolls

8338 SHRI P G NARAYANAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the slitting and confectioning units and the export houses who do not have licences for manufacture of photosensitive goods from imported jumbo rolls are also allowed to import the jumbo rolls of different categories

(b) if so, the criteria and details thereof

(c) whether a unit licensed for manufacture of colour paper of a particular quality is also eligible to import jumbo rolls for which

they are not licensed.

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the steps taken to ensure that the units not holding a licence under ID & R Act do not indulge in unauthorised production by any other source?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN) (a) to (d) The import of Jumbo Rolls of various types of Photo-sensitive material is allowed under OGL by Actual Users and against additional licences. The additional licences do not bear Actual User condition and are freely transferable. Accordingly the requirement of

having an Industrial Licence for carrying out the slitting/confectioning activity of Jumbo Rolls of Photo-sensitised material is not a pre-requisite while allowing clearance of such goods imported against additional licences. However, the import made against such licences is also subject to conditions of all other relevant issues, which will become applicable as and when the imported material is put to use.

(e) The IDR Act contains a number of provisions to ensure that unlawful production or slitting/confectioning of jumbo rolls does not take place and that units not holding a licence under the IDR Act do not indulge in unauthorised production. Section 24 of the Act provides for various penalties for contravening or attempting to contravene or abetting the contravention of S. 10 (1), S. 10 (4), S. 11 (1), S. 11 (A), S. 13 (1), S. 29 B (2), S. 29 (B) (2A), S. 29 (B) (2D), S. 29 (B) (2F), S. 29 B (2E), S. 16, S. 18 B (3), S. 18G or any rule contravention of which is punishable under the section. Section 24A of the Act also provides for penalties for false statements

Modernisation of D.S.P.

8339 SHRIM V CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been delay in completion of modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether import cost of equipment has exceeded the cost detailed out in the contract;

(c) whether delays have resulted into additional payments to contractors; and

(d) the details of payments given to Birla Technical Services and M/s. Mannesmann Demag of West Germany for each of the packages till 30th April, 1990 along with the details of progress achieved as per the fixed time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (c). No. Sir.

(d) The package-wise details of payment made to M.s. Birla Technical Services (BTS) and M.s. Mannesmann Demag Hütten-technik (MDH) of West Germany till 30.4.1990 is as under:

Sl. No	Name of Package	Payment made to M/s. BTS (Rs. in crores)	Payment made to M/s. MDH (DM in crores)
1	2	3	4
1	Ram Material Handling	45.87	DM 1.25
2	Sinter Plant	7.15	—
3	Blast Furnace	18.29	DM 1.19
4	Basic Oxygen Furnace	27.95	DM 11.84
Total		99.26 Crs.	DM 14.28 Crs.

The progress made so far by both the parties for all the above packages are as per agreed scheduled.

Government Expenditure

8340. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHA RAJA
WADIYAR:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:
SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD
VARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken decision to undertake monthly checks to ensure that Government expenditure remains under control;

(b) whether it would be done regularly and systematically throughout the current Financial Year;

(c) whether the expenditure on establishments day-to-day administration etc. would be reduced Ministry-wise; and

(d) if so, the guidelines sent to different Ministries in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHAS-
TRI): (a) and (b). Yes. Sir.

(c) and (d). Finance Minister has written to all Ministers suggesting identification of savings in establishment expenditure so as to absorb the liability on account of fresh D.A. instalments. They have also been requested to draw up a quarterly/monthly Budget of expenditure and receipts, so as to facilitate monitoring of the overall Budget Deficit.

Setting up of Manufacturing Units Abroad by Exporters

8341. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the
Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has suggested Indian exporters to set up manufacturing bases abroad;

(b) if so, the rationale behind this suggestion;

(c) whether Government propose to help Indian exporters in setting up manufacturing units in other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND
TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government approves proposals for setting up of manufacturing units abroad under the existing guidelines governing setting up of Joint Ventures/wholly Owned Subsidiaries abroad. An Inter Ministerial Committee on joint ventures abroad in the Ministry of Commerce approves such proposals within the framework of the guidelines.

Profitability of Foreign Branches of Indian Banks

8342. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether branches of the Indian banks operating in foreign countries have been able to maintain their business and profitability during last two years;

(b) if so, the details in this regard country-wise;

(c) the names of the Indian banks in foreign countries which have been showing continues losses; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve their performance during the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). The banks prepare their Profit and Loss Accounts in the forms set out in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949. Only the profit/loss position of the bank, as a whole, during the year, is required to be incorporated in the Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet. Banks are not required to indicate separately domestic profits and foreign profits in their Balance Sheets.

Some of the foreign branches of Indian banks have been however, in the last few years, faced with certain problem accounts due to various factors. The performance of the foreign branches of Indian banks is continually reviewed by the Reserve Bank of India. A number of steps have been taken to improve the working of these branches and for strengthening the operational and control systems within the banks. The Reserve Bank guidelines provide, inter-alia, for fixing up of limits of exposures for individual borrowers/borrower groups, fixing up of country-wise limits of exposure, development of proper credit rating etc.

Collection of Premium under LIC's Salary Saving Scheme

8343. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the branches of the Life

Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India under Bombay and Calcutta Divisional Offices have not been placing their demand lists of premium collection to different employers on time for collecting premiums of policy-holders who ave taken out policies under the LIC's salary saving scheme;

(b) whether as a result of such inaction on the part of the LIC large number of insurance policies are getting lapsed;

(c) whether the number of paid up policies has increased during the past several years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the immediate steps being taken to regularise such insurance policies and for removal of five years stipulation for the purpose of revival of insurance policies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir. As per LIC's Salary Savings Scheme procedure, the recovery of premium is effected by the employers on the basis of the duly signed authority letter given by the employee to the employer. In addition, the demand lists of premium collection prepared by LIC are also sent in time to different employers. Further instructions are also issued to the employers that in case the demand invoice is not received in time due to postal delay etc., the employers should deduct premiums on the basis of previous month's demand list.

(b) No, Sir. Generally, almost all the employers are regularly paying the premiums. However, in respect of a very few employers, the premiums are not being received in time for variety of reasons viz. financial trouble, lock-out, strikes, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Generally, revival of such policies is effected as per rules. The revival of policies which are in lapsed conditions for more than 5 years is not encouraged as the policyholders have to pay huge arrears of premiums with interest apart from health requirements. However, many such cases are revived on merit considering the age of the insured, his need for revival plans of policy, unexpired term of the policy, etc.

Export of Sewing Machines

8344. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sewing machines are being exported; and

(b) if so, the countries to which they are exported with earnings therefrom during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). Sewing machines, parts including needles are exported to USSR, Thailand, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Madagascar. As per the information available with the Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC), the value of export of sewing machines including parts during the last four years is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in crores)</i>
1	2
1986-87	14.10
1987-88	8.28
1988-89	13.25 (Provisional)
1989-90 (April-Feb, 1990)	18.50 (Provisional)

Remittance From NRIs

8345. SHRIJANARDHANAPOOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the remittances from Non-Resident Indians are received in India through non-official channels;

(b) if so, the amount of remittances received in the year 1988, 1989 and so far in 1990; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to encourage the sending of remittances through official channels only?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The Government is aware that certain persons send money from abroad through illegal channels but it is not possible to give a precise estimate of such illegal remittances.

(c) Various incentives have already been given to attract non-resident Indians to remit their money to India through legal channels.

Finding Gold in Karnataka

8346. SHRIJANARDHANAPOOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to explore new sources of gold in the mines in Karnataka and to close Kolar Gold Mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b).

Investigations for gold in Karnataka are being carried out in the following areas:

- i) Gadag gold field, Dharwar district (Kabuliyatkatti, Sangli and Sankadadak blocks).
- ii) Hutti Gold Fields, Raichur district (Wandalli and Uti Blocks).
- iii) Kolar Gold Field, Kolar district (Footwall lode in KGF mines and Surapalli).
- iv) Chitradurga schist belt, Chitradurga district (Ajjanahalli and Bellara).
- v) Maski Schist belt, Raichur district (Maski Sambla, Udbal and Tuppadur blocks) and
- vi) Nuggihalli schist, Hassan district (Kempinkote and Gollarhalli belt).

Three mines in KGF are planned to be phased out by 1994

(c) Does not arise.

Privatisation of Tourism

8347. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of State Governments have urged Union Government to privatise tourism;

(b) if so, the details of proposals received by Government particularly from the Government of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka, State-Wise;

(c) to what extent this will render more service to the tourists; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be

taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) No, Sir.

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

Setting up of Hotels/Motels in Andhra Pradesh

8348. SHRI M.G. REDDY:
SHRI RAJAMOHANA
REDDY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposals for setting up of hotels/motels/yatri niwas in the State of Andhra Pradesh particularly in the Chittoor regions to attract more tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) At present, Government has no proposal to set up any hotels/motels/yatri niwas in the State of Andhra Pradesh, including Chittoor region.

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Gold Mines in A.P.

8349. SHRI M.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to expand Chigargunta Gold Mines in Andhra Pradesh to 1000 tons capacity per day; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRIDINESH GOSWAMI): (a) There is not such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Regional Rural Banks in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh

8350. **SHRI M G REDDY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of representations pending with Government for opening of regional rural banks in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Sri Venkateswara Grammeena Bank is already functioning in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. Moreover, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have reported that no representations for opening of an additional Regional Rural Bank in this district have been received.

Closing Down of Coffee Houses

8351. **SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines for opening and closing down of coffee houses by the Coffee Board;

(b) the number of coffee houses closed down by the Board from 1985 to March 1990.

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether recognised union of staff were consulted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) The general policy for opening coffee Houses is that new coffee houses should be opened only if the losses, if any, incurred in this connection will be met by the organisation concerned in whose premises that new coffee house is proposed to be situated. There are no set guidelines for the closing down of coffee houses.

(b) and (c). Only the coffee house in Patna has been closed down during this period due to the insistence of the land-lady for vacating her premises. Efforts were made to find an alternative building for the coffee house which could not succeed.

(d) No Sir, as no staff retrenchment was involved.

Introducing Electronic Devices in Mining Operation

8352. **SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce computers and other electronic devices in mining operation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the different kind of mines where computer and other electronic devices are proposed to be introduced with effect from May 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various mining companies have

formulated proposals to introduce computers and other electronic equipments in areas such as Mine Planning and designing, process control, materials management, ore reserve estimation, reclamation, re-vegetation, ground water control, personnel management, cost control, Mine communication system etc.

(c) Some of the proposals known for introduction of computer and other electronic devices by different mining companies with effect from May, 1990 are as follows:

Hindustan Zinc Limited:

N-Fold computer programme for Rock Mechanics studies to determine ground stresses.

Hindustan Copper Limited:

- i) Installation of super mini computers in Khetri Copper Complex, Indian Copper Complex and Malanjkhand Copper Project.
- ii) Engineering and Graphics computer work stations in various units of the company.

Payment of Fire Insurance Claims

8353. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of insurance claims lodged and paid during 1989 in respect of destruction of buildings by fire in the capital;

(b) whether any nationalised banks were involved in major fires during 1989;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount of insurance claims received by such nationalised banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ITDC Project in Kerala

8354. SHRI PALAIK.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on India Tourism Development Corporation project in Pathanamthitta (Kerala) has been started;

(b) if so, whether the work is going on as per schedule and the present position thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) The Annual Plan 1990-91 of ITDC does not envisage any scheme/provision for taking up any project in Pathanamthitta, Kerala.

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

Minimum Export Price on Psyllium

8355. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times a minimum export price for the export of Psyllium (Husk, Powder and Seeds) have been imposed and removed during the last ten years;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the quantum of exports of Psyllium (Husk, Powder and Seeds) during the last three years, year-wise and category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). India enjoys a virtual monopoly in the cultivation export of Psyllium. There is relatively little domestic consumption and the cultivators are largely dependent upon export. It has been observed that the export price realisation depends upon the crop position: in the year of fall in output, the prices tend to rise and when the crop is good, the price falls. The inter se competition among the exporters also affects the export realisation. Keeping in view these factors, a Minimum Export Price (MEP) was introduced for the first time on 13.5.1985 as follows:

<i>Psyllium Husk</i>	<i>Minimum Export Price</i>
98% Purity	US \$ 2.50 per Kg. POB
95% Purity	US \$ 2.35 per Kg. FOB
85% Purity	US \$ 2.50 per Kg. FOB
<i>Psyllium Seed</i>	
99% Purity	US \$ 0.70 per Kg. FOB
97% Purity	US \$ 0.60 Per Kg. FOB

Psyllium Powder

MEP is higher by 20% in all cases of export effected in powder form. Since the prices did not pick up and stocks started accumulating because of an exceptionally good crop, the position was reviewed and MEP was reduced on 17.7.1986, as follows:

<i>Psyllium Husk</i>	<i>Minimum Export Price</i>
98% Purity	US \$ 2.00 per Kg. POB

95% Purity	US \$ 1.90 per Kg. POB
85% Purity	US \$ 1.75 per KG. POB

Psyllium Seed

99% Purity	US \$ 0.55 per Kg. POB
97% Purity	US \$ 0.47 per Kg. POB

Psyllium Powder

MEP US cent 20 per Kg. more than the MEP for Psyllium Husk.

However, Since the position did not improve, the MEP was abolished w.e.f. 25.2.1987. These items were removed from the purview of Exports (Control) Order, w.e.f. 30th March, 1988. Subsequently, the position was further reviewed and the export of Psyllium Seed, Psyllium Husk and Psyllium Powder was again brought under control w.e.f. 10th April, 1989, and was allowed under OCL No.3 against registration of Contracts with CHEMEXCIL. Recently certain representations from the different Organisations were received saying that the Farmers are not getting remunerative prices and exporters are losing advantage of monopolistic position. After due consideration, it was decided to re-introduce MEP for export of Psyllium Husk w.e.f. 7th July, 1989, which is as follows:

<i>Psyllium Husk</i>	<i>Minimum Export Price</i>
98% Purity	US \$ 3.20 per Kg. POB
95% Purity	US \$ 3.00 per Kg. POB
85% Purity	US \$ 2.80 per Kg. POB

Similarly MEP for Psyllium Seeds and Powder was re-introduced w.e.f. 18th August, 1989, which are as follows:

<i>Psyllium Seed</i>	<i>Minimum Export Price</i>
99% Purity	US \$ 0.95 per Kg. POB
97% Purity	US \$ 0.85 per Kg. POB

US \$ 0.25 per Kg. higher than the MEP or the corresponding grade of husk.

(c) Value of exports of Psyllium husk/Powder and Psyllium Seeds during the last 3 years are as follows:

Psyllium Powder

Exports (in Rs. Crores FOB)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Psyllium Husk/Powder</i>	<i>Psyllium Seed</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4
1986-87	22.04	1.91	23.95
1987-88	41.41	1.05	42.46
1988-89	38.82	0.58	39.40
April '89 to Feb '90.	41.00	1.00	42.00

Profitability of Public Sector Banks

8356. SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA:
SHRI B.N. REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent analysis of public sector banks has revealed improvements in their profitability;

(b) if so, the bank-wise details thereof indicating inter alia the ratio of net profits to working funds; and

(c) the steps contemplated by the Reserve Bank of India to further increase the profitability of the banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). As per the published accounts, the aggregate published profits of

the 28 public sector banks increased from Rs. 261.80 crores during the year 1987 to Rs. 364.90 crores as at the end of March, 1989 (for the period 1.1.88 to 31.3.89). The overall profitability of public sector banks expressed as a percentage of published profits to their working funds has also risen from 0.17% in 1987 to 0.19% in 1988-89. A statement indicating the bank-wise details of published profits earned by the public sector banks and their profitability during the years ending 31st December, 1987 and 31st March, 1989 is given below.

(c) Government and Reserve Bank of India have taken series of measures to improve the profitability of public sector banks. These include higher coupon rates on Government Securities, higher returns on cash balances maintained with Reserve Bank of India augmentation of the capital base by Government/Reserve Bank of India. Banks have also taken certain measures like enhanced staff productivity through contain-

ment of staff growth, enhancement in service charges and economy in expenditure. Bank have also been attempting to innovate and diversify their operations to related fields like equipment leasing, merchant banking, mutual funds etc. Banks have also been advised to critically analyse their income and expenditure with a view to finding ways and means for improving their profitability through

efficient funds management.

Besides these steps, bank have also been advised to take specific measures to maintain their viability and profitability by means of business planning and development, improving recovery of loans and advances, reduction in non-performing loans, preventing leakages of income etc.

STATEMENT

Published profits of the public sector banks and their profitability expressed as a percentage of published profits to their working funds for the year 1987 and 1988-89

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Published Profits	Published Profits as a percentage to working funds
		1987	1987
		1988-89 (1.1.88 to 31.3.89)	1988-89
1	2	3	4
			5
			6

A. STATE BANK OF INDIA GROUP:

1.	State Bank of India	4551	8501	0.11	0.15
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	163	471	0.08	0.16
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	164	394	0.10	0.18

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Published Profits		Published Profits as a percentage to working funds	
		1987	1988-89 (1.1.88 to 31.3.89)	1987	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	State Bank of Indore	78	200	0.08	0.17
5.	State Bank of Mysore	81	281	0.07	0.19
6.	State Bank of Patiala	217	600	0.10	0.24
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	65	182	0.07	0.17
8.	State Bank of Travancore	165	445	0.10	0.22
Total of A.		5484	11074	0.10	0.16
B. NATIONALISED BANKS:					
1.	Allahabad Bank	602	1112	0.17	0.25

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Published Profits		Published Profits as a percentage to working funds	
		1987	1988-89 (1.1.88 to 31.3.89)	1987	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Bank of Baroda	2175	3350	0.23	0.20
3.	Bank of India	1615	2208	0.14	0.15
4.	Bank of Maharashtra	290	312	0.10	0.10
5.	Canara Bank	4497	5494	0.47	0.49
6.	Central Bank of India	1328	1520	0.15	0.14
7.	Dena Bank	400	573	0.15	0.19
8.	Indian Bank	1053	1429	0.22	0.22
9.	Indian Overseas Bank	562	624	0.11	0.10

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>Published Profits</i>		<i>Published Profits as a percentage to working funds</i>	
		<i>1987</i>	<i>1988-89 (1.1.88 to 31.3.89)</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
10.	Punjab National Bank	2500	2719	0.25	0.22
11.	Syndicate Bank	710	801	0.12	0.12
12.	Union Bank of India	2041	2411	0.43	0.42
13.	United Bank of India	23	50	0.01	0.01
14.	UCO Bank	521	573	0.09	0.07
15.	Andhra Bank	873	929	0.37	0.32
16.	Corporation Bank	351	450	0.28	0.30
17.	New Bank of India	201	311	0.12	0.16

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Published Profits		Published Profits as a percentage to working funds	
		1987	1988-89 (1.1.88 to 31.3.89)	1987	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	351	651	0.21	0.30
19.	Punjab & Sind Bank	49	104	0.02	0.05
20.	Vijaya Bank	554	795	0.30	0.31
Total of 'B'		20696	25416	0.21	0.21
Total of 'A' + 'B'		26180	36490	0.17	0.19

Loss of Revenue Due to Delay in Filing Appeals

8357. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the appeals relating to outstanding taxes are not filed in Supreme Court within the prescribed time limit by the concerned officers;

(b) whether the delay in filing the appeals causes tremendous loss of revenue to the country;

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the amount involved in court stay orders which has been lost on being time-barred?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). It has come to Government's notice that a few cases have been dismissed by the Supreme Court as barred by limitation. Since many of these cases are filed in the Supreme Court on questions of Law, it is not possible to work out the precise revenue implications of all these cases

The reasons for delay in the filling of these cases in the Supreme Court have been analysed and the procedure for filling thereof has been streamlined.

Amount Spent by Government on Doordarshan

8358. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by Government on Doordarshan's Hi-Tech., Central Production Centre since its inception;

(b) the particulars of teleplays, ballets and quality programmes including musical and dance programmes produced by it so far, how was their telecast received by the viewers by the large not only in the capital but in other metropolitan cities also;

(c) whether any appraisal of the working of this Central Production Centre has been made since its existence, if so its outcome; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve its quality of production and training of technicians?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (d). The project relating to the establishment of a Central Production Centre (CPC) of Doordarshan at Delhi equipped with modern and highly sophisticated programme production techniques was approved by the Government at a total capital cost of Rs. 4936.22 lakhs out of which an expenditure of Rs. 4455.25 lakhs had been incurred on the project till March, 1990. The break-up of the expenditure on (a) Production of programmes and (b) on maintenance and operation of Central Production Centre including staff salaries is given below:

(a) Total amount spent on Production of Programmes:

Year	Amount
1	2
1988-89	Rs. 20,71,000/-
1989-90	Rs. 45,48,539/-

(b) Total amount spent on Maintenance and Operation of C.P.C. including Salaries:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1	2
1988-89	Rs. 85,56,355/-
1989-90	Rs. 2,46.73,401/-

As on April 6, 1990 about 100 programmes has been produced at Central Production centre since its inception in different formats and on various themes including music and dances. The programmes produced at Central Production Centre have been generally well received by the viewers. A study conducted by the Audience Research Wing of Doordarshan on the New Year's Eve Programme produced in the Central Production Centre indicated that the viewers has well responded to it. Critical appreciation of the day-to-day programmes produced and telecast by the Central Production Centre, Doordarshan is a continuous process and is an integral part of the system. However, no specific system appraisal of the working of Central Production Centre has been made so far.

Staff members of Central Production Centre are sent for training periodically to various training centres like FTII, Pune, and abroad. Several courses have been held both in the area of programming and in equipment familiarisation. Courses have been held in the Central Production Centre on Computer Graphics, operational course of BETACAM, Computerised Post Production, CD Switcher, etc. Senior Technicians/Technicians at the Centre are given training at Staff Training Institute (Technical), Delhi from time to time. Newly recruited Engineering Assistants, and Senior Engineering Assistants on promotion, are also given orientation training at the same Institute.

Private Finance Houses

8359. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of private finance houses in the country and particularly in Delhi provide loan to poor people for the purchase of commercial vehicles at a very high rate of interest;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the 'Hire-Purchase Finance Companies' which carry on business of hire-purchase transactions or the financing of such transactions. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that for financing of vehicles, the Hire-Purchase Finance Companies usually charge interest at flat rates basis where the interest charges are calculated on the basis of the entire amount for the full period of advances.

Only one facet of their activity, namely, the acceptance of deposits from public, is regulated by the RBI through Non-Banking Financial Companies (Reserve bank) Directions, 1977. These directions, inter-alia, provide for the maximum/minimum period of deposits, the rate of interest payable on deposits, etc.

Purchase of Colour Televisions, VCRs/ VCPs By Government Servants

8360. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some sections of the Government employees have demanded loan facilities at easy rates of interest for the

purchase of colour Televisions, VCRs/VCPs etc.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government servants are eligible to purchase the confiscated colour Televisions, VCPs/VCRs lying with Customs Houses at subsidised rates; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Some proposals for grant of advance for the purchase of Television sets have been received in the past but were not found feasible to accept.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Soap

8361. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minis-

ter of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of public sector/private sector units which export soaps, State-wise;

(b) the quantity exported during the last year, country-wise; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c). According to provisional data compiled by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI & S), a quantity of about 167 lakh kg. of scap valued at about Rs. 21.24 crores was exported during the year 1989-90. Details of country-wise exports are given in the statement below.

Details of exports are not, however, maintained unit-wise and state-wise by the DGCI & S.

STATEMENT

Statement showing country-wise figures of soaps exported during 1989-90

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Country</i>	<i>Quantity in Kg.</i>	<i>Value in Rs.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Mali	11,250	4,12,500
2.	Canada	261	14,450
3.	USA	10,802	4,14,668
4.	Austria	2,100	88,200
5.	Malaysia	38,441	14,20,333
6.	Nepal	40,892	11,33,935
7.	Singapore	39,23,976	2,70,89,250

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Country</i>	<i>Quantity in Kg.</i>	<i>Value in Rs.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
8.	Sri Lanka	22,906	8,63,269
9.	Bahrain	5,565	2,10,658
10.	Kuwait	3,378	1,19,025
11.	Oman	12,790	3,83,550
12.	UAE	54,12,229	4,60,67,076
13.	West Germany	1,755	93,825
14.	Italy	55	4,500
15.	Switzerland	3,450	1,78,750
16.	USSR	65,32,567	12,83,69,777
17.	Mauritius	540	49,086
18.	Zambia	1,13,00	23,20,046
19.	Thailand	15,000	3,19,134
20.	Qatar	400	8,602
21.	Peoples Republic of China	4,460	2,39,589
22.	Denmark	65	7,389
23.	UK	1,750	1,02,200
24.	Norway	22,240	41,751
25.	Hungary	41,034	14,48,473
26.	Hongkong	140	9,630
27.	France	5	30
28.	Saudi Arabia	8,150	1,11,766

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Country</i>	<i>Quantity in Kg.</i>	<i>Value in Rs.</i>
1	2	3	4
29.	Yemen Arab Republic	160	1,181
30.	Kenya	5,04,000	7,93,4000
31.	Somalia	180	23,800
32.	Sweden	298	45,063

Diamond Industry in Gujarat

8362. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether diamond industry in Gujarat is facing recession:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor:

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to help diamond industry: and

(d) whether the Chief Minister of Gujarat has also set up a high level committee to consider the various problems facing the diamond cutting and polishing industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c). Due to comparatively lower international demand and higher inventory held by diamond trade, there has been a temporary slackening of manufacturing activities in diamond sector in Gujarat State. The Central Government has already liberalised the procedures, provided input support and announced Policy initiatives for the development of the Industry. These measures include relaxation in credit

norms, revised rates of replenishment, import of capital goods on OGL at concessional duty, etc.

(d) The State Government of Gujarat has recently formed a Diamond Development Board for the promotion and development of the Industry in the State.

News Items "Two Air-Hostesses Held for Smuggling"

8363. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Two air-hostesses held for smuggling" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 16 April, 1990;

(b) if so, the further action taken in the matter;

(c) the total number of gold smuggling cases that came into light during the last six months, month-wise; and

(d) the action taken against those who were found guilty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHAS-
TRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the case of Miss Zahra a com-
plaint for prosecution has since been filed in

the court of jurisdiction.

(c) Contraband gold worth Rs. 83 crores
approx. were seized by the Customs au-
thorities in 2006 cases during the last six
months as per details given below:

<i>Month/Year</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Qty of gold (in Kgs.)</i>	<i>Value of gold (Rs. in crores)</i>
1	2	3	4
Oct '89	419	782.084	23.84
Nov.'89	320	259.981	8.39
Dec '89	332	258.030	8.33
Jan '89	305	263.347	8.84
Feb.'89	457	431.516	15.06
March '90	173	568.449	*18.61
	2006	2563.407	83.07

*Figures are provisional

(d) Persons found involved in smug-
gling are liable for penalty in departmental
adjudication and also prosecution in Courts
of Law. They are also liable for detention
under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange
and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act,
1974, if considered necessary.

Export of Fish and Prawns

8364. SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:
SHRI ANBARASU ERA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of fish export
during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) whether prawn available on the west

coast of the country have a great demand in
foreign countries; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to boost the
export thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-
ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) The total
quantum of marine products exported during
the last 2 years were:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity exported (in tonnes)</i>
1	2
1988-89	99777
1989-90 (Provisional)	106840

(Source: MPEDA, Cochin.)

(b) Prawns available in Indian waters, both from West and East Coast, have great demand in foreign countries and India is exporting prawns to 19 countries.

(c) The steps taken to boost shrimps exports are:

- i) induction of new technology and value addition;
- ii) modernisation of processing facilities, quality upgradation and reduction in waste;
- iii) aggressive market promotion measures;
- iv) stepping up production of culture fisheries:
 - a) by increasing per hectare yield from shrimp farms; and
 - b) by bringing more area under export production of shrimp by culture.

Steps against those Preaching Secession and Religious Hatred

8365. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken or contemplated against those preaching secession and religious hatred; and

(b) whether Government consider bringing these offences under Election Law and prevent such people from contesting the elections?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Sufficient

provisions already exist in the law to proceed against persons preaching secession and religious hatred.

(b) The Election Laws also already provide that a person convicted for such offences shall be disqualified for the membership of Parliament and State Legislatures.

Assistance by NABARD in Gujarat

8366. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has fixed a disbursement target to farmers of Gujarat during 1990-91;

(b) the total disbursement target fixed during the previous year;

(c) whether the NABARD's Ahmedabad regional office has taken steps to support the agriculture and rural development activities in Gujarat during 1990-91;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) its likely effect on the process of rural development in the State;

(f) whether State level committees have been constituted for development of industries in the rural areas of the State; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported the following tentative target for Gujarat for the year 1990-91:

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>
1	2
i) Schematic lending by banks	89.05
ii) Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO)	175.00
iii) Short term credit requirements of Regional Rural Banks	8.00

(b) The total disbursements target fixed by NABARD during the previous year 1989-90 was as under:

i) Schematic lending	Rs. 73,997 crores
ii) Crop loans	Rs. 200 crores

(c) to (g). The refinance support of NABARD for Gujarat is expected to boost the farm production through ground level credit support extended by the Banks. In addition, it will promote the growth of Agriculture and other activities, ensure adequate credit support to the weaker sections of the society and improve quality of lending. It will also result in generating additional employment opportunities in the rural sector. The progress of credit support to rural industries is also monitored by NABARD through its regional office in the State.

Export of Farm Products

8367. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have requested Union Government to reconsider the provision for import of farm products in the new import and export policy; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) All the suggestions received for change in the import and export policy were duly considered at the time of formulation of the new Import and Export Policy. It was decided to maintain status-quo in respect of certain agricultural and plantation products such as coconut oil, copra, natural rubber, synthetic rubber, coir yarn and spices except nutmeg and mace which were under CGL for stock and sale but have been brought under licensable category, under the new Policy.

Decline in Export of Cardamom Pepper, Ginger and Cashew

8368. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI ANBARASU ERA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the export earnings of cardamom, ginger

and cashew during 1988-89; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). The following were the export of cardamom, paper, ginger and cashew during the two years 1987-88 and 1988-89:

Value : Rs. crores

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cardamom</i>	<i>Pepper</i>	<i>Ginger</i>	<i>Cashew</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1987-88	3.40	240.58	4.89	326.86
1988-89	9.88	164.20	9.53	281.84

Exports of pepper in 1988-89 were lower because of lower production, negligible carry-over stocks and late arrivals of crop. Fall in exports of cashew during 1988-89 was due mainly to competition from Brazil where US business has invested in cashew with buy-back arrangements and competition from other cheaper nuts such as almonds and pistachios.

Exports Targets

8369. SHRI MANORANAAN
BHAKTA:
SHRI ANBARASU ERA:
SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the exports target set and the achievement there against during 1989-90; and

(b) the exports target fixed for 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) The export target for 1989-90 was set at Rs. 28,025 crores. As against this target,

aggregate exports in the first eleven months i.e. April 1989-Feb. 1990 are provisionally estimated at Rs. 24,506 crores.

(b) Export target for 1990-91 has been fixed at Rs. 36,000 crores.

Export of Footwear

8370. SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:
SHRI ANBARASU ERA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan and Australia have relaxed curbs on import of footwear;

(b) if so, whether Indian Leather Industry has taken steps to increase export of footwear to these Countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) Imports of footwear into Japan and Australia are controlled through annual global quotes and

duties. There has been no overall change in this respect.

(b) and (c). Market promotion measures abroad and product development efforts in India for Indian leather footwear to be competitive in world market in terms of price and quality have helped in increasing exports and these measures are proposed to be continued and intensified, wherever required.

[*Translation*]

Right of States to Impose Tax on Mineral Rights

8371. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal are authorised to impose tax on mineral rights under article 277 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, whether other States have similar authority to impose this tax;

(c) if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to give the right of imposing this tax to other States also in order to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Article 277 of the Constitution of India gives validity only to the taxes, fees, duties, cesses which were being levied lawfully by the Government of any State immediately before the commencement of

the Constitution. It does not authorise the State Governments to impose any such levies afresh.

State Governments derive such authority from the various Entries of the List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and this includes taxes on mineral rights subject to any limitation imposed by Parliament by law relating to mineral development.

Mining Plans

8372. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the neo-literates and people belonging to weaker sections are sustaining their livelihood from small mines in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Government propose to exempt such persons from the provisions of submitting mining plans; and

(c) whether Union Government also propose to make a provision in the rules so that mining plan could be submitted after the mining lease has been approved by the State Government but before the conclusion of agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No person can undertake mining operations in any area except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a mining lease granted under the relevant provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 framed there under. The main objects of this statute are to ensure proper regulation and development of minerals, systematic and scientific mining,

mineral conservation and protection of natural environment. The provisions of the statute are equally applicable to both big and small mines.

(b) Only with a view to achieve the aforesaid objects of mineral development and conservation, the provision of submitting mining plan, irrespective of size of mines, was incorporated through suitable amendments in the statute in 1987. Therefore, no relaxation to exempt any category of mines is contemplated.

(c) A change in the timing of submission of mining plan for grant of mining lease has already been made through an amendment to the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 with effect from 19.10.1989. An applicant can now submit the duly approved mining plan within a period of six months after the precise area of the proposed lease is communicated to him by the State Government.

Promotion of Tourism

8373 SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether tourist industry has been hit hard by recent hike in domestic fares which cover Indian Airlines, Vayudoot and Railways, and

(b) the steps taken to create awareness abroad about India as a tourist destination and the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK) (a) The flow to tourist traffic of India is not very price sensitive. The main motivations for foreign tourists to India are the variety of attractions and the cultural heritage of the country.

(b) The Overseas offices of the Department of Tourism create awareness about India abroad and promote it as a tourist destination through a sustained marketing strategy which includes printing/distribution of tourist literature, posters, production of films and audiovisuals and publicity through press, Television, and other promotional activities such as participating in Trade Fairs, holding of Seminars, Conferences, India Evenings etc.

As a result of these measures the tourist arrivals in 1989 increased by 7.8% from the previous year.

[English]

Alleged Intermediaries Role in Purchase of Steel Plant machinery for Steel Plants

8374 SHRIBALGOPAL MISHRA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the role of some businessmen as alleged intermediaries in the purchase of steel plant machinery for Vizag and other steel plants

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and

(c) the steps being taken to bring the intermediaries to book?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Missing Bofors Counter Trade Files

8375 SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation had put on notice Board that some important files in Bofors Counter Trade were missing;

(b) if so, the details of the documents which were found to be missing; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against the officers found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (c). STC shifted its counter trade accounts record from Chandralok Building to Jawahar Vyapar Bhawan, the new building during December, 1989-January, 1990. While arranging the records after shifting, it was noticed by STC that two bags containing copies of export documents booked in the year 1988-89 accounts under various MOUs including MOU with Bofors were missing. Subsequently, one bag was traced. In order to expedite tracing of the second missing bag, a notice to that effect was put up on various floors of the STC building, being the usual practice. The second bag has also been retrieved and no documents pertaining to counter trade with Bofors is missing.

Import of Coking Coal

8376. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some private business concerns have been allowed to import coking coal;

(b) if so, the names of business concerns so permitted and the countries from which import allowed;

(c) the procedure followed in granting such permission; and

(d) whether there were any complaints

in respect of this import deal and if so, whether any CBI enquiry is being conducted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Import of low ash metallurgical coking coal is under Open General Licence (OGL) as per the import-Export policy.

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

[Translation]

Language of Original Constitution

8377. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:
PROF. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA:

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

(a) the language in which the original Constitution had been framed whereupon the then Prime Minister and the President of the Constituent Assembly and other appended their signatures; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the original Constitution was first translated into English and then retranslated into Hindi and that translated version in Hindi was recognised legally?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) English Language. The Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26.11.1949.

(b) On 17th September, 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted a Resolution as under:

"Resolved that the President be au-

thorised to take necessary steps to have a translation of the Constitution prepared in Hindi and to have it published under his authority before January 26, 1950 and also arrange for the preparation and publication of the translation of the Constitution in such other major languages of India as he deems fit.”

In pursuance of this Resolution, a Hindi translation of the Constitution of India was prepared and was signed by the President of the Constituent Assembly, the then Prime Minister of India and other Members, on 24th January, 1950. Hence the original Constitution was framed in English.

[English]

Setting up of T.V. Relay Centre in Allahabad

8378. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a T.V. relay centre in Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any site has been selected for this purpose;

(d) the area likely to be covered by the above T.V. centre; and

(e) the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (e). A high power (10 KW) TV transmitter is already functioning at Allahabad since 1984 providing service within an area of about 45,2000 Sq. Kms. This

project was established at a capital cost of approximately Rs. 2.70 crores.

More Channels on Delhi Doordarshan

8379. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to start more channels on T.V. for Delhi Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which, more channels would be started; and

(d) the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (d). No, Sir. It has, however, been decided in principle to introduce Second Channel TV Service from 16 additional cities under the Eighth Plan, subject to availability of funds.

[Translation]

Premium Rates for Insurance of Maruti Cars

8380. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of premium earned by Government by insuring Maruti cars and vans and the amount paid for the accident claims thereof during the last two years;

(b) whether the claim payment is exceeding the amount of premium;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the premium rates therefor;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, how this loss will be made up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Motor Insurance premium and claims statistics are not maintained by the general insurance industry according to make of the vehicles and as such, the required information is not available separately for Maruti Cars and Vans.

(c) to (e). The motor insurance premium for various types of vehicles has been revised upwards w.e.f. 1.4.90. The increase in the case of private cars including Maruti Cars and Vans works out to about 4.95% on average.

[English]

Land Lord/Tenant Disputes Pending in Lower Courts in Delhi

8381. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of land lord/tenant dispute cases pending in the lower Courts at Tis Hazari Delhi;

(b) the reasons for which such cases continue to remain pending for long; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for quick disposal of these cases in the interest of speedy justice?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) As on 31.12.1989, 18941 land lord/tenant dispute cases were pending in the Courts of Rent/Addl. Rent Controllers in Delhi.

(b) Pendency of cases is due to several complex factors.

(c) It is proposed to create additional posts in the Delhi Judicial Service with ancillary staff to clear the arrears in the subordinate courts in Delhi.

Export of Marine Products

8382. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the export of marine products during 1989-90;

(b) whether any new measures are proposed to be taken to further increase their exports during 1990-91; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGK SHREEDHARAN): (a) The export of marine products during 1989-90 is of the order of Rs. 622. 46 crores (provisional).

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The new measures taken to further increase export of marine products during 1990-91 are:

i) Reduction of import duty on 'Prawn feed' to 25%.

ii) Reduction of import duty on certain Machineries for seafood processing to 35%.

iii) Placing of the items 'Prawn Feed' and Fish-meal' under Advance li-

censing Scheme.

- iv) Placing of a number of seafood processing Machineries under O.G.L. of Import-Export Policy; and
- v) Organising Buyer-Seller meets in Japan and West Europe, by the MPEDA.

Opening of NABARD Offices

8383. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:
SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAI AH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) plans to open over 100 offices during the year 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the names of places where these offices will be opened, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it has decided to open its offices in 86 districts in different States during 1990-91. The details are given below in the Statement.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>District offices to be opened during 1990-91</i>
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1. Srikakulam 2. Nellore 3. Mahabubnagar 4. Krishna 5. Khammam 6. Anantpur 7. Chittoor
Assam	1. Karbianglong 2. Jorhat 3. Goalpara 4. Dibrugarh
Bihar	1. East Champaran

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>District offices to be opened during 1990-91</i>
1	2
	2. Deogarh
	3. Palamu
	4. Gaya
	5. Dhanbad
	6. Saran
	7. Muzafarpur
	8. Vaishali
Gujarat	1. Broach
	2. Surendranagar
Haryana	1. Ambala
	2. Kurukshetra
	3. Sonapat
	4. Mohindargarh
	5. Karnal
	6. Bhiwani
Himachal Pradesh	1. Hamirpur
	2. Kangra
Karnataka	1. Gulbarga
	2. Shimoga
	3. Dharwad
	4. Chitradurga
	5. Bijapur

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>District offices to be opened during 1990-91</i>
--------------------------	---

1**2**

Kerala

1. Palghat
2. Trichur
3. Pattanamthitta
4. Allepy
5. Idukki
6. Ernakulam

Madhya Pradesh

1. Dhar
2. Khandwa
3. Bilaspur
4. Indore
5. Jabalpur
6. Gwalior
7. Hoshangabad
8. Raipur

Maharashtra

1. Ahmednagar
2. Jalgaon
3. Akola
4. Kolhapur
5. Ratnagiri
6. Solapur
7. Chandrapur

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>District offices to be opened during 1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Orissa	8. Yeotmal 1. Dhenkanal 2. Ganjam 3. Bolangir
Punjab	1. Hoshiarpur 2. Ropar
Rajasthan	1. Chittorgarh 2. Sawai Madhopur 3. Nagaur 4. Pali 5. Sikar
Tamil Nadu	1. Dindigul 2. Vellore 3. South Arcot 4. Dharmapuri 5. Periyar 6. Trichy
Uttar Pradesh	1. Fatehpur 2. Etawah 3. Meerut 4. Bareilly

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>District offices to be opened during 1990-91</i>
1	2
	5. Saharanpur
	6. Gorakhpur
	7. Jhansi
	8. Sitapur
	9. Moradabad
	10. Agra
West Bengal	1. Hooghly
	2. Murshidabad
	3. Nadia
	4. Malda
Total	86

Autonomy to Prasar Bharati Corporation

8384. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference was organised by the National Union of journalists and the TV Programme Producers guild of India during the month of April, 1990 on giving full autonomy to Prasar Bharati Corporation;

(b) If so, the number of experts who attended the conference and the decision taken in the conference; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) A Seminar on the subject "Prasar Bharati-Autonomy for credibility. Can credibility be achieved without competition" was organised by National Union of Journalists of India and TV Programme Producers Guild of India on 12th April, 1990.

(b) About 100 persons attended the Seminar; The Seminar's consensus was on points such as there should be two Corporations, one for Radio and the other for TV, instead of the Board of Governors there should be a Board of Trustees, Directors-General of both of AIR and Doordarshan should be Executive Trustees (Governors) of the Corporation, there is need for compe-

tion to raise the quality and content etc. etc.

(c) The consensus points have been processed along with other suggestions from different quarters for formulating amendments to the Prasar Bharati Bill.

Censorship by Film Industry on its Publicity Material

8385. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the film industry has agreed to have a self imposed censorship of its posters and other publicity material to be screened and cleared by its Film Council;

(b) if so, whether these proposals were forwarded to Union Government by the Film Federation of India;

(c) if so, the details of the proposals made by the Film Industry for censorship and posters and other publicity materials; and

(d) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (d). On an initiative taken by the Government, the Film Industry has set up their own screening committees for effectively checking obscenity in cinema posters and other publicity material. It is for the industry to evolve guidelines governing their working.

[*Translation*]

Recruitment of Employees in LIC

8386. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the staff strength in Life Insurance Corporation in major categories as on January, 1988, January, 1989 and January, 1990;

(b) the percentage of increase in the officers cadre and ministerial staff during that period, yearwise; and

(c) whether the increase has led to increase in efficiency in customer services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Permanent staff strength in LIC as on 1.1.1988, 1.1.1989 and 1.1.1990 is given below:

<i>Class of Posts</i>	<i>Staff Strength as on 1.1.88</i>	<i>Staff Strength as on 1.1.89</i>	<i>Staff Strength as on 1.1.90</i>
1	2	3	4
Class I	7118	7945	9150
Class II	9348	10591	11800
Class III	46048	44643	50283
Class IV	8571	7906	9836

(b) Percentage of increase in various cadres is as under:

	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4
Class I	10.27%	11.62%	15.17%
Class II	17.23%	13.30%	11.42%
Class III	9.28% (-)	3.05%	12.63%
Class IV	2.70% (-)	7.76%	24.41%

(c) Yes, Sir.

Opening of Bank Branches in Uttar Pradesh

8387. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI SARJU PRASAD SA-
ROJ:
DR. BENGALI SINGH:
SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of public sector banks opened in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) the number of breaches of the public sector banks proposed to be opened in each district of the State during 1990 and the locations thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Public Sector Banks opened 582 branches in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years (from 1.1.1987 to 31.12.1989). The previous Branch Licensing Policy (1985-90) came to an end on 31.3.1990. The new Branch Licensing Policy has not been finalised so far. It is, there-

fore, not possible at this stage to indicate the number or location of branches of Public Sector Banks that will be opened in each district of Uttar Pradesh during 1990. Out of the licences granted under the previous policy, 241 licences are still pending with Public Sector Banks for opening of branches in Uttar Pradesh. With a view to ensuring that Bank offices are opened at the allotted centre, the Reserve Bank of India has extended the validity period of these licences upto 30.9.1990.

Cases Pending in Supreme Court

8388. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending for more than five years in the Supreme Court; and

(b) the details of the steps being taken by Government for their quick disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) As on 31.12.1989, 23921 (Regular Hearing Matters only) cases were pending for more than five years in the Supreme Court.

(b) Various steps have been taken to reduce pendency of cases in Courts, such as, grouping of matters regarding common question of law and constitution of special benches.

[English]

Distribution of Films to Film Societies

8389. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of films given per year by the National Film Archives to film societies for distribution;

(b) whether film society movement is facing hardships in finding good films for screening;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the number of film for distribution to film societies; and

(d) whether there is any plan to give film to film societies on concessional rate by the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC)?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The average number of films given per year by the National Film Archives of India to film societies for distribution is 117.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Apart from distribution of films to film societies by the National Film Archives of India, National Films Development Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is also helping film societies in the screening of good films at subsidised rates.

Besides, the Corporation has also established National Film Circle in Bombay for screening of good films in collaboration with National Film Archives. Nominal Annual Membership fee of Rs. 100/- to 400/- is charged and so far more than 300 films have been screened under this scheme.

Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation

8390. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the objects of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation of India;

(b) the amount of fee collected by the Corporation during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the number of claims settled by the Corporation during the above period and the amount involved therein, year-wise and State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The objectives of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) are:

- i) to transact the business of insuring deposits with banks, and
- ii) to transact the business of guaranteeing and indemnifying loans and advances granted by banking companies, cooperative banks and other financial institutions. The Credit Guarantee Schemes (CGC) introduced by the Corporation from time to time have their objectives to induce banks and other financial institutions to lend to Small Scale Industries and small borrowers particularly to those belonging to Weaker and hitherto neglected

section of the Society.

(b) and (c) The guarantee fee collected and claims settled during the last three years

i.e. 1987 (January to December), 1988-89 (from January, 88 to March, 89) and 1989-90 (from April, 89 to March, 90) are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Guarantee fee collected</i>	<i>Amount of claims settled</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1987 (January to December)	145 17	236.57
1988-89 (January, 88 to March 89)	191 89	437 17
1989-90 (April, 89 to March, 90)	562 05 (provisional)	714 66

DICGC has reported that the State-wise break-up of the guarantee fee collected and amount of claims settle are not available

Construction of Major and Medium Hotels in Joint Sector

8391 SHRI J CHOKKA RAO
SHRI S KRISHNA KUMAR

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to construct more major and medium hotels accommodation in the joint sector for the benefit of middle income group tourists as a part of tourism promotion programme, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent of accommodation to be set up in different 'A' class cities and the State of kerala during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK). (a) and (b) At present, Govern-

ment has no proposal to set up hotels in the joint sector. However, a request from Government of Tamil nadu for setting up of a hotel by ITDC in collaboration with State Government at Madras is being examined

Construction of Hotels in Public Sector

8392 SHRI J CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to construct more hotels in public sector to promote tourism.

(b) if so, the number of hotels proposed to be constructed with their locations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) The Annual Plan 1990-91 of ITDC does not envisage any specific scheme/provision for construction of star hotels in the

country.

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

Import of Drugs

8393. SHRIKALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain cases of unauthorised imports of drugs and drug intermediates have come to the notice of the Ministry during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken on each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Credit Deposit Ratio in Rural and Semi-Urban Areas

8394. DR. ASIMBALA: Will the Minister

of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the credit-deposit ratio of banks in rural and semi-urban areas:

(b) the present position of loan repayment in the rural as well as urban areas; and

(c) percentage of recovery of loans from rich and poor categories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIANIL SHASTRI): (a) The credit:deposit ratio of all scheduled commercial banks in rural and semi-urban areas as on the last Friday of December 1989 (latest available) was 63.8 percent and 50.0 percent respectively.

(b) and (c). The present data reporting system does not yield information in the manner asked for. However, the category-wise percentage proportion of provisional overdues in the respective category-wise outstanding advances of public sector banks as on 31st March, 1989 (latest available) is given below:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Percentage of overdues in outstanding advances</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
a) Large and Medium Industry	14.10
b) Small Scale Industries	20.25
c) Agriculture	19.51
d) Other Priority Sectors	29.91
e) All Others	9.39
All Sectors	16.35

Bank Robberies

8395. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL
SHRI KALP NATH RAI
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA
SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a spate of bank robberies and lootings have been noticed in the capital and other parts of the country in recent months.

(b) if so, the number of incidents of bank robberies and lootings which occurred in the capital and rest of the country during the past four months (January-April, 1990) and the amount of money taken away as booty.

(c) the number of attempts of robberies and lootings rendered unsuccessful by the presence of mind of public, police or bank staff.

(d) whether Government give some reward to public/bank staff injured/killed while resisting bank robberies.

(e) if so, the amount given to each individual injured/killed, if any, during bank robberies referred to in part (b) above. and

(f) the steps taken to effectively prevent bank robberies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that 34 incidents of bank robberies/dacoities including one in the Union Territory of Delhi involving a total amount of Rs. 159.30 lakhs were reported in the country, during the period from 1.1.90 to 22.4.90

(c) As per available information, on 6th April, 1990 one case of attempted robbery involving Syndicate Bank's Extension Counter at Air Force Station, Palam was foiled by the bank guard.

(d) and (e). In order to motivate bank employees, general public and the Police personnel etc. a scheme for giving reward to those who resist/foil the attempts of robbers/dacoits, is in operation. Besides, banks have also been advised to recommend the names of those persons who show exceptional courage in resisting/foiling bank robberies/dacoities for granting Gallantry Awards. Information regarding the amount given as reward to each individual will be collected from the concerned banks and will be laid on the Table of the House, to the extent available.

(f) Bank robberies/dacoities, to a considerable extent, depend on the general security environment in the locality. Security measures implemented by public sector banks are revived from time to time and whenever further improvements are considered necessary, requisite guidelines/instructions are given to the banks. Depending on the risk factor involved, banks have classified their branches, and posted armed guards, installed anti-burglary/robbery devices, etc., wherever necessary.

[Translation]

Educational Programmes Telecast by Doordarshan for Students

8396. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of educational programmes telecast for students last year and the number thereof telecast in English and Hindi, separately with duration of such programmes;

(b) whether any policy, time frame and well formulated scheme has been prepared therefor,

(c) whether any review has been conducted about the popularity and acceptability of such programmes, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA) (a) The educational programmes telecast by Doordarshan specially for students consist of higher educational programmes prepared by University Grants Commission (UGC programmes) for college level students and school syllabus oriented programmes meant for school going children (STV programmes)

During 1989, 1981 programmes were telecast in English and 1340 in Hindi. The duration of each UGC programmes was one hour and that each STV programmes in English and Hindi was 20 minutes

(b) Yes Sir. The policy is to enrich and supplement the subjects included in the Educational Curriculum of the States and universities in the country. STV programmes are formulated in consultation with the Educational Departments of the State Governments. UGC programmes are planned and produced under the Commission's own supervision.

(c) No such specific review has been carried out by Doordarshan.

(d) Does not arise.

Opening of Branches of State Bank of India in Rajasthan

8397. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of branches of the State Bank of India (SBI) in Rajasthan, district-wise,

(b) the location thereof,

(c) the total number of employees working therein and the number of those who are permanent and temporary, separately,

(d) whether Government propose to set up more branches of the Bank in the State in near future,

(e) if so, the details thereof,

(f) whether Government have received any proposal from the SBI to set up its branches in commercial and industrial towns such as Vijay Nagar in Ajmer district, and

(g) if so, the time by which decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) (a) and (b) As on 31.3.1990, 153 branches of State Bank of India were functioning in Rajasthan State. The districtwise location of these branches are indicated in the statement below.

(c) Data reporting system of State Bank of India does not generate information in the manner asked for. However, as per information available with the bank there are 3092 employees of State Bank of India working in Rajasthan.

(d) to (g) The previous Branch Licens-

ing Policy (1985-90) came to an end on 31 3 1990. The new Branch Licensing Policy has not been finalised by Reserve Bank of India so far. 14 has not been issued under the previous Branch Licensing Policy for the State of Rajasthan are pending with State Bank of India for utilisation and Reserve Bank of India has extended the validity period for these licences, upto 30 9 1990. State Bank of India has further reported that it has submitted applications to Reserve Bank of India for opening branches at Vijay Nagar and some other centres in District Ajmer. These applications would be examined by RBI on merits.

STATEMENT*Ajmer*

- 1 Ajmer
- 2 Andheri Deori
- 3 Baghera
- 4 Beawar
- 5 Beawar Evening branch
- 6 Digg, Bazar
- 7 Ajmer
- 8 Kadera SAB
- 9 Kekri ADB
- 10 Khawas SAB
- 11 Loco Workshop Ajmer
- 12 Machine Tools Corporation of India Limited Ajmer
- 13 Madanganj Kishangarh
- 14 Nasirabad Ajmer and Prithviraj Marg Ajmer

Alwar

- 1 Ajabpura
 - 2 Alwar
 - 3 Aryanagar Alwar
 - 4 Baletu SAB
 - 5 Behrod ADB
 - 6 Bhiwadi
 - 7 Itarana
 - 8 Kherli
 - 9 Kotkasim
 - 10 Matsya Industrial Estate Alwar
 - 11 Rajgarh ADB and Ramgarh ADB (Rajasthan)
- Banswara*
- 1 Banswara
 - 2 Chanduji Ka Gada SAB and Kushalgarh ADB
- Barmer*
- 1 Barmer City
 - 2 Gudhamalani ADB
- Bharatpur*
- 1 Ballabgarh Rajasthan
 - 2 Bharatpur
 - 3 Bhusawar ADB
 - 4 Brahambad

5. Deeg ADB
6. Gopalgarh SAB
7. Nadbai ADB
8. Nithar SAB and Thoon SAB

Bhilwara

1. Asind ADB
 2. Bhilwara
 3. Bhilwara Evening Branch
 4. Hurda ADB
 5. Mandalgarh ADB
 6. Patan SAB
 7. Raila and Dhamaniya SAB
- Bikaner*
1. Arjansar
 2. Bikampur SAB
 3. Bikaner City
 4. Gangashahr Road Bikaner
 5. Jaimalsar SAB and Sadulganj Bikaner

Bundi

1. Arnetha
2. Bundi and Jawahar Sagar Khadi-
pur

Chittorgarh

1. Chhoti Sadari ADB

2. Chittorgarh and Nimbahera ADB

Churu

1. Churu
2. Ratangarh and Sujangarh

Dholpur

1. Dholpur ADB
 2. Tasimo
- Dungarpur*
1. Chundawara SAB
 2. Dungarpur and Jethana

Ganganagar

1. Bajowala SAB
2. Baramsar SAB
3. Chhani Bari ADB
4. Hanumangarh ADB
5. New Mandi Hanumangarh
6. Raisingh Nagar ADB
7. Rawla Mandi SAB
8. Sadulshahr
9. Sriganganagar
10. Srikanpur ADB
11. Suratgarh and Leelawali SAB

Jaipur

1. Bagru

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2.	Bajaj Nagar Jaipur	3.	Jalore and Morscen SAB
3.	Bhainsawa		<i>Jhalawar</i>
4.	C Scheme Jaipur	1.	Aklera ADB
5.	Dausa	2.	Jhalawar and Sareri SAB
6.	Hawa Sarak Sodala Jaipur		<i>Jhunjhunu</i>
7.	Jaipur	1.	Jhunjhunu
8.	Jaipur Cantt.		<i>Jodhpur</i>
9.	Jaipur South	1.	Army Cantonment Area Jodhpur
10.	Kanwarnagar Jaipur	2.	Bilara ADB
11.	Looniyawas SAB	3.	Gangani SAB
12.	Malaviyanagar Jaipur	4.	Indian Air Force Station Jodhpur
13.	New Central Revenue Building Jaipur	5.	Jodhpur
14.	Sambhar Lake	6.	Jodhpur City
15.	Sanganer	7.	Kharia Khangar
16.	Sindhi Colony Bani Park Jaipur	8.	Luni SAB
17.	Tonk Road Jaipur	9.	Osian
18.	Transport Nagar Jaipur	10.	Rul-Ka-Bagh Jodhpur
19.	Vidyadhar Nagar Jaipur and Vishwakarma Industrial Estate Jaipur	11.	Railway Station Jodhpur
		12.	Shastri Nagar Jodhpur
		13.	U.I.T. Jodhpur and Jeloo Gagri
	<i>Jaisalmer</i>		
1.	Jaisalmer and Nehdai SAB		<i>Kota</i>
	<i>Jalore</i>	1.	Aditya Nagar Morak
1.	Devara ADB	2.	Atru ADB
2.	Ahore	3.	Kota

4. Kota ADB and Ladpura Kota
Nagaur

1. Ladnun

2. Makrana and Nagaur

Pali Marwar

1. Falna

2. Pali City Evening Branch

3. Pali Marwar

4. Rani

5. Sojat Industrial Area and Sumorpur

Sawai Madhopur

1. Hindaun City and Man Town

Sikar

1. Reengus and Sikar

Sirohi

1. Abu Road

2. Basantgarh Jaykaypuram

3. Mount Abu

4. Posaliya SAB and Sirohi

Tonk

1. Newal Industrial Area and Tonk

Udaipur

1. Badgaon ADB

2. Bhawana (Girwa) Udaipur

3. Udaipur

4. Rajasthan

5. Udaipur City Rajasthan

Tea Export

8398. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the tea exporting companies and agencies and the quantity of tea exported by them every year;

(b) the procedure adopted by Government while granting permission to these companies for export of tea;

(c) whether any concession has been granted in respect of export of tea to any particular country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) As on date there are 606 firms/companies holding valid licences as exporters of tea. The total quantity of tea exported during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Quantity Exported (Million kgs.)
1	2
1987-88	207.57
1988-89	208.82
1989-90 (E) Estimated	202.81

(b) Any exporter of tea from India has to

be registered with the Tea Board under the Tea (Distribution and Export) Control Order, 1957. Holders of valid exporter's licence as issued by Tea Board under this order are eligible to export tea from India, Shipment of tea against valid export orders is effected by an exporter after obtaining shipment licence issued by Tea Board in respect of each consignment in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Tea Act, 1953 and the Tea (Regulation of Export Licensing) Order, 1984.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Introduction of Cassette System of Recording by Karnataka

8399. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether AIR stations in Karnataka are adopting the old method of disc recording of film songs for broadcasting;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the new film songs, classical music and other programmes are not available in disc recording system; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce Cassette system of recording of songs for broadcasting purposes on all AIR stations in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Most of the recordings are available on discs; and

(c) No, Sir.

Import of Edible Oil

8400. SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the fall in volume of import of edible oil during 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(b) the percentage increase in unit value of imported oil during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) Imports of edible oils rose from a level of 13.07 lakhs MT in 1986-87 lakh MT in 1987-88 before declining to 10.89 lakh MT in 1988-89.

(b) The average contracted cif price of imported edible oils rose by 26% from Rs. 5,264/- PMT in 1987-88 to Rs. 6,652/- PMT in 1988-89.

Guidelines Relating to Public Issues by Companies

8401. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has issued any new guidelines relating to public issues by the companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) in what manner are the new guidelines different from those in existence;

(d) the details of the salient factors safeguarding the interests of the common people investing in the shares; and

(e) the number of complaints received

by Government against the companies extracting money from investors and not honouring the commitments made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) (a) to (d). Ministry of Finance issues various guidelines from time to time. Recently, as a follow up of the Finance Minister's assurance in the House on 22nd March, 1990, further guidelines were issued to the effect that allotment in public/rights issues should not be made unless a minimum subscription of 90% of the entire issue had been received. A copy of these guidelines is given below as Statement

(e) Complaints of different categories are usually forwarded to the concerned authorities for suitable action, and the specific information as sought is not maintained

STATEMENT

Subject: Minimum subscription in public/Rights Issues

The problem faced by investors in undersubscribed capital issues has been engaging the attention of Government for some time. In this context the following has been decided:—

- 1 A company making any rights/public issue of securities would not be allowed to make the allotment of the shares/debentures etc unless it has received a minimum of 90% subscription against the entire issue

If the subscription to this extent is not received, the entire amount collected with applications would have to be refunded to the applicants at the end of 90 days from the closure of issue

2. In cases where a composite approval has been obtained for rights and public issues from the CCI, the above limit of 90% will apply to the total amount, irrespective of whether the issues are made simultaneously or not
- 3 For issues made against such composite approvals, the gap between the closure dates of various issue (e.g. rights, Indian public, NRIs etc.) should not exceed 30 days
- 4 Rights issues would not be allowed to be kept open for more than 60 days
- 5 If there is a development on underwriters, subscription from them will have to be obtained within 90 days from the closure of the issue to achieve the minimum 90% level
- 6 It would be essential for the promoters to make their subscription in advance, before the public issue opens, and give a certificate to this effect to the regional stock exchange concerned
- 7 Subscription received against rights/public issues will be kept in specific bank accounts and companies would not have access to such funds unless they have received an approval from the concerned regional stock exchange(s) for allotment. Where listing has been proposed on more than one exchange, no allotment or utilisation shall be allowed till listing approval is available from each of the exchanges concerned.
8. Companies will be required to submit certificates to the regional

stock exchange, with copy to SEBI and the CCI, signed by the merchant banker and the Chief Executive/Company Secretary of the Company, to the effect that the issue has been subscribed upto 90% of the total for getting approval of the stock exchange for allotment.

9. Companies will make adequate disclosures in the Prospectus, letters of offer, advertisements, publicity literature, investors'/brokers' conferences etc. in this context and also undertake to refund the amounts at the end of 90 days from the closure of the issue, if not subscribed upto 90%, and to pay interest at 15% per annum if refunds are delayed by more than ten days after this period.
10. These guidelines/conditions will apply to all public/rights issues made hereafter, except those for which prospectuses/letters of offer have been filed/issued upto 8th April 1990.

Income Tax Exemption to Charitable Organisations

8402. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the time-limit to dispose of the applications by the Income-Tax Department for the grant of exemption under Section BOG of the Income Tax Act, 1961 submitted by Charitable Organisations and of the applications regarding the extension of the period of validity of the exemption already granted;

(b) whether the prescribed time-limit is being adhered to by the Income-Tax Officers;

(c) how many such applications have been pending for over 20 months in the different offices of the Income Tax Departments in various regions; and

(d) how much further time will be taken to dispose of these applications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). Under instructions issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes, Commissioners of Income Tax have been advised to dispose of such applications within 90 days. Information regarding applications not disposed of within the said period; applications pending for over 20 months; and the time by which such applications will be disposed of is not available with the Central Board of Direct Taxes and is now being collected from the field offices.

Asian Development Banks' Policy

8403. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has made any changes in regard to its lending policy to India; and

(b) if so, the details with reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sail's Coal Import

8404. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter-Ministerial group constituted regarding the import of coking coal from Australia has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details of its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report of the Inter-Ministerial group along with its recommendations are still under examination in the Government.

T.V. Relay Centre in Dhulliya in Maharashtra

8405. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a T.V. Relay Centre in Dhulliya in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any site has been selected for this purpose;

(d) the area likely to be covered by the above T.V. Centre; and

(e) the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (e). Three low power

(100 W) TV transmitters one each at Dhule, Nandurbar and Shahad, are at present functioning in Dhule district of Maharashtra. Whereas there is no approved scheme at present to establish an additional TV transmitter in Dhule district, it is the endeavour of the Government to extend T.V. service to uncovered parts of the district as expeditiously as possible, depending upon the availability of funds for this purpose.

Permission to Private Sector to Establish T.V. and Radio Stations in Uncovered Areas

8406. SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to allow private sector to establish TV and Radio Stations for putting out programmes in uncovered areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Criminal Cases Pending in Supreme Court/High Courts

8407. SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of criminal cases tried in the High Courts and the Supreme Court;

(b) the number of such cases pending for disposal for the last five to seven years; and

(c) the number of criminal cases for which trial has been completed and decision to be taken before the expiry of nine years after the occurrence of the alleged offence?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sale of Confiscated Consumer Goods by Customs Retail Shops in Delhi

8408. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the confiscated consumer goods are sold to persons recommended by the high officials and not on the basis of first come first serve basis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a number of letters were received by the Collector of Customs, Delhi, in regard to the functioning of the Customs Retail Shop; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Bulk sale of seized/confiscated consumer goods is made approved Co-operative Societies and to State Civil Supplies Corporations/State Co-operative Federations for further sale to bonafide consumers through Co-operative Societies, Super Bazaars, Sahakari Bhandars etc. Such goods are also offered for sale to Military/Police/Para-Military canteens. A small quantity of such consumer goods are also sold in retail through Customs Retail Shops to bonafide consumers on 'First come first served' basis.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. There were complaints that the Customs Retail Shop was not selling goods on 'First come First served' basis. The following steps have since been taken to improve the working of Delhi Customs Retail Shop:

(i) The staff strength has been increased;

(ii) More space has been provided for display of goods being offered for sale;

(iii) Surprise visits are made regularly by the senior officers to ensure proper functioning of the Shop;

(iv) The details of the terms being offered for sale and their rates are being prominently displayed on a Notice Board outside the Retail Shop.

Constitution of Advisory Committee for each Nationalised Bank

8409. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to constitute an advisory Committee for each nationalised bank at the district level;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to constitute any other similar body in order to enable the banks to serve the people more usefully particularly in the matter of providing loan facilities; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to appoint local Members of Parliament as non-official members on such bodies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). No advisory committee has

been constituted separately for each nationalised bank at the district level. However, under the Lead Bank Scheme a District Coordination Committee (DCC) consisting of representatives of banks and Government officials of the Government development agencies has been constituted. The meetings of this committee which are presided by the District Collectors are held on a quarterly basis. The Committee reviews the performance of banks under the Annual Credit Plans including Government sponsored programmes and ensures coordination between banks and Government development agencies. In addition, an enlarged forum of the above committee known as the District Level Review Committee (DLRC) meets on a half yearly basis. Local Members of Parliament/Members of Legislative Assemblies are invited to the half yearly meeting of DLRC.

Opening of Branches of RBI

8410 SHRI JEEVARATHINAM Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to open branches of the Reserve Bank of India in important cities in order to streamline the functioning of the nationalised banks in the cities of business centres like Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) Reserve Bank of India has reported that, at present, it has no proposal under consideration for opening of new branches/offices in any State in the country.

Development of Tourist Spots

8411 SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE. Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received proposals for the development of some more

tourist spots upto International level during the current as well as next year,

(b) if so, the details thereof, State and Territory-wise separately for each year; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK) (a) to (c) The development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State and Union Territory Governments. However, Department of Tourism extends financial assistance for strengthening of tourism infrastructure on specific proposals based on their merits, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Savings Schemes

8412 SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether some financial institutions owned/recognised by Government are engaged in collection of money through their various savings schemes,

(b) whether some private financial institutions are also engaged in collection of money through their different savings schemes, and

(c) if so, the details thereof separately in respect of financial institutions owned by Government, financial institutions recognised by Government and private financial institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) (a) to (c). Funds from public are collected by the commercial banks through various deposit schemes. Some of the banks

have also set up mutual funds through which funds are collected. Apart from the commercial banks, funds from public are also collected by certain non-banking non-financial companies, non-banking financial companies, individuals and partnership firms and residuary non-banking companies through their different savings schemes. Certain public financial institutions like Life Insurance Corporation of India, Unit Trust of India etc. also collect funds from public through the mutual funds set up by these institutions.

Post Office Savings Schemes

8413. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether some savings schemes are available with post offices of the country:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to bring out some more attractive savings schemes for encouragement of small investors;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to make withdrawal of maturity amount of these schemes more simple to attract more investors; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Various Savings Schemes available with post offices of the country are as follows:—

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Rate of Interest per annum</i>
1	2	3
1.	Post Office Savings Account	5.5% (Individual/Group accounts)
		3% 5% (Other accounts)
2.	Post Office Time Deposit	
	1 Year Account	9.5%
	2 Year Account	10%
	3 Year Account	10.5%
	5 Year Account	11%
3.	Post Office Recurring Deposit (5 Year)	11%
4.	National Savings Scheme, 1987	11%

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Rate of Interest per annum</i>
1	2	3
5.	Post Office Monthly Income Account (6 Year)	12%*
6.	National Savings Certificates VIII Issue (6 Year)	12%
7.	Public Provident Fund (15 Year)	12%**
8.	Social Security Certificates (10 Year)	Investment triples in 10 Years
9.	Indira Vikas Patra	Investment doubles in 5 Years
10.	Kisan Vikas Patra	Investment doubles in 5 1/2 years with facility of premature encasement after 2 1/2 Years.

* Additional bonus at the rate of 10% also payable on maturity.

** For 1989-90.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal at present to bring out any new small savings scheme.

(e) and (f). The procedural aspects relating to small savings schemes including those regarding withdrawal of maturity amount are constantly reviewed and improvements made wherever found necessary.

New Fiscal Policy

8414. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

chalk out some new fiscal policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). A new Long Term Fiscal Policy for the period 1990-95 is under formulation.

Note Press at Salboni

8415. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in regard to setting up of a new note printing Press at

Salboni in West Bengal; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Land has been acquired at Salboni.

(b) The work is likely to be completed in about four years.

Processing Charges for Cheques

8416. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has decided to charge commercial bank processing charges at the rate of 25 paise per cheque for both incoming and outgoing cheques:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor:

(c) the amount likely to be netted by the Reserve Bank of India on this account:

(d) whether the commercial banks have been asked to pay these charges with retrospective effect:

(e) if so, the details thereof:

(f) whether the commercial banks have shown resentment over this decision and are reluctant and under strain to pay the charges:

(g) whether the Indian Banks' Association has taken up the matter with the Reserve Bank of India; and

(h) the steps Government propose to take to balk down any possible move by the commercial banks in turn to pass on the burden to customers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (e). To facilitate faster clearance of cheques and to improve customer service, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) provides mechanized cheque processing service in the Clearing Houses at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. In keeping with the well established practice of sharing costs for operating the Clearing House by member banks, RBI proposes to recover cheque processing charges from member banks on a no-profit-no-loss basis to cover the operating expenses incurred by it on equipment, infrastructure and other facilities for providing the service. RBI has further reported that pending a final decision about the rate of charges, it has advised banks to make a provision in their accounts for the year ended 31.3.1990 at a tentative rate of 25 paise per cheque, outgoing or incoming, processed by RBI on their behalf.

The amount likely to be netted by RBI on this account will depend on the rate of charges finally fixed and the number of cheques processed at the Clearing Houses.

(f) RBI has reported that two commercial banks and two foreign banks have written to it in this regard. While one bank has shown reluctance to pay the charges, the other three banks have requested to lower the rate of charges and to make it effective retrospectively.

(g) RBI has reported that Indian Banks' Association has not taken up the matter with it.

(h) RBI has reported that it has not taken any view on the question of passing this burden to customers.

Guidelines for Regulating Merchant Banking Activities

8417. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently issued guidelines for regulating merchant banking activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objectives behind the issue of these guidelines and the role of the Security Exchange Board of India under these guidelines; and

(d) the likely impact of the restrictions imposed under these guidelines on the normal capital market operations and also on the merchant banking community itself?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A copy is given below as a statement.

(d) The guidelines are expected to be beneficial to the healthy and orderly functioning of the capital market.

STATEMENT

Guidelines for Merchant Bankers

1. AUTHORISATION

Any person or body proposing to engage in the business of merchant banking would need authorisation by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in their prescribed format. This will also apply to those presently engaged in merchant banking activity, including as Managers, Consultants or Advisers to issues.

2. AUTHORISED ACTIVITIES

- a) Issue management, which will inter-alia consist of preparation of prospectus and other information relating to the issue, determining financing structure, tie-up of financiers and final allotment and/or refund of the subscription.
- b) Corporate adviser services relating to the issue.
- c) Underwriting.
- d) Portfolio management services.
- e) Managers, Consultants or Advisers in the Issue.

3. AUTHORISATION CRITERIA

All merchant bankers are expected to perform with high standards of integrity and fairness in all their dealings. A code of conduct for merchant bankers will be prescribed by SEBI. Within this context SEBI's authorisation criteria would take into account mainly the following:

- a) Professional competence.
- b) Personnel, their adequacy and quality, and other infrastructure.
- c) Capital adequacy.
- d) Past track record, experience, general reputation and fairness in all their transactions.

4. TERMS OF AUTHORISATION

- a) All merchant bankers, including the existing ones, must obtain the authorisation from SEBI

- within three months from the issue of these guidelines. SEBI may extend this period at its discretion by a maximum of three more months.
- b) All merchant bankers must have a minimum net worth of Rs. one crore.
- c) The authorisation will be for an initial period of three years.
- d) SEBI may collect from the merchant bankers an initial authorisation fee, an annual fee and a renewal fee.
- e) All issues should be managed by at least one authorised merchant banker, functioning as the sole manager or the lead manager. Ordinarily, not more than two merchant bankers should be associated as lead managers advisers and consultants to a public issue. In issues of over Rs. 100 crores, the number could go upto maximum of four.
- f) The specific responsibilities of each lead manager must be submitted to SEBI prior to the issue.
- g) While Directors, promoters and every person who authorises the issue of prospectus, shall bear full responsibility for the contents of the prospectus, merchant bankers shall exercise due diligence independently verifying the contents of the prospectus and reasonableness of the views expressed therein. The merchant bankers of the issue shall certify to this effect to SEBI.
- h) To ensure a direct stake of merchant banker(s) in the issue managed by them, lead managers would be required to accept a minimum 5 percent underwriting obligation in the issue subject to a ceiling. Details in this regard will be prescribed by SEBI.
- i) Lead managers/merchant bankers would be responsible for ensuring timely refunds and allotment of securities to the investors.
- j) The involvement of merchant bankers in an issue should continue at least till the completion of essential follow-up steps, which must include listing of the instrument, and despatch of certificates/refunds. Even if many of these activities are handled by other intermediaries, merchant bankers shall be responsible for ensuring that these agencies fulfil their functions, and must enable themselves to discharge this responsibility through suitable agreements with the issuer company.
- k) The merchant banker shall make available to SEBI such information, documents, returns and reports as may be prescribed, and called for.
- l) SEBI shall prepare and prescribe a Code of Conduct for merchant bankers, which they should adhere to.
- m) SEBI may suspend/cancel the authorisation of merchant bankers for suitable durations in case of violations of the Guidelines.

All such cases will be brought to the notice of CCI. Relevant details in this regard would be worked out by SEBI.

- n) Nothing in these guidelines shall exempt the company, its functionaries, or other from any responsibility placed on them by any existing law, regulation, guidelines or conditions imposed with any sanctions.

Subsidy to Regional Rural Banks

8418. SHRIK.S. RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the approximate amount involved for subsidising the regional rural banks per annum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIANIL SHASTRI): National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have reported that there is no scheme of subsidising Regional Rural Banks. However, to strengthen their financial base, the share capital of RRBs is being increased from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore in a phased manner.

NABARD Aid For Projects in Andhra Pradesh

8419. SHRIK. S. RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agriculture and non-farm sector in Andhra Pradesh proposed to be financed by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development during the year 1990-91 indicating the amounts to be spent on each project:

(b) the break-up of the short-term and medium-term credit to be extended in agriculture and non-farm areas like sericulture, dryland farming, water management and fish culture in Andhra Pradesh: and

(c) the criteria adopted for the financing of the projects and extending the short-term and medium term credit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that a sum of Rs. 19,943 lakhs has been tentatively fixed under the schematic lending for Andhra Pradesh for the year 1990-91. The purpose-wise details are given in the Statement below.

NABARD has not fixed any target for providing refinance to State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for financing various short term purposes and Medium Term (MT) loans for sporadic lending for the year 1990-91 in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Depending on the lending programme of SCBs and RRBs for financing these purposes, necessary finance will be provided.

(c) The refinance from NABARD to SCBs on behalf of Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) for financing short term agriculture lendings is provided only if the overdues of the CCBs do not exceed 60 per cent of the demand. Limits are sanctioned to the extent of the difference between realistic lending programme and minimum involvement fixed by NABARD. Drawals on the credit limits are allowed subject to availability of non-overdue cover, compliance with the norms of financing small farmers, seasonality discipline and compliance with minimum involvement stipulation.

In the case of medium term agricultural loans for sporadic lending 100% refinance is provided to SCBs on behalf of those CCBs whose overdues do not exceed 60% of demand. Such refinance is provided for a period from 3 to 7 years depending on the types of investments proposed to be carried out and the useful period of assets proposed to be acquired.

STATEMENT

Purpose-wise allocations for 1990-91 under Agriculture, Allied Activities and Non-Farm Sector in Andhra Pradesh

<i>Purposes</i>	<i>Allocations (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Minor Irrigation	4240
State Electricity Board/Rural Electrification Corporation	2800
Land Development	150
Farm Mechanisation	2520
Dry Land Farming	80
Plantation/Horticulture	1130
Dairy Development	510
Fisheries	720
Storage/Market Yard	50
Forestry	280
Biogas	170
Poultry Farming	1750
Sheep/goat/Piggery	300
Integrated Rural Development Programme	3323
Others	920
Non-Farm Sector	1000
Total	19943

**Allocation of Fund for Development of
Ajanta and Ellora Caves**

8420. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any provision for allocation of fund for the expansion of tourism at Ajanta and Ellora caves during 1990-91 and Eighth Five Year Plan:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (c). The Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, no proposal has been received from the State Government in this regard for the year 1990-91.

Effect of Proposal for Waiver of Bank Loans on Recovery of Loans

8421. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the recalled loans in respect of agricultural loans of nationalised banks actually recovered during 1988 and 1989;

(b) whether the rate of recovery has declined since Government's announcement regarding writing of agricultural loans:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The percentage of recovery to demand of public sector banks in direct agriculture advances during the year ending June, 1988 and June, 1989 was 57.2 and 58.1 respectively.

(b) to (d). The measures for debt relief for farmers, artisans and weavers were

announced recently. The recovery performance of public sector banks in agriculture dues are available, at present upto June, 1989 only.

[*Translation*]

Increase in Range of Low Power Transmitter in Almora, U.P.

8422. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the range of the low power transmitter set up at Almora in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and when it is proposed to be done?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). The increase in the power and consequently the range of the TV transmitter functioning at Almora is dependent upon the availability of adequate resources for this purpose. At present, there is no approved scheme for augmentation of the power of this transmitter.

Funds for Uttar Pradesh for Improving its Administrative Machinery

8423. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a provision has been made by the Ninth Finance Commission for Uttar Pradesh for creation of new districts, Tehsils and blocks;

(b) if so, the total funds proposed to be given to the State for improving its administrative machinery;

(c) whether certain norms have been

prescribed to ensure proper utilisation of these funds; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

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

World Bank Aid to Uttar Pradesh

8424: SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various projects of Uttar Pradesh which are pending with the World Bank for financial assistance and since when these projects are pending;

(b) whether Government have held talks with World Bank for getting approval of financial assistance for these projects; and

(c) if so, the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). A multi-State Technician Education Project, covering 8 States including Uttar Pradesh, has been negotiated with and approved by the Board of the World Bank on 1.5.1990 for an assistance of \$ 260.00 million. The project will be operative

on signing of the Agreement.

Also, a multi-State project, namely Integrated Horticulture Development Project for North-West Hill Region, in which Uttar Pradesh is also a participating State, is being pursued for World Bank assistance. The clearance of the project would depend upon the status of project preparation and processing.

[English]

Collections from Direct Taxes Etc.

8425. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total collections from Direct Taxes like Excise and Customs duties, Income tax etc. during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) how much of the above was realised from Income tax during that period; and

(c) the percentage of tax realised from the salaried class to the total tax realized, year-wise during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The total collections under principal heads of taxation for the last three years are as follows:

	1986-87 (Accounts)	1987-88 (Accounts)	(Rs. in crores) 1988-89 (Accounts)
Corporation Tax	3160	3433	4407
Income Tax	2879	3192	4237
Customs	11475	13702	15805

	1986-87 (Accounts)	1987-88 (Accounts)	(Rs. in crores) 1988-89 (Accounts)
Union Excise Duty	14470	16426	18841
	31984	36753	43290

(c)	Years	Tax Collected from salaried class (Rs. in crores)	Percentage (%)
	1986-87	467.59	1.46
	1987-88	658.22	1.79
	1988-89	762.62	1.76

Income Tax Raids

8426. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJES-
WARI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to step up the Income-tax raids;

(b) the number of raids conducted during the month of January, 1990; and

(c) the amount of cash and the value of kinds seized?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIANIL SHASTRI): (a) Under Section 132 of the Income-tax Act, if the authority mentioned therein is satisfied, in consequence of information in his possession, that a search is necessary in any particular case, he may issue authorisation of search relating to that case. The Government has not issued any directions in

this regard.

(b) and (c). 112 searches were conducted in January, 1990. These searches resulted in seizure of cash of Rs.69.93 lakhs and other assets of estimated value of Rs. 703.63 lakhs.

Study by IDBI for Rehabilitation of Sick companies

8427. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJES-
WARI:
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction had asked the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) to prepare a fresh, comprehensive technoeconomic study for rehabilitating the sick companies;

(b) if so, whether any report has been prepared by the IDBI;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which Government have accepted its recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that it has not asked IDBI to prepare any general/comprehensive techno-economic study for rehabilitation of sick companies. However, in individual cases before the BIFR, as per the sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, it may ask any operating agency, including IDBI, to prepare a rehabilitation scheme for that company.

Diversion of Marginal Land under Coffee Cultivation to Rubber Plantation

8428. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry propose to divert marginal land at present under coffee cultivation to be brought under rubber plantation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent, it will reduce the import bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c): On account of global surplus production, stagnant domestic consumption and declining international prices, the Working Group on Plantation Crops set up by the Planning Commission had suggested stoppage of further expansion of coffee cultivation and diversion of marginal areas under coffee to rubber or tea as may be appropriate.

Government have accordingly set up a Committee comprising of Chairman of Tea, Coffee and Rubber Boards to examine in depth the feasibility and desirability of the idea. Exploratory survey have already begun for conversion of marginal areas under coffee to other plantation crops.

As the surveys are in the initial stage, it is not possible to indicate the exact extent to which such diversions can reduce the rubber import bill.

Fire Protection System in LIC Premises

8429. SHRIM. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether buildings and premises of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) have adequate fire fighting arrangements including fire protection doors and windows to avoid fire accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) LIC, before constructing their buildings all over the country, obtains sanction/ approval of all local authorities including fire authorities. As such, LIC buildings in general are adequately equipped to take care of fire hazards. All LIC buildings are provided with fire protection measures as required by the local fire authorities. For old buildings, improvements suggested by fire authorities are implemented in accordance with fire safety rules.

(c) Does not arise.

**Companies with Foreign Majority
Ownership**

8430. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies with foreign majority ownership in the country;

(b) the details of companies as on 30th April, 1990 having more than 40 per cent shares owned by foreigners; and

(c) the policy of Government in respect of these foreign majority companies functioning in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). The number of FERA companies i.e. with more than 40% foreign equity holding; partnership concerns and Branches as on 30th April, 1990 was 94. A list of such companies is given below as a Statement. Such companies are normally allowed to invest in certain priority industries, in predominantly export oriented industries, or in activities involving sophisticated technology not available in the country. These companies are subject to specific provisions of FERA, 1973, apart from being subject to the provision of various Acts applicable to other companies.

STATEMENT*FERA Companies covered under section 29 of FERA 1973 (as on 30th April, 1990)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company	As on	Foreign Capital (Lakhs of Rupees)	% of foreign capital to total capital
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Audco India Limited, Bombay	31.3.89	225.00	50
2.	APE Bellis India Limited, Calcutta (Formerly Bellis and Marcom (I) Limited)	31.3.89	66.31	49
3.	Apollo Chain Zips Private Limited	30.6.88	1.45	100
4.	Associated Bearing Company Limited, Bombay	31.3.89	630.00	51
5.	Atic Industries Limited, Atul	31.3.89	300.00	50
6.	Art Investment Limited, Madras	30.6.88	51.95	99.90
7.	Angus Company Limited, Calcutta	30.6.88	E 71.56 P 35.15	97.54 93.73

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company	As on	Foreign Capital (Lakhs of Rupees)	% of foreign capital to total capital
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Assam Company (India) Limited, Calcutta	31.3.89	518.00	74
9.	Brakes India Limited, Madras	30.6.88	293.02	49
10.	Assam Frontier Tea Company Limited, Calcutta	31.3.89	222.00	74
11.	Bayer India Limited, Bombay	31.3.89	827.40	51.01
12.	Bengal Linn (Industrial Furnace) Limited, Calcutta	30.6.88	4.17	50
13.	Dr. Beck & Company (I) Limited, Pune	30.6.88	94.29	49
14.	Backau Wolf India Limited, Pune	30.6.88	149.29	49.87
15.	BASF (India) Limited, Bombay	30.6.88	E 142.00	E 50
16.	Craigmore Plantations India Limited	30.9.87	P 8.75	P 50
			25.90	73.97

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Indian Company</i>	<i>As on</i>	<i>Foreign Capital (Lakhs of Rupees)</i>	<i>% of foreign capital to total capital</i>
1	2	3	4	5
17.	Chloride India Limited, Calcutta	30.9.87	1047.20	50.70
18.	Cominco Binani Zinc Limited, Bombay	31.3.89	151.28	40.02
19.	Coromandel Fertilizers Limited, Secunderabad	30.9.87	1080.91	44.44
20.	Cemindia Company Limited, Bombay	30.9.87	250.77	55
21.	Drayton Greaves Limited, Bombay	31.3.89	12.85	49
22.	Doom Dooma India Limited, Calcutta	31.12.88	414.40	74
23.	Darjeeling Plantations Industries Limited, Calcutta	30.9.87	44.40	74
24.	E. Hill & Company Private Limited, Mirzapur	30.9.87	8.00	74
25.	English Electric Company of India Limited, Madras	30.9.87	30.00	66.67
26.	Everest Building Products Limited, New Delhi (Formerly Asbestos Cement Company Limited)	31.3.89	122.00	49.46

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company	As on	Foreign Capital (Lakhs of Rupees)	% of foreign capital to total capital
1	2	3	4	5
27.	Ennore Foundries Limited, Madras	30.9.87	267.37	59.09
28.	Eyre Smelting Private Limited, Calcutta	30.6.88	26.64	74
29.	Empire Plantation (India) Limited, Calcutta	30.6.88	44.00	73.33
30.	Flender Macneill Gears Limited, Calcutta	30.6.88	67.85	50
31.	Frick India Limited, Faridabad	30.6.87	30.60	51
32.	Flakt India Limited, Calcutta (Formerly S.F. India Limited)	30.6.88	173.40	51
33.	Geddore Tools (India) Private Limited, New Delhi	30.9.87	120.00	44.46
34.	Gros Beekert Saboo Limited, Chandigarh	31.3.89	66.00	60.00
35.	Guest Keen Williams Limited, Howrah	30.9.87	1126.32	46.82
36.	General Electric Company of India Limited, Calcutta	31.3.89	480.00	66.66

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Indian Company</i>	<i>As on</i>	<i>Foreign Capital (Lakhs of Rupees)</i>	<i>% of foreign capital to total capital</i>
1	2	3	4	5
37.	Greaves Foseco Limited, Bombay	30.9.87	184.11	50
38.	Goodyear India Limited, New Delhi	30.9.87	448.42	59.93
39.	Gannon Norton Metal and Diamond Dies Limited, Bombay	30.6.88	1.04	41.60
40.	Goodricks Group Limited, Calcutta	31.3.89	532.80	74
41.	George Williamson Assam Limited, Calcutta	30.6.88	441.00	70
42.	Hindustan Ferrodo Limited, Bombay	31.3.89	329.99	60
43.	Hein Lehman (I) Limited, Calcutta	30.6.88	38.07	49
44.	Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay	30.7.87	2379.78	51
45.	Hindustan Gum & Chemicals Limited, Bhiwani	30.6.87	15.00	50
46.	Hindustan Dorr Oliver Limited, Bombay	31.3.89	158.40	66.67

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Indian Company</i>	<i>As on</i>	<i>Foreign Capital (Lakhs of Rupees)</i>	<i>% of foreign capital to total capital</i>
1	2	3	4	5
47.	Indian Explosives Limited, Calcutta	30.9.87	2163.86	52.94
48.	Ingersoll Rand (I) Limited, Bombay	31.3.89	584.00	73.99
49.	Johnson & Johnson Limited, Bombay	30.6.88	180.00	75
50.	Jokai (India) Limited, Calcutta	30.6.88	185.00	74
51.	Kirloskar Cummins Limited, Pune	30.9.88	1320.00	50
52.	Kerala Balers Limited, Alleppey	30.6.88	2.45	49
53.	Lucas T.V.S. Limited, Madras	30.9.87	510.00	51
54.	L.N. Van Moppes Diamond Tools India Ltd., Coonoor	30.9.87	9.92	49
55.	Laxman Isola Limited, Bangalore	30.6.88	37.50	50
56.	Motor Industries Company Limited, Bangalore	31.12.88	1940.63	51

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company	As on	Foreign Capital (Lakhs of Rupees)	% of foreign capital to total capital
1	2	3	4	5
57.	Mahindra Sintered Products Limited, Pune	30.6.88	55.29	49
58.	Mather & Platt (I) Limited, Bombay	30.6.88	384.00	60
59.	Malcha Properties Limited, Calcutta	1.7.74	0.50	50
60.	Moran Tea Company (I) Limited, Calcutta	30.9.88	51.80	74
62.	Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons Private Limited, Bombay	31.3.89	47.88	95.76
63.	NGEF-ASG Engineering Company Limited, Bangalore	31.3.89	68.00	50
64.	O.E.N. India Limited, Cochin	30.9.87	32.76	45
65.	Otis Elevator Company (I) Limited, Bombay	31.3.89	282.24	56
66.	Porriss & Spencer (Asia) Limited, New Delhi	31.3.89	116.09	59.20
67.	Pashtany Tejarathy Co. India Pvt. Ltd., Amritsar	1.3.84	1.50	100

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company	As on	Foreign Capital (Lakhs of Rupees)	% of foreign capital to total capital
1	2	3	4	5
68.	Plasser India Private Limited, New Delhi	30.6.88	7.40	74
69.	Roche Products Limited, Bombay	31.12.88	356.00	74
70.	Stone India Limited, Calcutta (Formerly Stone Platt Electrical India Limited)	30.6.88	89.28	60
71.	Spirax Marshall Limited, Pune	31.3.89	9.52	51
72.	Saurashtra Cement & Chemical Industries Ltd., Ranavar	30.6.88	351.75	50.25
73.	Sandvik Asia Limited, Pune	31.12.88	316.80	54.86
74.	Singlo (India) Tea Company Limited, Calcutta	30.6.88	44.00	73.33
75.	Stewart Holl (India) Limited, Calcutta	31.3.89	177.60	74.00
76.	Scharder Scovill Duncun Limited, Bombay	30.6.88	46.20	50

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Indian Company</i>	<i>As on</i>	<i>Foreign Capital (Lakhs of Rupees)</i>	<i>% of foreign capital to total capital</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
77.	Siemens India Limited, Bombay	30.9.88	1059.16	51
78.	Sansar Machines Limited, New Delhi	30.6.88	1059.16	49.50
79.	Sandoz (India) Limited, Bombay	31.12.88	270.00	50.94
80.	Triveni Tissues Limited, Calcutta	30.9.87	405.26	51
81.	Tractor Engineers Limited, Bombay	31.3.89	42.50	50
82.	Tea Estate India Limited, Coonoor	30.6.88	651.20	74
83.	Toyo Engineering India Limited, New Delhi	30.6.88	25.00	50
84.	Union Carbide India Limited, Calcutta	31.3.89	1658.98	10.92
85.	Udhe India Limited, Bombay	31.3.89	33.30	74
86.	Widia India Limited, Bangalore	31.12.88	186.81	50.89

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Indian Company</i>	<i>As on</i>	<i>Foreign Capital (Lakhs of Rupees)</i>	<i>% of foreign capital to total capital</i>
1	2	3	4	5
87.	Warren Tea Limited, Calcutta	31.3.89	286.51	73.47
88.	Wyeth Laboratories Limited, Bombay	31.3.89	66.60	74
<i>Partnership Concern</i>				
1.	Metallics India Limited, Calcutta	30.9.87	0.74	74
<i>BRANCHES</i>				
	1. Oxford University Press			
	*2. Samnugger Jute Factory Company Limited, Calcut			
	3. Travel World Inc.			
	*4. Titeghur Jute Factory Company, Calcutta			
	*5. Victoria Jute Company Limited, Calcutta			

Branches do not have any capital base as such in India: hence no information is furnished against these companies.

NOTE This list gives the position as on 30th April, 1990

This does not include the following categories of Companies —

- i) where companies have ceased their activities and are in the process of winding-up
- ii) Where permission under Section 29 (2) (a) of FERA, 1973 have been granted on non-repatriation of capital and income basis
- iii) Where non-resident interest to excess of 40% is held by persons of Indian origin
- iv) Companies established in the Free Trade Zone

Indicates companies to whom directives have been issued under Section 29 (2) (a) of FERA 1973 for dilution of non-resident interest to 40%

[Translation]

Sick Units in Uttar Pradesh

8431. SHRISANTOSHKUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some small scale industries have been identified in Uttar Pradesh which have been closed due to financial and other difficulties;

(b) if so, the number thereof, district-wise;

(c) the number of such industries in Bareilly division in Uttar Pradesh which have been declared sick at district level;

(d) whether any scheme is under the consideration to revive the said sick units or whether any suggestions have been received in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (e). RBI has reported that under the present Data Reporting System, banks do not collect data in respect of SSI units which are closed, etc.

According to the information furnished by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Director of Industries, Uttar Pradesh had under taken a sample survey of small scale industries in various district of U. P. to ascertain the number of units closed (such closure being due to various factors). The District-wise number of closed units as revealed by the survey is as follows:

DISTRICT NO. OF UNITS CLOSED

Agra	-
Bahrach	91
Barabanki	-
Bareilly	1
Basti	180
Dehradun	38
Faizabad	-
Ghazipur	-
Gonda	40
Gorakpur	131
Jaunpur	51
Lakshimpur	158
Lucknow	60
Mathura	111
Meerut	594
Mirzapur	59
Moradabad	300
Muzaffar Nagar	238
Pilibhit	102
Rampur	152
Shahjahanpur	-
Sitapur	19
Sultanpur	16

Tehri Garwal	1
Uttar Kashi	22
Varanasi	56
Ghaziabad	105

There were 21 sick units as on March 31, 1990 in the Bareilly division. The director of Industries, UP is reported to have issued a comprehensive circular in March, 1990 to concerned offices outlining the approach for rehabilitation of the sick units

RBI has already issued detailed guidelines for rehabilitation of Sick SSI units to all scheduled commercial banks emphasising inter-alia the need for detection of incipient sickness and taking of remedial measures. They have also suggested the measures viability norms and parameters for providing reliefs/concessions, to potentially viable sick SSI units.

IDBI(now SIDBI) also has refinance Scheme for extending rehabilitation assistance to sick SSI units through banks and State Level Financial Institutions. Under National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987, IDBI (now SIDBI) provides equity type of support upto Rs. 75,000/- for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units in SSI sector.

[English]

Feature Film Telecast by Delhi Door-darshan

8432. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the types of feature films being telecast by Delhi Doordarshan currently;

(b) whether the number of historical films telecast is very insignificant; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to telecast historical films?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The feature films telecast by Doordarshan have a mix of social, historical patriotic and related themes presented in an entertaining manner.

(b) and (c). Doordarshan has been showing historical films from time to time and would continue to do so as and when good films are available.

Civil Writ Petitions in Delhi and Patna High Courts

8433. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civil writ petitions pending during 1988 and 1989 on service matters in the Delhi and Patna High courts; and

(b) the steps Government proposed for expeditious disposals thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The pendency of civil writ petitions on service matters was as follows:-

	Delhi	Patna
1988	3072	4439
1989	3507	4989 (upto 30.6.89)

(b) Besides increasing the Judges strength, various other steps like grouping of cases involving common question of law, constitution of special benches etc. have

been taken to reduce overall pendency of cases in High courts. A Committee of 3 Chief Justices of High Courts has been constituted by the Government in January, 1989 to study the problem of arrears in courts and to suggest remedial measures.

Exploitation of Chrome Ore

8434. SHRIGOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether chrome ore has been considered as a strategic mineral in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the policy of Government with regard to the exploitation of this mineral?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Hotels/Motels in Orissa

8435. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotels/motels set up in Orissa during the last three years, division-wise;

(b) whether Government have any plan to set up more hotels/motels in the State during 1990-91;

(c) whether Government would provide financial assistance to the State Government to set up more hotels/motes beside the National Highways particularly on National Highway No. 5 between Bhubaneswar and

Berhampur, Jaipur town, Binja-Khetna, a tourist spot and on Puri-Konark marine drive road during the current year.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) As per information received from the Government of Orissa, the number of hotels set up in the State during the last three years is furnished below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Hotels</i>
1987-	7
1988	36
1989	18

From pre-page

(b), (c), (d) and (e). Government does not construct hotels nor provide any financial assistance for setting up hotels/motels.

The development of Tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Tourism in association with the Ministry of Surface Transport have a scheme for the development of Passenger-Oriented Wayside Amenities on National Highways. The Ministry of Surface Transport and Deptt. of Tourism have already sanctioned Rs. 20.28 lakhs and Rs. 7.27 lakhs for the construction of wayside amenities on National Highway No. 5 at Rameshwar.

The State Government does not have any proposal to set up hotel in Jaipur. However, the Orissa Development Corporation has set up 16 rooms accommodation at

Jajpur in 1985. In addition to this there are two hotels in the private sector.

Trade Relation with Bangladesh

8436. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking steps to improve trade relations with Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the different items now being exported to and imported therefrom; and

(c) the new areas identified for expansion of bilateral trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Major items now being exported from India to Bangladesh include fruit and vegetables, coal, processed minerals, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, engineering goods, cotton yarn and fabrics. Major items being imported from Bangladesh include news-print, fertilizers and organic chemicals

(c) Both sides are taking steps to expand bilateral trade. Possibilities of setting up of Joint Ventures with by back arrangements in Bangladesh are being considered. STC and Trading Corporation of Bangladesh are considering to enter into Trading Corporation of Bangladesh are considering to enter into arrangements for exchange of various commodities, FICCI and their counter-parts have already set up a Joint Business council to exchange information relating to expansion of trade relations.

1991 As Tourism Year

8437. SHRI Y. S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to observe 1991 as the year of tourism;

(b) if so, the number of visitors likely to visit during this year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to augment the infrastructure facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is difficult to assess number of visitors likely to visit during the year State-wise

(c) Extension to 18 existing circuits have been identified for promotion during the year in consultation with State Governments and industry. On specific recommendations received from State Governments, financial assistance is extended to them to augment tourism infrastructure facilities, keeping in view the availability of funds.

Setting up of a Hotel with Hong Kong Based Group Collaboration

8438. SHRI Y. S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mandarin Oriental Hotel Group of Hong Kong has been permitted or setting up a hotel in New Delhi in collaboration with Modi Overseas Investment Ltd.:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reason for allowing yet another hotel in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) No, Sir.

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

Cess on Tea

8439. SHRI Y. S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to raise cess on tea and to create a fund out of the enhanced collection for replantation of gardens; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Option for pay Fixation

8440. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Government Servants could not exercise option in the matter of fixation of pay by 31 August, 1988 in the absence of non-circulation of instructions to all employees;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to provide another opportunity to such employees;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how Government propose to safeguard the interests of all employees in such circumstances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The Government issued orders on 27.5.1988 that employees who desire to switch over to revised scales of pay from the date of increment(s) falling after 1.1.86 but not later than 31.12.87 may exercise their options by 31.8.1988. All the Ministries and Departments were required to bring the contents of these orders to the notice of all concerned expeditiously so that the need for extending the date may not arise. The actual position regarding circulation of these orders by various Ministries is not centrally available.

(b) to (d). The Government has already allowed sufficient time to exercise the option. Presently there is no proposal to provide another opportunity or to extend the date for exercising option.

[*Translation*]

Publication of Books, Articles During Tenure of Former Presidents, Prime Ministers and Ministers

8441. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the agency having the copyright for the material released during the regime of former Prime Ministers, Ministers and former Presidents or by their offices; and

(b) the details of articles, books, published during the tenure of former Presi-

dents, former Prime Ministers and Ministers by the Publication Division and the details of such material published by other publishers?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) According to legal advice available, subject to any agreement to the contrary, the Government of India is the first owner of the copyright in the manuscript of public speeches/writings made by the Presidents/Prime Ministers and Ministers.

(b) Selected speeches and writings of President/Prime Minister are brought out by Publications Division, while there is no such practice in the case of speeches/writings of Ministers. Biographies of eminent personalities, including those of former Ministers are also brought out by Publications Division. Details of such material published by other publishers are not kept by Government.

[English]

Checking Inflation

8442. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has gone into the causes of rising inflation and suggested any measures to curb the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have drawn up any programme for implementation of these measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c). the Reserve Bank of India while outlining the credit policy for the first half of 1990-91 has

pointed out that one of the factors underlying inflation was disproportionate and persistent growth in money supply with the public (MW) last year. At 19.4 per cent this was the highest since 1978-79 when the expansion was 21.2 per cent. The very high rate of monetary expansion reflects the expansion in net RBI credit to the government in 1989-90. This has contributed significantly to inflation. Given the large overhang of liquidity, it is necessary, according to the RBI, to bring about a sharp break in inflationary expectation.

The above analysis of the price situation by the RBI is in line with the analysis contained in the Report of the Economic Advisory Council submitted to the Government and the pre-Budget Economic Survey for 1989-90 and has been kept in view in the formulation of the 1990-91 budget. The Government is following a multi-pronged policy to curb effective demand through strict fiscal and monetary discipline, supply side measures and steps to check inflationary expectations.

The RBI in their credit policy for the first half of 1990-91 has therefore, inter alia, increased the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SIR) from 38 per cent to 3805 per cent of net demand and time liabilities effective from September 22, 1990. Further, SIR of 25 per cent in respect of non-resident (external rupee account) and foreign currency (F.R account) is also being raised to 30 per cent effective from 28th July, 1990.

Use of "super 301" by USA Against Drug Imports from India

8443. **SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US administration is using the "Super 301" section of its omnibus Trade Act to call for for improved protection

for the products of the US drugs and the pharmaceuticals industry against the background of the Act's wide ranging retaliatory powers to block import and/or collect heavy damages from those unauthorisely using US patents, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b) Patents like other intellectual property rights are covered by Super 301 provision of the US Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. This law requires the US Trade Representative to identify those foreign countries denying protection of intellectual property rights and market access to US firms re-lying on such protection, and determine which of those countries are "priority countries". In 1989 and 1990 the US Trade Representative did not identify and country as a priority country and therefore, no investigation was commenced against any country. However, the US Trade Representative has placed India on a priority watch list and had called for changes in India law including those relating to patent protection.

Government's reaction which has been conveyed to the US authorities in that its law provide adequate protection for patents.

**Export Target Fixed by Jewellery
Export Promotion Council**

8444 SHRI S BASAVARAJ Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council has set up an ambitious export target for 1990-91

(b) if so, the target set up for 1990-91, and

(c) to what extent, it is more in comparison to the exports in 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c). The Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) has made a preliminary projection that exports from the sector may be of the order of about Rs. 7,000/- crores subject to favourable trading conditions. The provisional export performance during 1989-90 was Rs. 5,444/- Crores.

**Conference on Information and Cine-
matography**

8445. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

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

(a) whether a two day seminar of Information Secretaries and directors and 20th conference of State Minister of Information and cinematography were held recently in New Delhi,

(b) if so, the salient features of the discussion and the decisions arrived at, if any,

(c) whether Government have felt the need for close interaction between Union Government and States and agencies at the grassroot level to formulate future information policies,

(d) whether there is any proposal to use the made effectively for the transfer of technology in agriculture and rural development in particular, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHR. P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the recommendations adopted in the Conference containing the salient features of the discussions is given in the Statement below:

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Media is being utilised for information and publicity of nationally accepted themes in various languages. These also include programmes on agriculture and rural development apart from other issues like health, family welfare, literacy etc.

STATEMENT

Recommendations of the Meeting of State Secretaries/Directors of Information and Cinematography held on 16-17 April, 1990

AIR/Doordarshan

1. The Prasar Bharati Bill is recommended for adoption. It may, however, be necessary to provide for an appropriate institutional arrangement for a suitable interaction between the Centre/State Governments and the Corporation. This may be taken care of while framing the rules and regulations under the Act.

There is a need to reward clause 19 of the Bill to remove any possibility of governmental control of the activities of the Corporation.

2. Major cities of the States may be provided with a second channel with programme production facilities on a priority basis during the first half of the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

3. It is imperative that Doordarshan

accords a high priority to the completion of the on-going projects especially the establishment of TV Studio Centres at the State Capitals. It is further urged that where the Studios have already been constructed and equipment installed, immediate steps may be taken to fill up the posts so as to make them operational.

4. The State Governments will ensure that requisite infrastructural facilities like supply of power and water, construction of approach roads to the project sites, etc. are made available to Doordarshan and AIR expeditiously..

AIR/Doordarshan installations being of highly sensitive nature, make it imperative that the State Governments provide, adequate security arrangements for their protection.

5. The Conference recommends that the country wide deployment of TV sets for community viewing should be made under a centrally sponsored plan scheme.

6. There is an urgent need to strengthen transmission facilities of both AIR and Doordarshan especially in border areas.

7. There is a strong need for a closer and more meaningful interaction between Akashvani and Doordarshan and the State Governments on a continuing basis for more effective projection of developmental activities in the States.

8. It is considered imperative for Doordarshan and Akashvani to formulate a detailed and well thought out strategy for increased utilisation of the local and amateur talent. This will also result in considerable reduction of operational costs.

9. An integrated approach to the production plans of the Films Division and Doordarshan shall be attempted as this will

make for more cost effective and better utilisation of available production capacity and expertise.

Print Media

10. It is desirable to have uniformity in the norms for empanelment of newspapers for advertisement and rates offered by DAVP and the State Governments. There is need for sharing information in this regard. It would be helpful if the norms followed by DAVP and the formula on which advertisement rates are fixed by DAVP can be made available to the State Governments.

11. The circulations claims of newspapers, particularly small ones, have an important bearing on advertisement rates and newsprint. A mechanism for arriving at correct circulation figures of newspapers is required to be evolved and concerted action of State Governments and Central Government for verification of Circulation is recommended. The assistance of the State Govts. and district administration will be of importance in this regard.

12. It is necessary to evaluate the impact of publicity material/advertisement/audio-visual material, campaigns, etc. of DAVP as well as State Governments. There is need for some evaluation studies and institutions like IIMC can be commissioned for this purpose. Greater stress may be laid on designing of campaigns which could be launched after pretesting.

13. The publications brought out by the Publications Division are not publicity literature and have value as good and popular books. State governments should promote their demand and use.

14. Press Council of India may consider setting up of regional offices so as to enable it to handle complaints emanating from various parts of the country.

15. Interaction between PIB officers and those of State Information Department would further improve the dissemination of information as well as coverages. There is need for prompt single point, fixed time briefings to the press during communal disturbances etc. to prevent of the appearance of conflicting reports in the press.

16. State Governments should actively participate and assist in the programmes of the field Publicity Units. They should also cooperate and participate in the exhibitions mounted by DAVP.

Films

17. All the 22 recommendations concerning the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, made by the Committee on Film Industry, in its report submitted to the Government in January 1990, may be accepted for adoption and implementation..

18. Anti-video piracy laws, particularly the relevant provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952, Copyright Act 1957, the Indian Telegraph Act 1885, Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act 1933 etc. should be reviewed by a small group consisting of representatives of the Central Government and State Governments. This group may include some legal experts also. The group should also go into the question of licensing of video parlours, video libraries, cable TV network etc. and assignment of rights for home viewing, commercial viewing etc. The group will also consider the need for preparing an omnibus draft Bill to deal effectively with video piracy and infringement of the Copyright Act and the cinematograph Act.

19. In view of the preoccupation of the police authorities with the maintenance of law and order, there is a need for setting up of separate police cells and special courts for enforcement of the relevant laws to curb video piracy effectively.

20. The Indian Federation Against copyright Theft (INFACT) should help the police authorities in conducting raids against unauthorised exhibition of films in video parlours.

21. All State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should enact appropriate legislation providing for licensing conditions for video parlours on the lines of the Tamil Nadu Act.

22. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should stop all infringement of Copyright Act/Cinematograph Act by the video films shown in buses, hotels, etc. as these are only for home viewing and not for commercial viewing.

23. Byelaws for building of cinema theatres should be reviewed and emphasis should be on construction of mini-theatres.

24. Attempts should be made to persuade the Cinema Industry to enter into contract only for one-time assignment of copyright for home and commercial viewing.

25. Byelaws for building of cinema theatres should be reviewed and emphasis should be on construction of min-theatres.

26. There is a need for review of the existing guidelines for certification of films.

27. States/Union Territories should give more priority to check the incidence of interpolation in films and exhibition of uncertified films.

28. Instead of earmarking a certain percentage of the Entertainment Tax collections for the development of film industry, sufficient encouragement should be given to the film industry by providing various incentives.

29. The concept of organising regional

film festivals in various parts of the country was accepted and the State Govts./Union Territory Administrations will extend all assistance in organising them.

30. Children's films produced by the Children's Film Society, India should be automatically exempted from the levy of entertainment tax and show tax. For children's films certified as such by the Central Board of Film Certification, this exemption will be valued particularly for film shows meant only for children.

31. All State Governments/Union Territory Administrations may provide electricity to cinema theatres and film studios on concessional rates, which are normally extended to industries in the backward areas.

32. Sales tax on leasing of films and film equipment may not be levied.

33. While the formation of a Film Council has been mooted, it must be clarified that the body will be constituted largely by the representatives of the film industry and will be self-supporting. Government will accord recognition to the Film Council and the major expectation from this Council will be a qualitative improvement in the field of cinema. Care will be taken to see that the functions of the Council do not overlap or limit those of the National Film Development Corporation. The charter of the Film Council will, among other things, include promotional, advisory and regulatory functions concerning the film industry.

General

34. There is need for greater co-ordination in communication efforts of Central and State Governments and their agencies. The Inter Media Publicity Co-ordination Committees now in existence have not been quite effective. The district level committees have started functioning only in few districts. The

efforts for bringing out greater coordination should be further stepped up.

35. There is need for extending training facilities covering all aspects of mass communication including journalism by the Indian Institute of Mass communication to all States. While it may not be possible for the IIMC to expand its training programmes to cover all States, it would be desirable if the curricula of various courses are standardised so as to enable universities, institutes etc. to adopt them in their regular courses

36. The interaction between the State Governments and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has to be further stepped up. More periodic conferences, especially in State Capitals are desirable. Though it is not possible to have an annual conference in every State, some modalities could be worked out for holding regional conferences followed by an annual conference at Delhi

Export of Basmati Rice

8446. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of Basmati rice exported during 1989-90 and the foreign exchange earnings therefrom; and

(b) the countries to which exports were made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN) (a) According to the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) the quantity of basmati rice exported during 1989-90 is provisionally estimated at 3.9 lakh metric tonnes valued at Rs 404.68 crores

(b) Bulk of the basmati rice exports have been to Saudi Arabia, U.S.S.R., Kuwait, U.A.E., U.K., and Oman.

Export of Pepper

8447. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the present export position of pepper.

(b) the status of Indian pepper in International market, and

(c) whether Government propose to constitute Pepper Board in view of the problems being faced by pepper cultivators and also to increase the export of pepper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) The export of pepper during 1989-90 was 36601 M T valued at Rs 160 crores

(b) Indian pepper is considered better in quality. India's share in world export is estimated at around 24% during 1989-90

(c) There is no proposal to constitute a Board separately for pepper.

Drug Trafficking by Bangladesh

8448. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh slaving illegally in the country have been caught as Drug Couriers or Drug Sellers or smugglers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Accruing to the information available with the Narcotics Control Bureau, no Bangladesh has been arrested in connection with drug trafficking during 1989 and 1990 (upto 31.3.90).

(b) Does not arise.

**Study Regarding Staff Requirement/
Strength**

8449. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) Whether any study has been conducted to determine the staff requirement and staff strength of each Ministry/Department at the Centre:

(b) whether staff were found to be in excess in any Ministry/Department;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to curb the addition of unnecessary staff in Government Departments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance, which has been in existence since 1964, is continuously engaged in reviewing the staff requirement and staff strength of the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government and their Attached and Subordinate offices and other Organisations thereunder.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the number of Central Government Ministries/ Department/Offices reviewed during the past 3 years by the Staff Inspection Unit, the number of posts which were reviewed including the additional demands and the number of posts declared surplus as a result of S.I.U.'s studies is given below.

(d) In addition to the studies conducted by the Staff Inspection Unit to remove excess staff and to curb addition of unnecessary staff, instructions exist regulating the creation of new posts. These instructions call for a thorough scrutiny at various levels with a view to answer that only such posts as are considered to be absolutely essential and inescapable are created.

STATEMENT

No. of Organisations Reviewed by Staff Inspection Unit during the last 3 years, No. of Posts Reviewed and No. of Posts Declared Surplus

Year	No. of organisations reviewed	No. of posts studied	No. of posts found surplus	Sanctioned	Additional demand	Out of sanctioned strength	Out of additional demand
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1987-88	39	9,852	1,458	1,573	1,109		
1988-89	31	19,692	2,027	3,955	1,708		
1989-90	22	8,342	792	1,521	681		

Packaging Allowance and Transfer Grants to Retired Employees

8450. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government servants retired during the last three years and settled down in Faridabad of Haryana State over 30 km away from their last Head quarter in Delhi have not been provided any packaging allowance and transfer grants;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the relevant rules in order to give the above benefits to Government servant settling in Faridabad after retirement from service in Delhi as in case of Government servant settling in any other State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). As per existing rules, no Packing Allowance and Transfer Grant are admissible to Central Govt. Employees for settling down at the last station of duty, including such of suburban municipalities, notified areas or cantonments as are contiguous to the last duty station, where the Government servant was posted immediately before his retirement. Since Faridabad, Municipality is contiguous to the Municipality of Delhi. Packing Allowance and Transfer Grant are not admissible to Government servants, settling down in Faridabad, having last duty station at Delhi.

(c) No, Sir.

Excise Duty Evasion on Fire Works and Safety Matches

8451. SHRI RAM DAS SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of evasion of Excise duty on fireworks and match box by the various manufacturers in Tamilnadu detected by Government during 1989-90; and

(b) the details of the manufacturers evading Excise duty and the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, may I have a word?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have already given a notice, as desired by you, under Rule 184 requesting that all the papers—The other day we had a discussion and there was a consensus on it also—connected with the Airbus deal should be laid on the Table of the House. This bit-by-bit leakage is neither desirable nor morally and legally correct. I have already moved a motion in this regard. Therefore, I would request you to kindly look into the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. P.C. Thomas.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvathupuzha): Sir, Pakistan has appealed to all the Muslim

nations to support the secessionist movement and the secessionists in Kashmir. In fact, Pakistan has also decided to send delegates to all Muslim countries in this connection. It has also appealed that India has a threatening posture against Pakistan and it is to be taken into account very seriously by other Muslim countries. I would urge upon the Government to take up this matter seriously and deal with this international movement in whatever way deemed to be fit.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Madan Lal Khurana.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Ashok Gupta, Secretary of the R.S.S and a prominent B.J.P. activist was shot dead on 9.5.1990 in Allahabad. It is the second major incident that took place in Palej in Gujarat. It appears that some elements are out to assassinate the B.J.P., R.S.S and the V.H.P. activists in a planned way and thereby create an atmosphere in the country which may cause disturbance and provocation in the minds of the people. What action does the Government propose to take to check the recurrence of these incidents? The people who killed Shri Gupta in Allahabad were also involved in the riots. They are known gundas and anti-social elements. There was no family dispute in this particular case. They killed Shri Gupta only because he was the Chief of the R.S.S. and an activist of the B.J.P. That is why they shot him dead. I urge the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to take action in this regard and get this incident investigated through Central Intelligence agency, be it the I.B. or the C.B.I. We have definite information that there are some people who wish that such incidents take place at different places so that an atmosphere could be created for causing communal riots throughout the country.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter. I would like that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to give an assurance in the House and make a statement in this regard. To say 'all right' will not serve any purpose. It is a very serious matter. If such an incident took place at one place, tomorrow there will be another such incident at some other place and like this it may spread to other places.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is really a serious matter. I want that the business of the House should be carried on only after the hon. Minister of Home Affairs makes a statement in this regard. If a person is shot dead only because he has connections with a particular institution, what will be the fate of the country? That is why it is a serious matter.

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, people's sentiments are being aroused deliberately. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the 4th or the 5th incident in a month. The activists of the R.S.S. and the V.H.P. are being marked as targets. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KASHIRAM CHHABILDAS RANA (Surat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the storm which took place in Gujarat started following the assassination of a V.H.P. activist. As such it is a very important matter. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important matter and it will not be allowed to go like this. Several hon. Ministers of the Government are sitting here. What is there if the hon. Minister of

Home Affairs is not present here. Other Ministers are there and they can very well give a reply in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Minister does not give any reply to this, we will take it that the Government does not want to take this matter seriously. Let the Government clarify its stand as to what they are going to do in this regard.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Mr. P. Upendra is sitting here.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you were informed earlier that threat letters had been received in which it was mentioned that if the action to construct the Ram Janam-bhoomi temple is not stopped, everybody will be done away with. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs whether assaults by anti-national elements on the nationalist forces would continue like this? If so, how will the country be run and what will be the situation?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you are speaking at a time. I am not able to hear anything. All of you may, therefore, please sit down and speak one by one so that I could also hear something.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should say as to what security arrangements are being made. Threats are being given to kill B.J.P., R.S.S. and V.H.P. activists and M.Ps. One after the other killings are taking place. What the Government is doing? The hon. Minister of Home affairs

should come to the House to make a statement in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Lodhaji, please take your seat. Mr. P. Upendra is sitting here.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if Shri Upendra gives an assurance on behalf of the Government; we will resume our seats. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: First of all, all of you may please sit down. It may be that Shri Upendra would like to say something after all of you have resumed your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, when your own men are at the helm of affairs, why such a situation should arise? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, it is a very unfortunate incident about which I am very sorry. But as you know, it is not possible for the Government to react to each and every incident happening in different States all over the country. This particular incident occurred in Uttar Pradesh. We will get the report from Uttar Pradesh and we will advise them to take immediate action.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should say whether a systematic conspiracy is being hatched in the country in which letters of threats for killing are being sent? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIDAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how long it will run like this. Something must be done in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Joshi ji, please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I will convey your feelings.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. He is saying that he will convey your sentiments to the Government.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS: We are not satisfied with the reply. Still we are resuming our seats at your instance.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, over the past few years, dacoit menace is on the rise in the border districts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. So far, more than 100 people have been killed by dacoits. The dacoit gangs of Hanuman, Sitaram and Dadua are very active in Allahabad and Mirzapur districts. In the recent past on 24th instant, dacoity was committed on the houses of 3 families in Shitalaha village of Rewa district. Women were raped and an old man named Chandrapal Tewari, aged 60 years and a youngman, Shri Suresh Mishra, aged 35 years were kidnapped. 15 days have since passed, but their whereabouts are not yet known. Earlier, a youngman, Shri Virendra Pandey of village Tamare in Rewa district was brutally killed. The State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, despite having their respective police forces are unable to stamp out dacoits. There is an atmosphere of terror and resentment in the area. The people are unable to come out of their houses. The situation is very grave. I would like to request the Central Government either to

hand over the districts of Banda, Allahabad and Mirzapur to the army or deploy C.R.P.F. in these district so as to eradicate dacoit menace from these districts and help the people breath free air.

[*English*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): I have given a Calling Attention Notice regarding the havoc played by the cyclone in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. My information is that the loss caused to the life and property is more than Rs. 500 crores. The Central Government has provided only Rs. 87 crores to Andhra Pradesh and about Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 35 crores to Tamil Nadu. This is not at all sufficient. I have given a Calling Attention Notice and if you allow it, then the Government will be in a position to say what they are doing.

Sir, please consider it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it.

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Visakhapatnam): I want to say something on the same issue. I am sure the House will share in the grief of the millions of people who have been effected by the cyclone. I would express to this House that the State Government has taken timely action to see that the people are evacuated. From the 1977 time, when over 10,000 people were killed, this time, the toll is much less, thanks to the presence of mind of the State Government.

I would appeal to the Central Government to give us a little more than what they have given us. What they have given is totally insufficient, considering the damages that have happened to rail links, the communication, to property, to loss of lives, etc. Thank you.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): I would like to bring to your notice and to the

notice of all the Ministers who are present in the House today that there is a company by the name LML Scooters Limited. They have taken deposits from the public for the purchase of scooters upto an astronomical sum of Rs. 16 crores. They are neither supplying the scooters nor are they refunding the deposits. Several decisions have been taken even by the Supreme Court in favour of the depositors.

But they are not getting justice. This Company seems to be working in world of its own, with its own laws. I would like the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Law to look into this matter and see that public grievances can be removed. The owners of this Company can be told that they have also to obey the law of the land; they are not above the law of the land.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy that you have given me an opportunity to speak. I would like to submit about Himachal Pradesh where many roads have been blocked due to heavy rain. Many people have died and animals have perished. I have been informed that yesterday eight people have died. The crops have been destroyed and apple and other fruits have rotten. I would like to request the Central Government to send a team to assess the loss in the State due to rain and provide maximum assistance to the State Government so that farmers could get relief.

[*English*]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): I am happy to note that the hon. Minister of Commerce is present in the House, though I think it must be for the purpose of laying some papers on the Table of the House. I find that I am not able to get his attention yet. Thank God that at last I have

caught his ears and eyes. At the moment, I understand quite reliably that a decision has been taken to do away with the DGS&D thereby rendering nearly 4000 employees jobless and pushing them on to the streets. Essentially, this is being done, I understand, to facilitate smoother corruption so that the purchasing of goods for Government Departments is done in the respective Ministries on their own and the appropriate cuts may go to the appropriate Ministers. This is more unfortunate because this method has been adopted and the employees are being made the victims of unfortunate and illegal planning. I would request the Government to make a statement before they close down or mind up DGS&D. They should realise the cost and implications that it would have on the public exchequer. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Janardan Tiwari.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): It is very unfortunate that the hon. Member had not gone through Q. No. 782 listed in today's List of Questions. The Q. No. 782 was with regard to the Supply Department. I would be very grateful if the hon. Member can go through the statement which we have given along with this question. I think if he goes through that statement, there would be no necessity for him to ask all these questions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the last three months, decoities have taken place frequently in Howrah-Lucknow Express, Danapur Fast Passenger and Delhi Express trains. Thousands of passengers have been looted in the trains by dacoits and it is still continuing. The Gondas, mischievous elements and criminals are indulging in looting in connivance

with the Railway Officials and the local police. This is a marriage season and people travel with lot of money and ornaments with them. So they become easy targets of these criminals. People feel insecure while travelling in trains. The Government should therefore make proper arrangement so that these people may feel secure.

[*English*]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barackpore): I like to bring to the notice of the concerned Minister and the House through you that one of the members of the Inquiry Committee, Mr. Nambiar has issued a statement on C-DOT. I am in agreement with Mr. Sahte also on this point that partial leakage and partial information coming out in the newspapers leads to confusion. I want to say that C-DOT organisation is not unnecessary. That he has not said. But technical equipment and knowledge does not immunise anybody to irregularities and to corruption even.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: The report is not placed on the Table of the House. They hide the report.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Therefore I like that the Government should come out with all the details and place them before the House about this C-DOT episode and specially because the members of the organisation, the engineers and technicians working in that organisation also led a deputation to the Prime Minister demanding some of their points. Earlier they were placed before the House by me also. I want to say that the entire House should be aware of the statement given by Mr. Nambiar that they have conducted an inquiry into the activities of C-DOT and partial leakage or partial revelations in the papers led to confusion and demanded that they are not less patriotic than anybody.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): As you know, the Centre for Defence of the Human Rights of the United Nations in a recent report has seriously structured on the Government of India on the violating of Human Rights in Punjab. Sir, we cannot afford to neglect this report as it is claimed to be an associate organisation of the United Nations. The report, *inter alia*, observes that as the Indian authorities failed to contain the militant elements in the Sikh community, they are resorting to terrorism of the worst kind to suppress the brave community and its just aspirations. All that I can say is, that this is unwanted, unwarranted, malicious and also unfounded. It is deliberately intended to boost up the morale of the terrorists now operating in Punjab. It is also nothing but an unconcealed espousal of the causes of secessionism and separatism in our country.

There is another aspect of this kind of broadsides from outside, against our country. A bill to cut off aid to India unless Amnesty International or some other organisations of this kind are allowed to conduct independent investigations into the human rights violation in Punjab, has been, I think, introduced in the United States Congress. I think there is an orchestrated attempt, there is a diabolical conspiracy to malign India before the international community. I think that the Government of India should protest before the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House, through you, towards the news published today in the Indian Express in which it has been stated that in the House of Representatives in United States absurd propaganda has been launched on the Kashmir issue and it has

been stated that Khalistan is the only solution of the Punjab problem. A Bill has also been presented there by Mr. Dan Brutan which provides that no aid should be given to India unless the Government of India allows the Amnesty International to enter Punjab and conduct a survey there. It is a serious matter and also very objectionable. I would like to refer to one more point in this regard. A senators sub-committee on Kashmir issue has been set up there. It is our internal matter and interference by any other country in this matter is objectionable. I would like the hon. Minister to give an assurance to the House in this regard. What action has the Government taken and has the Government raised any objection to it?

@ SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI (Domariaganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, an assurance was given by this Government to the House that the part of the Report of the Thakkar Commission, which was hidden by the previous Government will be placed on the Table of the House. As the current Session is now going to conclude in a few days, therefore, I would like to request the Government, through you, to place that part of the Report of the Thakkar Commission on the Table of the House at the earliest.

SHRIMATI BIMAL KAUR KHALSA: **

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are you allowing all these things? We all have consideration for the lady Member, but she has misused this opportunity to say all sorts of things. Her remarks are anti-national. There is a limit. Such things should not be allowed to go on record. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: This should be expunged... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I assure you that I will go through the record. If there are any objectionable remarks, those will be expunged.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We cannot allow such remarks to go on record... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you that I will go through the record and expunge all objectionable remarks.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): The entire thing should be expunged. It is an anti-national statement.... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): We also feel that objectionable things should be expunged. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I am on my legs.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Panja I order you to go back to your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You must go back to your seats. You must obey the Speaker's order...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I feel that the entire House is agreed that Mrs. Khalsa has uttered certain objectionable remarks and I see the sense of the House. I will expunge all those objectionable remarks. Now please take your seats. Yes, Mr. Janak Raj Gupta...

(*Interruptions*)

@Speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, Mr. Sathe.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamal, take your seat. I have given my observation Yes, Mr. Janak Raj Gupta...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Mr. Kamal, will you please take your seat? I can understand your feelings and emotions...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I understand that. They have no right to undermine your feelings. Please take your seat now...

(Interruptions)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I am on a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Which rule has been violated that you are raising the point of order?

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Sir, you have given your ruling that all objectionable paragraphs or words will be deleted. I would like to know what are those objectionable paragraphs or words... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is no point of order. No discussion on Speaker's ruling. Take your seat. Yes, Mr. Janak Raj Gupta.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a number of Gujars, Bakarwals and Gaddis live in the hilly and back-

ward areas of Jammu and Kashmir, and they are economically backward also. You can not gauge their poverty. Their condition is so worse that they do not even have two square meals a day. I would like that the people of Gujar, Bakarwal and Gaddi castes of Jammu and Kashmir should be given the status of Schedule Tribes and special fund may be earmarked for them so that they can make progress satisfactorily.

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also support the point raised by him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHEDDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Speaker, Sr, after the Janata Dal Government came into power in the Centre and in the State of Bihar, incidents of kidnapping are taking place on a large scale in Rohtas district of Bihar by Congress ** in connivance with the police. After kidnapping lot of money is demanded as ransom and only then they are released. Instead of actual culprits the police fabricates innocent people in cases. Therefore, I urge the Government through you to take stringent action to ccheck the incidents of kidnapping.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. The word Congress '.....' that has been used, is unparliamentary. It may be expunged from the proceedings. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): Sir, is the word '.....' parliamentary? You are allowing them to call the Congress

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

people '...'. Is it parliamentary? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If it is unparliamentary, I will expunge it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thousands of workers of Bahujan Samaj Party sat on a 'Dharna' in protest against the burning of jhuggies in Delhi and the Government's inability to fulfil its promises. These people are not even getting drinking water. The Government wants them to go back to their homes. I also had a telephonic talk with the concerned officers that thousands of workers who were on 'Dharna' were not getting even drinking water but the concerned officers did not pay any attention towards this matter. I would like to request that arrangements of drinking water may be made through tankers for the workers of Bahujan Samaj Party. I think that water tankers are not being sent at the instance of the Government because it wants the 'Dharna' to be taken off and people to go back to their homes. I would like to submit to the Government that arrangements for drinking water should be made for these people so that they can continue with the 'Dharna'.

12.41 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications Under Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): On behalf of Prof. Madhu Dandavate,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the Notification Nos. G.S.R. 146 (E) to G.S.R. 245 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Central Excise duty changes and exemptions in the context of Budget Proposals pertaining to Indirect Taxes announced by the Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha on the 19th March, 1990 under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-809/90]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tourism for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Tourism for 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-810/90]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines for 1990-91; Annual Report and Review on the Working of Indian Law Institute, New Delhi for 1988-89 and Statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Steel and Mines for 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-811/90]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1988-

89 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-812/90]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Programme Implementation for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Programme Implementation for 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-813/90]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Finance for 1990-91 and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India for the year ended 31st March, 1989—Union Government (scientific Departments)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Finance for 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-

814/90]

- (2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1989 (No. 2 of 1990)—Union Government (Scientific Departments) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-815/90]

12.44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1990, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at this sitting held on the 8th May, 1990.”

12.44 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

[*English*]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on

the Table the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1990, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.45 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing Monday, the 14th May, 1990 will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of Ministry of:—
 - (a) Labour
 - (b) Welfare
3. Submission to the Vote of the House, the outstanding Demands for Grants (General) 1990-91
4. Consideration and passing:—
 - (a) The Finance Bill, 1990.-
 - (b) The Gold (Control) Repeal Bill, 1990.
 - (c) The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1990.
 - (d) The Additional Duties of Ex-

cise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1990.

PROF P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, with your permission only I would like to say that the Speaker was kind enough to give a Ruling that those objectionable remarks will be expunged. I would only request you that it should be informed to the press that none of those remarks should appear in the press.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is as per the rules. That goes without saying.

12.47 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Glut in the Cotton Market Resulting in Heavy Losses to the Cotton Growers

[English]

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN (Tirunelveli): I call the attention of the Minister of Textiles to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Glut in the cotton market and consequent steep fall in the prices of cotton resulting in heavy losses to the cotton growers and the steps taken by the Government in regard thereto."

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): The production of raw cotton during the current cotton season (September, 1989-August, 1990) has been estimated at the last meeting of the Cotton Advisory Board held on 22.3.1990 at an all time record level of the kapas equivalent of 122 lakh bales. Cotton growers have brought a little over 120 lakh

[Sh. Sharad Yadav]

bales of cotton to the market by 7.5.1990. This compares with arrivals of about 100 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous cotton year (1988-1989). Despite this large volume of production and sale in the market, kapas prices for most varieties have remained near about last year's level for most of the season and currently prices of the main varieties are ruling 13% to 28% above the minimum support price. It should be stressed that the minimum price itself is about Rs. 70 to Rs. 90 per quintal higher than in the last year for different varieties. There has been no steep fall in general in kapas prices, and the current prices for FAQ are close to prices in the mid-season.

Government has taken several measures to ensure remunerative prices to cotton growers despite bumper production this year. The main measures taken by the Government in this regard are as follows:—

- (i) Asking the CCI to step up purchases particularly of varieties of kapas whose prices approach the minimum support level (11.77 lakh bales purchased upto 7.5.90 this year as against 5.41 lakh bales in the corresponding period last year).
- (ii) Enhancement of export quota from 4.35 lakh bales in November, 1989 to 13.85 lakh bales by 7.5.1990; as against this, a quota of only 2 lakh bales was released last year.
- (iii) Removal of the selective credit control.
- (iv) Reduction of minimum export price in order to improve com-

petitiveness of Indian cotton in international markets.

- (v) Release of the increased export quota in favour of Cotton Corporation of India and State Co-operative Federations only so as to ensure that these agencies could sustain purchases at good prices from domestic growers, thus conveying the benefit of higher international prices to the farmers rather than to the traders.

The Success of these measures can be seen from the fact that despite an all-time record bumper crop there has been virtually no need for price support operations this year. Cotton growers were thus able to sell their produce at good prices in the current season. In contrast, during 1985-86, when the crop was only 107 lakh bales CCI had to procure 12.5 lakh bales at the minimum support price.

It may also be mentioned that while the production has increased, domestic consumption has also increased. As a result, in case the export quota is fully utilised the closing balance at the end of the season is estimated to be only about 20 lakh bales as against 22 lakh bales at the end of last season. While ensuring remunerative return to the farmer, the interests of the domestic industry, particularly, the decentralised sectors of handlooms and powerlooms have also to be kept in view. In fact, some Honourable Members had even suggested banning cotton exports for this reason. However, the Government has taken a balanced approach keeping in view, the interest of the growers as well as consumers. Thus, the cotton situation has been handled extremely carefully and successfully this year and timely and effective interventions have been made by the Government in order to ensure this.

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have read the statement given by the hon. Textiles Minister. I am sorry to say that this new Government has allowed an export of 12.5 lakh bales to 14 lakh bales. Never in the Indian history, such an huge quantity has been exported. I give some details as to whether the growers have got good prices etc. Before I start the Calling Attention on this matter, I beg to submit to the august House that when the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi started the 'Quit India Movement' he gave us the soft material of cotton in our hands and *thakli* and asked us to drive out the British from the country. This new Government is taking shelter under the support price. Now, cotton, the agricultural raw material is used cent per cent for industrial purposes. So, we should have a separate criteria for the support price. We should not have support price for cotton like paddy, wheat and pulses because this is a raw material. Our country is a cotton country and this raw material is used cent per cent in industry. We must see the yarn price corresponding to the quality of cotton. When Gandhiji was alive, cotton seed was used as a fuel. But now you are taking it as addible oil. There is a vast evolution in the cotton industry. Taking all these things into consideration, I request the hon. Minister to have a separate criteria for fixing the support price of cotton. You should not take it as an ordinary agricultural commodity. Unless and until you have a separate criteria for fixing the support price of cotton, the price which you fix now, at Rs. 640 or Rs. 540 according to the quality, will not be meaningful and it will not fetch any purpose for the customers. I quote from the statement:

"The cotton price has not gone down."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Janardhanan, for the benefit of all the Members in the House I would like to read this. If you follow this thing it will not be only one call-

attention motion, but more calling-attention motions can also be taken up in the House. The pertinent portion in rule 197 is:

"There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a classificatory question and the Minister shall reply at the end to all such questions."

If you are interested in having more matters discussed on the floor of the House under calling-attention motion, it is better to follow the rules which are laid down.

Now you called the attention of the Minister to this particular matter. He has made the statement. If there is any ambiguity in the statement, you can ask for the clarification. It will help you, can ask for the clarification. It will help you, it will help other Members also and more matters can be taken up. May I request you to please follow this rule?

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN: First of all, since everything goes under the pretext of support price, I explain what should the support price criteria for cotton. I am coming to the pertinent point. The reply given to my question from the Ministry is this. I asked for the figures from 1987-88 to 1989-90. The cotton price per kg. and the corresponding yarn price has been given by the Ministry. In their reply, they have also said that their interest is for the powerloom and handloom weavers also. So, the price of cotton per kg. in 1987 Rs. 12.80. In 1988, it was Rs. 17.81; in 1989, it was Rs. 16.99. Today it is Rs. 14.65. (*Interruptions*)

So, according to the reply given by the Ministry to my question, the price of 20s cotton per kg. today is Rs. 14.6. Correspondingly, the 20s yarn rate per kg., in 1987 was

[Sh. Kadambur M.R. Janardhanan]

Rs. 22.69 and the price of cotton was Rs. 12.80. In 1988, the yarn rate was Rs. 32.60 and the price of cotton was Rs. 17.81. In 1989, the yarn rate was Rs. 35.68 when the cotton price was Rs. 16.99. Today the yarn rate is Rs. 39.65—the highest in the period of 4 years. But the cotton price is Rs. 14.65. Is it not lower when compared to the previous seasons? Has the benefit of export of so much quantity of cotton reached the poor cotton growers?

I am giving some examples. Since the Deputy-Speaker has given some guidelines, I want to follow those guidelines. The Minister has stated that for most of the season, the price of cotton was more or less the same. You take J-34 of Punjab cotton. Punjab has produced the largest quantity of cotton, about 48 lakhs of bales, nearly 50 percent of our production. Our total production is about 1.2 crore bales. J-34 cotton in November-December last was Rs. 5800 to Rs. 6300 per candy. In January, when the Government announced the export policy, it shot up and went up to Rs. 6700 per candy—even to Rs. 7500. But in February, it came down to Rs. 5800 to Rs. 6000 per candy. In March-April, because there was a panic that Pakistan war would come, most of the cotton growers in Punjab and Haryana had sold their cotton at throw-away price. It came down to Rs. 4800 to Rs. 5000 per candy. But your Ministry has not given this fact and it has given another sort of reply.

13.00 hrs.

I would like to read to this august House, the statement made by our hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Agriculture Minister, Shri Devi Lal.

"Let Agriculture Ministry export cotton:Devi

...Earlier, talking to cotton growers of Hissar and Sirsa districts, he expressed dissatisfaction with the Textile Ministry and the Export commissioner at Bombay for talking an inexplicably long time to clear the cotton export proposals.

The two departments, Mr. Devi Lal regretted, conspired to manipulate cotton exports so that traders netted huge profits, while farmers got only the support process given by the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI)."

This is the reply given by the Deputy Prime Minister to the press.

You have given export quota to Cotton Corporation of India because this year the crop is a bumper crop.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will have to ask for clarification. You cannot read the speech as such. It is not a debate.

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN: The export of 14 lakhs of bales has not brought any good to the farmers because in Tamil Nadu the price is at present is Rs. 655-700/- which was Rs. 800-850/- in January. Therefore, they are not getting the correct price.

You say there is no glut in cotton. My name is Kadambur Janardhanan and Kadambur is my village. We have got the entire jinned stock in fact from January without any movement.

Further you say that you are looking to the interests of the powerlooms and handlooms. But the current cotton yarn price is very high. Handloom weavers have come to you and represented that the price of cotton yarn is very high. Last year when Congress-I was in power, the export policy was an-

nounced only in April. As a result, though crop was less, there was speculation on cotton price and now CCI has exported J34 Punjab cotton at 142 to 160 cents per kg to the foreigners. But Indian price which is ruling is only Rs. 7,000/- per candy. What machinery have you arranged to distribute the profit earned through export, to the agriculturist? Are you going to see that the agriculturist receives the profit? CCI has exported J34 variety at Rs. 9,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- per candy. How are you going to distribute the profit of Rs. 3,000/- to the farmers?

What is the position in Maharashtra today? How many lakhs of bales were in stock? You have got hardly two months time. July is the new sowing season. The next crop is going to come. The condition of cotton growers in the country is pitiable.

Therefore, my suggestion is the CCI should be decentralised like OCI, Tamil Nadu CCI, Andhra Pradesh and CCI Karnataka etc. They must have individual cotton Body. CCI must go to the small villages.

How many CCI Officers are going to the villages and establishing contact with the agriculturists? The CCI is working as a bureaucrat. It must work in the interest of the agriculturists and the cotton growers.

Now I come to export of yarn. With these one or two sentences, I will finish my speech. Fall in the price of cotton lint at the Bombay market was reported to be mainly due to extremely limited demand from the Mills and Spinners and increased selling pressure from the stockists. Therefore, there is definitely a downward trend. There must be export of cotton and yarn keeping in mind the interests of the agriculturists in our country. Then only the growers will get good price. There must be proper coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Textiles Ministry in announcing their export policy and in an-

nouncing their export price. Therefore, I would request this new Government to come forward with a new proposal for the support price of cotton as well as yarn. The year of cotton should be taken from October or September to September but it should be taken from the flowering season only. November is the flowering season of cotton. If the Government takes some other month based on the report of bureaucrats, it will be a failure. The Cotton Advisory Board's report is something and the Trade Report is another thing. The Government must take a pragmatic view. Therefore, the year of cotton should be taken into account from the flowering month. Therefore the Government must fix the support price of cotton, cotton seed, yarn on a separate identical basis. This alone will help the cotton growers. Here, I am bound to say that there is a glut in the cotton market. There is a high downward trend as far as the price of cotton is concerned. The agriculturists are getting only Rs. 600/- per quintal. If they had sold their produce three months back, they would have got Rs. 650/- to Rs. 950/- per quintal. Therefore, I would expect a proper reply from the hon. Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in conformity with your rulings, through you, I would like to bring one thing to the notice of the hon. Minister. If we look at the present situation, we will find that thousands of weavers are working in Nagpur's textile industry. The condition of the handloom weavers is very pathetic, they don't get yarn in time, they don't have any money with them, their societies are almost bankrupt. They have to regularly face loss. I would also like to draw your attention towards the pitiable conditions of the poorer people. We receive many representations from the handloom industry. If we think about the big mills, we find that the conditions of the cotton-based textile mills

[Sh. Banwarilal Purohit]

are pretty bad. You must be receiving representations about the closure of mills in many areas. At least the Government should nationalise such mills or set up workers' cooperative or at least ask the state governments to take over the mills. Surely there is some loophole in this policy because the weavers in the handloom sector are on the verge of starvation, the powerloom sector is facing colossal loss and the textile mills are facing bankruptcy due to continuous loss. By gradually destroying these sectors, the manufacturers of man-made fibre like Shri Dhirubhai Ambani have become millionaires and billionaires while the majority of our weavers have become victims of poverty starvation. It is in this context that we have to think about our textile industry. With reference to the matter under discussion I want to say that we talk a lot about farmers welfare and providing them higher remunerative prices. In response to an earlier question, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister said that the Government would give the status of an industry to agriculture and that the farmers would get benefits at par with the industry, that is, they would get interest on their land too. Upon further discussion, he even said that remuneration would be given to the farmers to compensate for the average two and a half hour time spent by their womenfolk in taking their food to the fields and that the cost price to cover the production costs of cotton would also be given but unfortunately these have proved to be incorrect. The farmers suffer as a result. If you look at the previous figures, you will find that they never got the reasonable price, they deserved. The first mistake committed by the Government was that it did not make the correct estimates of crop while formulating the export policy in this regard. In this regard we should have the crop estimate of the whole country by the first or second week of November and during this period by making an overall estimate. The Government should fix the export quota. This helps in stabilizing

the market. It is only when the people raise a hullabaloo that you fix the export quota in the months of March, April or May. Meanwhile, the farmer is left with no option but to sell off his produce to the traders at a low price. The traders make a huge profit out of it. Despite all your pleadings, they would not export it through the cooperatives as they don't get much profit from it. The traders make huge profits out of the remaining bales of cotton.

In our State of Maharashtra there is a cotton Federation. There is a monopoly purchase scheme in vogue there. As such it is a very good scheme, but it is failing. There is a free trade of cotton in our neighbouring states, as a result of which all the produce is taken out of the state whenever there is a slump in the prices. This results in huge losses to the federation. If you are not able to check smuggling from Pakistan, how can you stop smuggling of goods from one state to another? I would like to say this much that you should convene a meeting of all the State Chief Ministers. It is such a good scheme that profit of each and every paisa will go to our farmers. If you operate such a scheme throughout the country, there would be a uniform price throughout India and this will check the exploitation of farmers by the traders.

Apart from this, our federation has a large stock lying with it. Their godowns are filled to capacity. Kedar Sahib who is its Chairman had met you in this regard and he had also given a representation to the hon. Minister. He had demanded that if the present stock of cotton remains unsold, it should be carried over to next year. You had fixed a very small quota for it. Perhaps it was to the tune of 11.12 lakh bales. Out of this federation alone was given an export quota of 2.5 to 2.75 lakh bales. You have not paid due attention to the representation that they had given. I would like to tell you that it is the Farmers' Federation and not the traders'

Federation who are going to benefit from it. Only the farmers benefit from it. You should fulfil their other demand seeking permission to export minimum five lakh bales. This will directly benefit the farmers. There is some incoherence in your overall policy. You have estimated the overall production upto May at 120 crore bales. You have made a trade estimate of 130 crore bales. You should be a bit liberal in this regard keeping in mind the fact that there would be an additional production of 10 lakh bales. You should give an additional quota of 5 lakh bales to the Maharashtra Federation so as to benefit the farmers of Maharashtra. This will have an effect on the country as a whole. You should definitely consider the points raised by me.

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Sir, at the outset, I must thank the hon. Minister that he heard us last time, a month and a half back, about our grievances that we had.

Regarding the production of cotton, I would say that cotton is produced in India by dry cultivators and at the same time by people who have some protective irrigation facility. The prices are the same for the same variety throughout the country. And it is here that the cotton growers get a bad treatment. I would initially request the hon. Minister to find some way out whereby he can do justice to a dry cultivator and at the same time a cultivator who is having protective irrigation. Because the yield differs and he gets more money while the dry cultivator gets less money, they should depend on rain.

Another thing about Maharashtra to which Shri Banwarilal Purohit referred is, what is the use of giving us extension for cotton monopoly purchase scheme by a year, two years or three years. We have been requesting you all these years to please give us extension for ten years so that we can plan and go ahead. I do not know what

is the difficulty with you. Even the earlier Government did not do it. If you also cannot do it, I don't know whom we should go to. You have been telling the people that you have come to power to protect the interest of the farmers. If it is so, at least the institutions which are working for the farmer, on behalf of the farmer, should be protected and given a long life so that they can have long and short-term policy.

Regarding the export quota I have always objected to one thing. The total purchase of Maharashtra Federation, the total purchase of Gujarat Cooperatives and the total purchase of CCI—you take all the three together and see what is the quota allotted to each one. According to me, it should be proportional and there must be a ratio. If we have purchased 10 lakhs, then we will get three or four lakhs. If you have purchased less, then you will get less. But it does not happen. The CCI being your child, though it has incurred a loss of nearly Rs. 100 crores over 18 years, you want to protect it by giving more export quota. This is where we feel hurt. Are we not a part of this Government? Are we not citizens? If we are citizens then give us equal rights. Don't protect CCI only. It is because of your protection that CCI is making losses—mind you.

Where was the necessity of entering Adilabad cotton market in Andhra Pradesh when there are rich purchasers? You start one month after the arrival. I think when the prices go down, only then the CCI should enter. But I have seen in most of the markets CCI is the first organisation that plunges into it. This should not be done.

Regarding the quota I will say that I do not understand this gimmickry. First calculate what is your total requirement. You have got your Textile Department, they can tell you how many mills are on strike and how long it is likely to continue.

[Sh. Uttam Rathod]

At one stage in Bombay, with the help of the great Dr. Datta Samant who was an hon. Member here, we had a very long strike; most of the mills were closed. But you never thought of releasing that particular quota for export. Such things should not be done. What we have seen is, when you release the quota the international prices are at higher level and when actually they want to sell it the prices come down. Ultimately, I remember that all these CCI and other people had to sell it to private sellers and they made a huge profit. How did it happen? Because we could not wait for some more time to see the reaction. If a private man can take the risk, why not the Government-owned Corporation? I just want to ask that.

I have a feeling that there some mischief was played. I don't blame anybody. But you must get into it and see that something is done about it.

I would say lastly that you were really kind enough the other day when you met the cotton growers in the Deputy-Speaker's hall. I would only request you to please do some favour to the cotton growers. They are the people who are working throughout the year. They are getting nothing. That is the only cash crop they have. Prof. Ranga will tell that. I think, the State to which Prof. Ranga belongs—Andhra Pradesh—produce 13 lakh bales of the total cotton produced i.e. more than 100 lakh bales. Please take more precautions and try to help them. And wherever they may work—in cooperative sector or in federations—give them long life and all help so that they can survive. As Shri Purohit has been saying, if you can introduce monopoly purchase throughout the country, there is nothing like that. But, I doubt, it, Sir. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri K.S. Rao.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Rao is not here. With your permission, I would like to put a question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Rangaji, no please.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: May I know whether the Cotton Corporation of India is coming into the market in order to help the farmers in Madras and in Andhra and whether the Government would try to have a conference of all the interests concerned in order to see that their mutual interests are reconciled and the farmers are assured of remunerative prices?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not allowed. Shri Harish Rawat.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister's statement contains nothing but a comparison with the previous year's performance of the C.C.I. although this year's position is slightly different from that of the previous year. Last year the production was less but this year the impact of bumper crop which surpassed even your own estimates has been felt in the market. Actually it is during such times that the farmers are in need of assistance from Government agencies. Certainly the CCI has failed to fulfil the expectations people had from from it. Not only this, now the C.C.I. is not able to reach the farmers through its purchase points too. Many states had appealed to you to open more purchase points in their states, but those appeals are not heard and are ignored, because the CCI is not prepared to take upon itself the expenditure that it will have to incur in the process. There is no coordination between the CCI and the various state federations who too are involved in the same work, although it is essential for them to have an effective coordination. If there is a lack of coordination, the

total support of your Ministry and the CCI would not be available to them during such times and certainly, as a result, these federations would not be able to fulfil their responsibilities.

I would like to know only two or three things from the hon. Minister. Going by the increase in the arrivals have you made sufficient arrangements to regulate their purchase or to open more purchase points? At your first meeting, did you formulate any purchase plan, keeping in mind the estimated production? It is the farmers who suffer most in the absence of any such plan because they are in hurry to get their produce to the market. In the absence of the purchaser in the market at that time, the farmer is compelled to sell off his produce at very cheap and unremunerative prices. This condition exists not only in this case but in other cases as well. I would like to insist that if you have formulated any purchase plan in this regard, the farmers should be informed about it. They should be informed about it with the help of various farmers organisation.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Maharashtra Scheme should be examined,

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: You should see to it that the farmers do not suffer as a result of the fall in prices due to increased arrivals in the market. Many of our friends and the hon. Minister in his statement has talked about some federations and it was mentioned here that these federations had sought the permission of the Government to directly export which would enable these federations to protect the interests of the cotton growers in their respective regions. A lot of discussion in this regard has already taken place. I would like to know whether this

demand of theirs has been thoroughly examined because our cotton growers are today at the mercy of big mill owners? Two kinds of pressures work on the cotton corporation of India. On the one hand it has to bear the pressure of Commercial Organisations and on the other it has to help the farmers also. Thus two kinds of pressure work on it. However CCI are unable to put any pressure on the mills. Under such circumstances, the private mill owners join together and create such a situation within the scheme that the farmers are left with no option but to sell their produce at very cheap prices. My friend Shri Banwarilal Purohit had said that the mill, were running at a loss, but going by the present situation, I do not think that there would be even a single mill owner who would not endeavour out to wipe out all his previous losses. All the production and its profits are going into the hands of the mill owners when actually it is the farmer who should get the lion's share. I would insist upon you to formulate any scheme only after holding talks with the federations and the state Governments.

On the issue of exports you have said that you have already fixed the quota, but according to the information we have, the actual exports are comparatively much lower than that of the previous year despite the fixation of this quota. This will prove to be an additional burden on the CCI. In order to avoid the over burdening of CCI you should ensure that the actual export performance is in accordance with the quota fixed for the purpose.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will try to give satisfactory replies to the points raised by Shri Purohit, Shri Rathore and Shri Rawat.

This year, there is record production of cotton. Our estimate is 122 lakh bales. The Agriculture Ministry says that it would be

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upto 105 lakh bales. But just now, some hon. Members said that the production is much more than these estimates. In this regard, we have taken a precaution that from next year, we will try to estimate the production of crops through satellite whether the production is 122 lakh bales or 130 lakh bales. It is certainly a record production. Ever since, our party came to power and I took over the charge as Minister of Textiles, efforts have been made to provide remunerative price to the farmers for their produce. We have instructed the C.C.I. that the prices should not be allowed to fall.

Just now, Shri Rawat was saying that there are short-comings in the functioning of C.C.I. I accept that it is not as effective as it should have been. Out of 13.85 lakh bales, which we have exported this year, due share has been given to Maharashtra Federation. Maharashtra produces only 1/6 of the entire cotton production of the country, but they have been allotted more quota. Regarding C.C.I., Shri Rawat said that its centres were already purchasing cotton but now we have expanded the organisation.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Not so much in Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Whenever I received a complaint-whether it was from Members of the ruling party or opposition-that the C.C.I. centres were not purchasing cotton, officers were immediately sent there to investigate. In Andhra Pradesh, farmers thought there will be high increase in the prices, so they blocked their goods. They even went on strike. We assured them by sending our officers that despite our financial difficulties, we will purchase cotton ac-

ording to our capacity and we have already taken steps in this direction. I was telling about C.C.I. Last year, there were 163 centres of C.C.I., but this year, 186 centres have been set up. That means, the number of centres have increased. In view of the production, we have encouraged commercial purchase. We have given 13 to 24 per cent more than the minimum support price. Even if we take the average, we have paid 20 per cent more than the prices for cotton production throughout the country. This has been done to see that the prices do not fall. The role of the C.C.I. is to keep a check on the market so that the farmers do not get low price for their produce. I accept that all centres are not working perfectly and there are short-comings. But it is our duty to make them perfect and progressive. Just now, it has been said that we have not fulfilled our export commitment. I would like to inform that 9.4 lakh bales of cotton have already been registered-that is out of 13.8 lakh bales, 9.4 lakh bales have registered and it is ready for shipment. Maharashtra Federation has done a very good job. In export, they have done more effective work than C.C.I. C.C.I. has not brought down the prices but has made commercial purchase. The record production this year is of 122 lakh bales, but inspite of that, we have fixed quotas. When Shri Janardhan was in Advisory Committee, he had stated that export should be curtailed, but today, he has raised a calling attention that the farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. We have released the quota in a very scientific way this time. We have not released it at once. There was no estimate as to the total production. There was an apprehension that there will be shortage in the domestic market. It is our responsibility to provide cheap cloth to the people and also to keep a check, so that power-loom and mill sector or not capture the domestic market. Shri Purohit has rightly said that this department is suffering from many flaws. Some where the powerloom is capturing the handloom and at

other places, the mill sector is capturing powerloom. That means, there is constant conflict between the cotton-growers, handloom weavers, powerloom weavers and mill sector. When we were exporting the quota, there was continuous protest from many sections. People belonging to handloom sector submitted a memorandum that the quota should not be released and export should be curtailed so that prices can increase here. We told them that a sizeable section of the population in the country earn their livelihood through the textile industry and lot of them are cotton-growers. If the welfare of farmer is not kept in view, this industry will run in loss.

It has been said that we should adopt a uniform and fixed policy. We have decided that there will be a regular export of 5 lakh bales. There will be no variation depending upon the production. The C.C.I. purchased 11 lakh bales. This time, we have allotted quotas to the State federation and C.C.I. and not to the private traders. We have allotted the entire quota to C.C.I., Maharashtra Federation and other State Cooperative Federations. Although, at some places, where the federations are weak, they have asked for less quota. We tried to allot them according to the production. Our intention behind this was that the profit earned through exports will go to the farmers, whether it is earned by the C.C.R. by the Federations. As Shri Purohit also stated that federations are of the farmers. So the profit earned by the C.C.I. or the federations will go to the farmers. The farmers been given their shares of the profit and whatever profit remains, will be given in the next crop. In 1985-86, 12 lakh bales were bought on the minimum support price. The farmers in Andhra Pradesh committed suicide by consuming poison during that year. Shri Ranga is aware of it. We should try to prevent such a thing in future. In view of this, we have fixed this type of quota and all the profit will go to the farmer. C.C.I. and Federations have purchased in favour

of the farmers. The farmers have been given a profit of about Rs. 800 to 1000 crores. We have made the purchase in competition and didn't let their prices fall. I would like to submit that we have given a lot more than the minimum support price in all the main varieties. J-34 is 24 per cent more than the minimum support price. In Haryana and Rajasthan. J-34 is 21 per cent more and in Punjab, it is 28 per cent more than the minimum support price. In Andhra Pradesh, M.C.U-5 is 28 per cent more than the minimum support price. Other varieties are 13 per cent more than the minimum support price. It is true that these varieties have been given less price. In Karnataka upto 7.5.90, the cotton-growers have been given 26 per cent more than the minimum support price. We have made this commercial purchase in competition. Strict orders have been given that wherever, there is fall in the prices, the centres will be held responsible. I would like to inform the hon. Members that this time C.C.I. did not show any slackness. This year, they made commercial purchase in an effective way. Despite its capacity and shortcomings in the infrastructure, we have tried to ensure that prices do not fall. The hon. Members stated that 120 lakh bales have already come in the market. Price of lint is less, but the price of cotton seed is more. I share the concern of the hon. Members regarding the plight of farmers. I agree that farmers deserve something more. We have made all out efforts to provide more to the farmers.

Shri Purohit was saying that more quota should be allotted to the Maharashtra Federation. It is being said that there has been a production of 120 lakh bales. If it is so and if there will be increase in the export quota, we will leave no efforts in strengthening the Maharashtra Federation. We have received a letter from the Chief Minister and lot of people from your State have given a memorandum. We have allotted more quota in comparison to the production there. The

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quota which has been allotted to the Maharashtra Federation, is half of the allotted quota to C.C.I. C.C.I. operates in the entire country. If they have been given 100 per cent, the Maharashtra Federation has been given 50 per cent. We have favoured them. We will provide help to those people, who want to form voluntary organisations or co-operatives in favour of the farmers. Co-operatives strengthen democracy. It strengthens the hands of the people, who are producing on mass level and builds up their self-confidence. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank those, who have raised this question because I also got the opportunity to give the detail about the work carried out this year. In the end, I would like to submit one more point that we face a lot of difficulties. When we favour the farmers, the handloom weavers and powerloom weavers suffer. It is necessary to work very cautiously in the textile industry. I have tried my level best to reply to the questions raised here. With these words, I thank you.

[English]

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHAN: Shall I ask one clarification? May I know whether the Suvini cotton of Tamil Nadu is being exported? Only Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are producing this Suvini cotton.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is exactly what you should have asked before.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I have stated that all the States were consulted. We did whatever they wanted. You have asked a specific question about Tamil Nadu. At pres-

ent, I do not have the details. I will tell you later.

13.43 hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Tenth Report

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR): On behalf of Shri Satya Pal Malik I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Tenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th May, 1990."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Tenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th May, 1990."

The Motion was adopted.

13.44 hrs.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE
(GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE
AMENDMENT BILL*

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): On behalf of Prof. Madhu Dandavate I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of

Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up matters under Rule 377. Shri Janak Raj Gupta.

13.45. hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) **Need to Construct a bridge over 'Aik Nallah' near Arnia Village, tehsil Ranbir Singh Pura District Jammu**

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): The people residing on border areas near village 'Arnia' Ranbir Singh Pura side in J & K State adjoining Pakistan border, are facing a great difficulty because there is no bridge on "Aik Nallah" (a small stream) near village Arnia, Teh Ranbir Singh Pura, District Jammu. During rainy season, people are totally cut off from the main road leading to Dahlehar and Ranbir Singh Pura due to too much water in that stream and have to take a longer route to reach Ranbir Singh Pura, Tehsil Headquarters.

Previously Army had constructed a Bailey bridge on that Nallah for the convenience of the general public of that area any army vehicles. But for the last three to four

years the Army has also dismantled that bridge.

* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 11.5.90.

During the last Parliamentary elections, the residents of village Arnia and of surrounding villages boycotted the election and did not cast their votes as a protest for not constructing a bridge on that 'Aik Nallah'.

I would like to request the Ministry of Defence, Government of India, to construct a bridge on that 'Aik Nallah' near village Arnia, Tehsil Ranbir Singh Pura, District Jammu, keeping in view the genuine demand of the genuine demand of the public of that area.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mankuram Sodhi.

SHRI JOSS FERNANDEZ (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): May I point out, Sir, that there is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The quorum bell is being rung—

Now there is quorum.

Shri Mankuram Sodhi.

[Translation]

- (ii) **Need to expedite work on the Jagdalpur—Bhopal Patnam National highway**

SHRI MANKURAM SODHI (Bastar): The provision was made for converting 210 kms. long State Highway from Jagdalpur to Bhopal Patnam in Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh into a National Highway in the last budget. Even after a lapse of one year, only the charge of the aforesaid road has so far been taken. The pace of work on this highway is very slow. Even the ongoing construction of bridges and culverts have come to a standstill. The gang coolies responsible for

[Sh. Mankuram Sodhi]

undertaking day to day repair work in their respective areas have become inactive and the condition of the road is deteriorating day by day on account of increase in traffic on that road. The road remains closed for four months during rainy season because the bridges and the culverts are not strong.

Therefore, the Central Government is requested to instruct the State Government to step up the pace of undertaking necessary repair work on this road as was being done earlier.

[English]

- (iii) **Need to convert metre gauge railway line between Tiruchirapalli and Nagore into broad gauge**

SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL (Thanjavur): Conversion of the metre gauge railway line between Tiruchirapalli and Nagore via Thanjavur on the Tiruchirapalli Railway Division in the Southern Railway amounting to 140 K.M. into broad gauge has been demanded by the people of all walks of life in the interest of development of Thanjavur district. The entire district is now served only by a metre gauge line and therefore the people are put to lot of disadvantages. In the absence of broad gauge line transport of goods to and fro is mostly done by road resulting in heavy freight charges. The industrial development of the district is also severely hit. The conversion of the railway line into broad gauge will reduce the cost of transport of salt, paddy and other commodities available in the district, encourage the industrialists both private and public sectors to set up industries in this area, ease movement of petroleum products in Narimanam and other parts of the district and link the Thanjavur district with other parts of the national by broad gauge.

I, therefore, request the Government to take all steps to convert this metre gauge

railway line into broad gauge as early as possible.

[Translation]

- (iv) **Need to implement the recommendations of Ram Singh Commission which probed into construction of channels of Indira Gandhi Canal**

SHRIBEGARAM (Sriganganagar): The World Bank released funds for construction of Channels of Indira Gandhi Canal. The Channels which were constructed, have been breached badly. The Government appointed the Ram Singh Commission in 1978 to enquire into the matter and the C.B.I. has also conducted an enquiry into it. The aforesaid commission and the C.B.I. in their findings held 193 Engineers of the Irrigation Department quality. Thus the Government should take appropriate action against them. However, no action has so far been taken on these recommendations.

I urge upon the Central Government to take necessary action on the recommendations of the Ram Singh Commission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to inform the hon. Members that only the approved text will go on record.

[English]

The rest will not form part of the record.

[Translation]

- (v) **Need to take steps to check adulteration of Petrol and Diesel supplied to consumers**

SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI (Sonapat): As regards proving adulteration of Diesel and petrol in the petrol pumps in the urban and the rural areas of the country, it is almost impossible for the sample authorities to prove adulteration of them due to some legal technicalities. Whenever the concerned officer goes to the petrol pump to collect the sample,

the dealer takes recourse to legal formalities and thus goes scot free under the cover of legal formalities. In this regard, it is worth mentioning that the dealers insist on collecting samples under the rules framed by Indian Standard Institute and these standards are very difficult to adopt if not impossible. Many formalities have to be fulfilled in this regard. In this regard some or the other lacuna remaining there. In this connection, the significant point is that the petrol and diesel supplied to the petrol pump dealers by the oil depots are not of I.S.I. standards. The legal point is this that it is improper to take samples of oil of I.S.I. standards when the dealers are not supplied oil of I.S.I. standards. As such either the oil supplied should be of I.S.I. standard or the procedure of taking should be amended. This way we can check adulteration of Diesel and petrol.

- (vi) **Need to regularise the services of Extra-Departmental employees of P & T Department**

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the following matter under Rule 377. The Government should pay attention to the extra departmental Employees serving in the Post and Telegraph Department of the Communication Ministry. The wages of these employees have been fixed as per the hours of work put by them and they have to work for 2 to 3 hours in the morning and evening both. People living in the far flung areas who report for duty in the morning do not go back to their homes after attending their morning duty as it takes a lot of time and moreover they are supposed to report back for work at the same place once again in the evening. They spend the interval either doing departmental work or waste their time doing nothing. No other benefit is available to them.

Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to regularise the services of all extra departmental employees with immediate effect so that they can also avail of all the

benefits that are enjoyed by the regular employees. It would remove resentment among the employees and ensure smoothly functioning of the Department.

- (vii) **Need to rename the Sahar and Santa Cruz Airports as 'Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport' and 'Baba Saheb Ambedkar Airport' respectively**

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay, North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I would like to raise the following matter. The Government of India has recently taken a decision to rename three major airports of India, according to which the name of Bombay International Airport will be Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Airport, the name of the Calcutta International Airport will be Subhash Chandra Bose Airport and the name of Madras International Airport will be Anna Durai Airport and the name of Madras Airport for domestic flights will be Kamraj Airport. This decision of the Government has evoked sharp reaction in Maharashtra as it hurt the pride of Maharashtra. The people are agitated over it because they think that it has been done deliberately to denigrate the people of Maharashtra. Parties like the B. J. P., the Shivsena and the Communist Party of India have also issued statements in this regard. Several members of Parliament have also made a demand to reconsider the aforesaid decision. This has been supported by various newspapers also. In deference to the sentiments expressed by the people of Mumbai and Maharashtra, I would like to request the renaming of the Maharashtra airports and name the "Sahar" International Airport as Chhatrapati Shivaji Airport and Santa Cruz Airport as Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar airport. The Government should keep this fact in mind that if no step in this direction is taken, it would lead to a public agitation in Maharashtra.

14.00 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (General)
1990-91

Ministry of Water Resources

and

Ministry of Agriculture

(CONTD.)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants No. 78 relating to the Ministry of Water Resources and Nos. 1 to 5 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture. Time allotted is 15 hours and time consumed is 9 hours and 56 minutes. Balance time is five hours and four minutes. I have a very long list of Members who want to speak. In the beginning itself, I would request the Members to stick to the time given to them so that many Members can express their views.

SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN (Karad): I thank you very much for giving me the time to make some important suggestions.

Firstly, our country is an agricultural country. Since independence we have been trying to improve our agriculture. The whole world knows how we have tried our level best to improve our agriculture. We have taken up many projects and have been successful in achieving our aims. Within last 20 years the country became self-sufficient and our Government stopped begging or borrowing from big countries like America, England, etc. I am proud to say that now we are in a position to export foodgrains to those countries which could not grow anything because of geographical reasons.

14.02 hrs.

[SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE in
the Chair]

The credit for this achievement goes to our agricultural scientists and experts in the field. This credit also goes to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who started planning and research programmes to develop agricultural farming and industry. The result is that now we are one of the big countries producing sugar, wheat, maize and all other food items which human beings consume. Moreover, we are producing now many types of fruits and vegetables and oilseeds. All this has been possible because of our good irrigation policy.

Our Congress Government opened many agricultural universities in order to develop agriculture and farming. Many people did research in this field and went abroad to learn more about modern and latest technics in agriculture. The result of all this is that today our country is among those few nations which are called great nations.

Now I want to give a few suggestions. I feel that the ruling party has not fulfilled those promises which it made to the people before it took over the reins of the Government. The farmers are still dependent on financial aid. Then, there is no grant and they are not able to produce more raw materials for the industrial units. These big farmers can only make use of the research done and get benefit but not the small farmers. Our present Government should have a planning which should also help the poor farmers so that they can fulfil their aims and objectives. I think the young generation must also be taken into consideration and they should get assistance and encouragement so that they continue their farming and not take up other occupations. The children of the farmers should be looked after well and their children should also be looked after.

Madam, the girl-students of the farmers are not given adequate facilities. I suggest that the Government should have more hostels and more primary schools in the rural areas particularly for the girls. Sir, as we all know, 60 per cent of the women-folk work in the agricultural fields and they are of great help to the agriculturists and farmers. As it is

necessary to care for our agriculture and farming, we should also care for our women, particularly in the rural areas. Right from the childhood the girls should get education. They should get admission to the agricultural colleges also. In our country generally education is imparted to the male children, but the girl children are discriminated against in the matter of giving education. I request that agriculture should be made as a compulsory subject at the primary school level so that boys and girls may get the knowledge of the agriculture. In Maharashtra, I know, many schools have introduced agriculture as one of the subjects. It has been made compulsory and one hour is set apart for teaching the children about farming. During this time both boys and girls are learning how to do gardening, etc. It is also production-oriented and help the nation. Therefore, I suggest that a new policy should be framed and priority should be given to the farming and agriculture. I wish the present Government will take all these points into consideration and do justice for the growth of agriculture.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE
(Malegaon): Madam Chairman, I would like to say something regarding agriculture.

“Admi Nahi Balwan Hai Samay Balwan
Samay Samay Par Suvidha Na Milne Se
Kisan Ho gaya Hairan
Kisan ki Mang Hai Milna Chahiye
Pura Pura Pasine ka Dam
Janata Sarkar Ne Kiya Hai Vada
Dhanyavad Dhanyavad.”

Madam Chairman, the Government should formulate such policies under the which farmers, who work hard could get remunerative prices for their crops. I would like to thank the National Front Government for the policy it has formulated in this regard, but this policy should be implemented expeditiously.

Prior to me, an elderly and experienced leader has spoken a lot on the subject. He

said that the Congress had taken many steps in this direction in the last 40 years. I am not saying that the Congress has not done anything in this direction, but I feel that the schemes formulated for this purpose could not be implemented properly and their benefits did not percolate down to the farmers.

The Government knows what type of land is there in Maharashtra. A loan of Rs. 18,000 is being provided through the NABARD for digging of wells. A well cannot be dug up with this meagre amount in these days of high prices. There is a saying in Maharashtra which implies that it takes two generations for a well to be dug up. In this regard, I would like to suggest that about Rs. 40,000 to 50,000 should be given as loan for digging of a well. Besides, our farmers do not get electricity. They should be provided regular supply of electricity too.

A lot is said about the Green Revolution. A White Revolution should also be launched. A milk scheme should be launched immediately on the line of the one being run in Gujarat. This scheme is being run very effectively in Gujarat. Similar schemes should be launched in every State.

Agriculture should be treated at par with industry and a policy in this regard should be formulated accordingly. The traders themselves fix the prices of textiles being manufactured in the mills, but the farmers have no freedom to do so. The process of his produce are fixed by the middleman in the market. This should not be allowed to happen. The farmers should have the freedom to fix the prices of their crops themselves like the traders do for their produce.

I fully support the view expressed by the hon. lady Member who spoke before me, in regard to cyclone. The country suffers loss due to cyclone. The Congress has ruled the country for 40 years and they formulated the policies about flood and drought according to their own considerations. Drought and flood hit different parts of the country simultaneously. A policy should be formulated to

[Sh. Haribhau Shankar Mahale]

check both.

The Government has introduced a Crop Insurance Scheme also. All crops should be covered under this scheme and there should be some facilities for protection from floods. My submission is that entire agriculture should be covered under insurance. It will be good if more irrigation facilities are provided for agriculture. At present, in Maharashtra irrigation facilities are available only for 12 per cent of land, out of which 6 per cent land is being irrigated by wells and the rest 6 per cent by canals. There is a scheme named Pamar Scheme on Paschim Vahini river in my constituency in Maharashtra. This river flows into the sea and not much use is made of its water for irrigation. I would like to request that if the Paschim Vahini river could be linked with the Poorvi Vahini river, large areas of land could be irrigated. A present, only half of the area of my constituency is covered under irrigation. I want to say that the Government must think about providing more facilities for irrigation.

There are many sugar mills in Maharashtra and some of them are in the name of tribals, but they neither appoint any tribal Director nor give jobs to tribals in these mills. It is necessary to provide jobs to the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in these sugar mills because it is the Government who spends most of the money on these mills. Out of the total expenditure on these mills, 15 per cent is being spent by the farmers and the remaining 85 per cent by the Government. In spite of this, the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are not being provided jobs in these mills. Therefore, the Government must pay attention towards it.

There are 4-5 power projects in Maharashtra. I have the list of these projects with me but I do not want to waste the time of the House in such details. I would like to request the Government through you to approve

these projects.

The session is going to be over in a few days and after the Janata Dal M.Ps. return to their respective constituencies, the farmers will ask them about the steps taken by the Government for writing off their loans upto Rs. 100,000. What reply will they give? No decision has been taken so far for writing off loans upto Rs. 10,000. Sometimes they say that half of the amount will be borne by the State Governments and the remaining half by the Central Government. The Government should formulate a clear-cut policy in this regard before the end of the session. It is the responsibility of the Central Government because it had stated earlier that loans would be waived but at that time, it did not say that the State Governments will also have to bear half of the expenditure on this account. My demand is that the Government should clearly spell out its policy regarding writing off of loans before the current session comes to a close.

Today, the farmers carry the burden of higher rates of interest. Earlier there were mahajans (money lender) and Pathans who used to lend money to the farmers on higher rates of interest in Maharashtra, but now the Banks have replaced them. I demand that loans should be given to the farmers at lower rates of interest. I am saying this because they had promised to write off loans. Personally speaking, writing off loans is not a good policy but the loan should be given at a lower rate of interest. Besides, the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes should be given loans without charging any interest. When the Government of Maharashtra wrote off loans to the tune of Rs. 50,000 crores, only 100 tribals were benefited under that scheme. I would demand that the loans of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should be waived.

With these words, I conclude and thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

*DR. VISWANATHAM (Srikakulam):
Madam Chair persons, I am grateful to you

*Translation of speech originally delivered in Telugu.

for providing me an opportunity to speak. This is my maiden speech though I entered this august House five months ago. I am 60 years old. Madam, it is my proud privilege to be a member of this august House. It is rare privilege to be in the company of veteran parliamentarians like Prof. Ranga, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

Air, water, food and shelter are the primary necessities of man. We also recognise the fact that education is also equally important. Madam, many promises are quite often made before coming to power by everyone. But all these promises are conveniently forgotten once they come to power. What we see today is the mere repetitions of the same old story. The Chairman of the National Front, Shri N. T. Rama Rao declared that the Government would solve the Punjab problem in a day. Now the National Front Govt. is in the saddle and five months are already over. The problem remains where it was. When a newsman confronted the Chairman of the National Front with the question as to how he was going to solve the Punjab problem, the Chairman of the Front replied that he would solve the problem if the front is voted to power. This episode is just an example to show how the promises are ignored by those who are in the power. The gap between the precept and practice still persists. Madam, a day's or a month's good rain is sufficient enough to meet the rear requirement of the people in the country. The heavy rains in Andhra Pradesh in last couple of days is an example. All that we have to do is to collect and store the water for future use. An integrated planning is necessary for that purpose. But it is most unfortunate that there is always a scarcity of funds to implement the schemes to construct projects for storing water. The standard reply 'no funds are available' is the only answer we get from the Government when any scheme comes up for implementation. We are able to find enough funds for an unproductive expenditure. For productive purposes there will be no funds. It is most unfortunate. Unproductive expenditure is much more than the productive expenditure. It is really very strange

that we have enough water for irrigation purposes but we have no water to drink. The Govt. has failed miserably in providing protected water or potable water in every village in the country. Statistics reveal from time to time the number of wells dug and the number of tube-wells fixed. The development does not go beyond the statistical figures. There is no monitoring as to how many tube wells are functioning properly. There is no mechanism to monitor the digging, drilling and functioning of wells. The Government remains silent about the functioning of these wells.

Madam, the major quantity of foodgrains being grown only in five states out of 25 states and 7 Union Territories in the country. If assured water supply is ensured for 6 to 8 months in an year, the farmers in these 5 states can grow three crops. The production of food grains in these States will be sufficient enough to feed the country. The remaining State should be made to grow cash crops. Kerala is known for its cash crops. The reason is that the people in this State are educated and know what crops their soil permits. They are getting good returns for their cash crops. In return they are purchasing foodgrains at a cheaper rate. This is how they are reaping benefit. Their education is behind their success. Hence I emphasise again that special efforts should be made to educate the illiterate farmers. Illiteracy is the bane of our farming community.

Madam, the population growth is another major problem which is crippling the nation today. If we go through the figures of population at the time of independence and the present day, we at once come to the conclusion that our population will surpass the world No. 1 China population very soon. At the time of independence, though we had lesser mouths to feed, we had no sufficient foodgrains to feed them. Fortunately, we are in a position to meet the requirements of the growing population. At the same time we should not forget the fact that only the population grows and expands and not the land. We should recognise that there is the elasticity only in the case of population and not in the case of land. Only blind and ignorant can

[Dr. Viswanatham]

afford to forget this truth. Hence everyone in the country should recognise this fact and adopt family planning. If we are really interested in the welfare of country, we have no other go but to control our population growth. Matching grants and efforts should be made to grow foodgrains to meet the requirements of that population. Keeping the ecological conditions in view, we should also decide the crops which have to be grown in various regions. The Government should work in that direction. Madam, we have no dearth of talent. We should use the services of experts. The Government should depend on the expertise rather than its whims and fancies. Otherwise we will not progress. No doubt, the cultivation methods in the country have undergone changes. For example, we are using hybrid varieties now. But for use of the hybrid variety, and high yield of food production in the country would have remained static resulting in many hunger deaths. Many more new methods should be introduced and science and technology should be put to proper use to grow more food.

Madam, coming back to the drinking water problem, many villages in the country do not have drinking water facility even to this day. The common sight in our rural areas is that though a canal runs alongside of a village, its water is not made available to the villagers for drinking purposes. Villagers still depend on wells and ponds. This is not a good practice. This water is not hygienic. Though we have many experts around, no plans or programmes were evolved to provide protected water to the villagers. This is most unfortunate. Dr. K.L.Rao, an eminent engineer prepared a plan to link Ganga with Cauvery. But his scheme has not seen the light of the day. We have been squandering away money, the way we throw grains at birds for feeding them. We are not able to find money for a worthy scheme like K.L. Rao's scheme. The National Front has promised heavens to the people for coming to poor. At least this Government should see to it that enough money is made available to

worthy schemes. The National Front has promised many things for the welfare of farmers. They promised that there will be tremendous transformation of rural areas within a short span of time. But ironically, we do not have even a Minister for Village Development. When they could not appoint a Minister for Village Development, I do not understand how they think of development of the villages and villages. We have a Minister for Ocean Development, but we have no Minister for Village Development. It shows how sincere they are about their election promise. This is most unfortunate. One should not forget the fact that a village is not just synonymous with agriculture. Villagers are as important as agriculture. Hence there should be an allround development of village. A soldier protects the country and the farmer feeds him. The Government is providing all facilities to the children of soldiers. But the children of farmers were totally neglected by the Government. While the son of a soldier can expect a better job, the son of a farmer has no such opportunity. Soldiers children can get all education facilities, while the children of farmers have no such facilities. Even the farmers belonging to forward communities can not dream of such treatment to their children. Madam, it may not be possible to provide educational facilities to each and everyone. 40% of our population is below poverty line. The Govt. can atleast provide these minimum facilities to the children of the families which are below poverty line. If you can not do even this, atleast provide education to their girls. By educating a girl you will be educating the entire family.

Madam, the allocation made for education and family welfare is negligible. There is an explosion of population. Yet the allocation for the family planning for this year is Rs. 100 crores, less than the previous year's allocation. With this meagre amount, I do not know how the Government can control the population. Is it the view of the Government that there will be some sort of civil war and it will lead to a reduction of population. If they think so, I am sorry for it. Now the family planning in the country is voluntary. But Madam, only when people are educated

they volunteer for family planning. In a country like where illiterates are more, the voluntary adoption of family planning has no meaning. We may have to wait eternally till everyone in the country turns out to be a literate. I shudder to imagine the future of the country if this voluntary system goes on endlessly. Forcible methods were adopted sometime ago which have been done away with now. China has succeeded in controlling its population because of its forcible implementation of family planning. Madam, in the name of voluntary adoption of small family norm we are deceiving ourselves. I do not think that we will be more advanced than China, if we have more population. People may be illiterate. But those who are ruling the country are not illiterate. Hon'ble Members present in the House are not illiterate. But how many of us are speaking for the family welfare. How many of us are pleading the cause of family planning. Madam, the reason why I am saying so much on family planning is that our basic necessities like air, water, food and shelter are solely dependent on the size of population. There is not enough money for providing incentives. A man who undergoes an operation should be given a cheque of Rs. 20,000/-, so that this can take care of this child after attaining 20 years of age. Paying a paltry amount is no incentive at all. We can not achieve anything by these petty incentives.

Madam, the country can not progress and there can be no development as long as scattered hamlets exist in the country. Even after hundred years basic necessities will not reach the people living in those hamlets. These hamlets should be joined and turned into small towns for the sake of development. You cannot take a helicopter to a hamlet on the hill top. One reason why America is so advanced, is that it has few villages. All the persons migrated to America in the last 200 years are well educated. So at least an effort should be made now to reorganise the people and their villages. The Govt. should see that basic necessities like air, water, food and shelter is provided to all.

Madam, I conclude my speech thanking

you for providing me an opportunity. To make my maiden speech.

SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA (Gopalganj): Madam Chairperson, I support the Demands for Grants of the department of Water Resources and the department of Agriculture. I belong to Bihar. There are three types of land in the State—fertile land, infertile land and barren land. The irrigation projects are formulated in Bihar according to this classification of land. There are lift irrigation schemes and minor irrigation schemes in South Bihar. Similar schemes are there in central Bihar also. But in North Bihar, there are major schemes. The hon. Minister might have observed that about one and a half lakh hectares of land is rendered uncultivable every year in North Bihar due to floods. The standing crops and life and property get destroyed. The Government of Bihar is not able to control it. The rivers overflow its banks causing devastating floods. At the time of drought these rivers cause soil erosion. There are a number of major rivers like Ganga, Saryu, Gandak and Kosi which flow through the State. Kosi is called the sorrow of Bihar. This river keeps changing its course every now and then thereby ruining the standing crops. Major irrigation projects can be conceived by taming these rivers. One can speak a lot about the Kosi Project. The river, Kosi flows through the areas of Late Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, former Minister of Railways. Bunds were constructed on this river a number of times, but each time, they gave way. About Gandak river, Dr. Rajendra Babu has written in his autobiography that it is unable to fulfill the irrigation needs of our district. Huge quantity of silt and sand is deposited in the canal beds making them shallow. Such canals cannot be used for irrigation. Of course, the flood in rivers causes huge destruction.

The hon. Minister belongs to South Bihar and he himself has experience of all these things. I had asked a question about it and I was told in reply that Gandak Canal Project would be included in the Eighth Five Year Plan. So we have to wait for implementation of the Eighth Five Year Plan. Even though

[Sh. Rajmangal Mishra]

canals were constructed but our fields were destroyed. We could not make much progress in the field of irrigation. I do not agree with the view that no progress has been made during 40 years of independence, progress has certainly been made but it has not been made to the desired extent. We are farmers and today the farmers are in such a condition that they cannot irrigate their lands. Their standing crops are destroyed by rain waters. The water logging is a serious problem in our region. The fertile fields remain water-logged for the whole of the year. When we asked about it and Chief Engineer replied that you should grow those crops which consume more water. Our land is very fertile and we raise crops like wheat, rice and sugarcane on it. They advise us to grow *singhara* in water-logged fields. Our land is very fertile, why should we grow *singhara* when there is no market for it. If suitable steps are taken to remove water logging, provide proper irrigation facilities and control floods in North Bihar, we will be able to provide food to the entire country. But nobody is bothered about that. As it is Bihar is a poor state. Over and above that Government is least concerned with its development.

Agriculture mainly depends on water. Water is life. But in Bihar, the river water has become so polluted that even the water of Ganga is not fit for consumption. Earlier, water of Ganga did not stink, but now it stinks and has become polluted. Sewage waters of Varanasi, Patna and Kanpur are being drained out into Ganga, thereby making its water undrinkable. Ganga Action Plan is being launched and work to purify Ganga water is also in progress. But it is not satisfactory. If the Government pays proper attention to agriculture, a lot of progress can be made in agriculture. As a member of the Janata Dal, I would like to point out that it has been spelt in the manifesto of the Janata Dal that loans of farmers will be waived. The manifesto also promises minimum wages. I have no objection if the minimum wages are fixed at Rs. 36/- or Rs. 40/- but we have to

see the quantum of work also. For example, when a particular land holding produces 2 mounds of paddy and the farmer is required to give 3 Maundy of paddy to the labourer from his stocks, how can he make progress. Hence, before fixing the wages of the labourers, it has to be seen as to what will be the contribution of the labourer in agriculture in ploughing of the land and in harvesting etc. On the one hand, we say that we are not giving proper treatment to farmers.

In the matter of fixed deposits, Bihar tops the list in the country. But in the matter of development, it is lagging behind the rest of the States. As per rule, development in agriculture should have been according to the quantum of fixed deposits. But nobody says anything about it.

Madam Chairman, as much as 40% of the total requirement of sugar in the whole country was being met from Bihar. But what is the present position of sugar production in Bihar? Now, Bihar is lagging behind in the matter of sugarcane production. What are the reasons for this? You will be astonished to know that the Government took over 14 sugar mills in Bihar and arrears to the tune of Rs. 20 crores payable to farmers are standing against the Government. The farmers are making repeated appeals for that but to no avail. When the farmers approach the managers with applications in their hands for payment so that they could meet the marriage expenses of their daughters, the managers say that there is no money. In this connection, representation has been made to the hon. Minister of Agriculture and the hon. Prime Minister to ensure payment of farmers' money. Can not the Government extend even this much help to the farmers. Arrears of payment and the produce of farmers are lying with the Government, but it is not making the payment. Now, there are 14 mills under the Corporation, but the quantum of production is far less. What are the reasons for this? The reason is that the farmers do not get their own money. New Sugar mills have been set up in Uttar Pradesh, but no new sugar mill can be set up in Bihar. About 40 lakh quintals of sugarcane is being pro-

duced in a single district, West Champaran in Bihar. The sugarcane produced in this district goes to Uttar Pradesh, but the Government is silent over it. I would like to appeal that new sugar mills be set up in Bihar so that sugarcane produced in Bihar is not transported to Uttar Pradesh and the sugar is produced in the State itself. Whom should I tell my grievances?

I would like to submit that so far none of the promises made by the Party at the time of elections for the welfare of farmers have been fulfilled in Bihar. The National Front Party had promised that farmers' loan upto Rs. 10,000 will be waived, but now its and butts are being added. What are the reasons for that? Madam, the main thing is that the farmers are being charged interest on their loans much higher than the rate of interest that prevailed during the Mughal regime. They are being charged compound rate of interest. After every quarter, the amount of interest forms a part of the capital and interest goes on multiplying like this. According to Money Lending Act, the total amount repayable should not become double of the original loan amount. But in the case of loans taken in Bihar 4 to 8 times of the original amount is being recovered. I fail to understand as to why the rate of interest is even higher than the rate that prevailed during the Mughal regime. This practice has totally been prohibited through the private money lending Bill. We are not in favour of this practice. As such, the banks should be suitably instructed to refrain from this practice.

Madam, when the farmers approach the banks for loans, the officials demand their percentage. They categorically say that no loan can be paid if they are not given percentage. The farmers are made to wait for even five long days. Even then, they are not being paid the loan amount whatever might be their requirement, say purchasing pumpsets, tractor or seeds etc. There is a company called the BISCAMAN 2 in Bihar. When the farmers purchase fertilisers from U.P., they get lot of concession. But they have to pay much higher price if they purchase it from Bihar. The hon. Minister is

sitting here. He is aware of the BISCAMAN. But today, this company supplies very costly fertilisers to farmers. The farmers pay a number of taxes viz. road tax, bullock cart tax, education tax and house tax etc. and other people make merriment at their cost. What is the plight of the farmers today. Please have a look at the appearance of the farmers. The person who has no clothes in his body, who possesses only on tottered cloth, who is barefooted, who puts on dirty clothes and who is poor, is a farmer. Today, this is the identity of a farmer. Today, the situation is that the working class toils and the white collared people enjoy. That is why I want that the hon. Minister should pay attention to it and expedite the clearance of all the pending projects in Bihar and have them executed early so that Bihar which remained in the lead always in all agitations does not lag behind. In all the agitations, whether it was the freedom struggle or the movement launched by Jai Prakash Narayan, Bihar was always in the lead. It should not happen that Bihar is constrained to take the leadership of one more such agitation. With these words, Madam Chairman, I would like to thank you for providing me time to speak.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Shimla): Madam Chairman, will conclude within a short time. First of all I am grateful to you for providing me time to speak on Demands for Grants in respect of this Ministry. We should pay immediate attention to the plight of the farmers in our country. The farmers constitute 80 per cent of the total population of the country. Some how or the other farmers in our country are dependent on agriculture. Either they cultivate the land themselves or work as agriculture labourers. These agriculture labourers are being exploited by the landlords. Till date, they could not be granted ownership of the land. As it is, this Government talks a lot about the farmers and gives assurances that it will waive farmers' loans upto Rs. 10,000 in each case. First of all we have to see as to who are those people who really received loans of Rs. 10,000 and whether they really live below the poverty line. Is it so that we are going to waive loans

[Sh. K.D. Sultanpuri]

in respect of those people who live above the poverty line? First of all, the Government will have to identify as to how many people live below the poverty line and of them how many are Harijans, Adivasis and how many are backward. What is the income of the people whose loans are going to be waived? It has also to be ensured that the annual income of none of the above categories of people exceed Rs. 7,000 p.a. because it has been accepted that people whose annual income is below Rs. 7,000 live below the poverty line. I find that the decision taken by the Government to waive loans upto Rs. 10,000 is benefiting big landlords only and no one living below the poverty line will be benefited by this decision and get some relief out of it. If we look at the manifesto of the Janata Dal, we will come to know that they had given an assurance at the time of elections that they will waive the loans of small farmers. But in practice, it appears that the Government is not bothered about these poor people as they had promised. It is unfortunate. Had the Government made a provision of Rs. 1000 crore in the Budget for purchase of land construction of houses, promotion of agriculture for the agriculture labourers, I would have appreciated that this Government had taken a right step for the welfare and the upliftment of the poor people. Just now one of the members from Bihar was saying that this Government had just not bothered to solve problems of the people. I fully agree with him that the Government is very careless. The present Government do not know about agriculture. Today, the situation is such that the big landlords and the capitalists have a lot of Benami land. They have land in the name of their pet dogs and cats even. I would like to say..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Madam Chairman, just now, an hon. Member has stated that loans up to Rs. 10,000 given to big landlords are also being written off. I would like to point out that his information is not correct. Loans up to Rs. 10000 given to small farmers, labourers and petty businessmen only come under the

scheme of loan waiver announced by the Government.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: It seems that my colleague did not appreciate my point. I am trying to impress upon the point that big Zamindars are also taking benefit of this waiver of loan scheme of the Government. Small farmers, big farmers and agricultural labourers are all engaged in agriculture work. Under this loan waiver scheme, the Government did not pay attention towards small farmers and agricultural labourers. Only big farmers have taken benefits of this scheme for which they are not entitled to. Thus, the Government is trying to undo the green revolution. It would have been better if the Government have said it clearly that loan up to Rs. 10,000 of small farmers, agricultural labourers and Harijan and Adivasis alone will be written off. I could have understood the usefulness of this scheme, if this provision has been made only for the poor and the farm labourers who are forced to do begar in the fields of big zamindars. No such provision has been made by the Government for these people. I come from Himachal Pradesh and so are some other members who also come from hilly areas. The main problem in the Hilly areas is this that proper irrigation facilities are not available for agriculture. Unless proper irrigation facilities are made available in the Hilly areas, cultivation work will not be undertaken properly in these areas. Therefore, I would like to suggest that proper irrigation facilities should be provided in the Hilly areas.

Madam, although our scientists have done an excellent job and contributed very much to increase food production in our country with their research. Green Revolution has also ushered in our country due to their efforts, yet the Hilly areas where there is vast potentiality of planting fruit bearing trees, could not reap benefit. A vast tract of Government land is lying vacant in the forests near the villages. If this land is used for planting fruit bearing trees by allotting it to the farmers on lease for plantation of trees, it will not only help in checking soil erosion but fruit bearing trees can be planted on this

land and the economic condition of the farmers can also be improved. The Government should pay attention towards this thing.

Madam, Chairman, the small farmers should be given some subsidy for purchasing tractors for agriculture purposes so that they can get benefit. Tractors are very expensive these days. Due to rise in prices of diesel, small farmers are not able to purchase tractors. So far as purchasing it with Bank loan is concerned, banks have been rendered ineffective after this Government came into being. You go to Haryana, you will find that the functioning of the Banks has come to stand still completely. The Deputy Prime Minister, Devi Lal is not present in the House. I am also one of the members of a Committee chaired by him. I know that farmers are not being benefited at all. I would also like to submit that if the Government is really interested in upliftment of farmers, the costs of tractors and the price of diesel should be reduced, otherwise all those measures will be on paper only.

Madam Chairman, the big land owners cultivate their land with the help of farm labourers but they do not allow them to be registered as share croppers. As a result thereof, the farm labourers do not get title of the land which they cultivate for which they are otherwise entitled to under the law. They are not recognized as share croppers, they are deprived of the ownership right of that land. In such circumstances, the farm labourers though, contribute a lot in growing crops but they remain landless.

Madam Chairman, I would also like to make yet one more point. In this country, there are persons who enjoy all kind of facilities and power. There are some families whose one member becomes an IAS officer and also owns land and the their member becomes a Member of Parliament and for that matter whole family live in luxury and comfort but on the other there are people who are poor, and landless labourers, they do not enjoy any right. Why it is so? The reason behind this is that the Government did not strengthen the economic condition of

the poor people. The Government gave them right to franchise but did nothing to provide them right to work and to improve their economic condition. Therefore, I would like to make a request to the Members of all the parties that all of us should cooperate to solve this problem. The members of the Congress (I) and the Communist Party are doing some work for these people but other parties are not doing anything for them. Therefore, I would like to say to the people not to fall into the trap of big capitalists and business men. In Azadpur market in Delhi, the people from our Hilly areas bring their apples. But they do not get reasonable prices and these people are being exploited by the middlemen. Their product is purchased by the middlemen on cheaper rates and they are exploiting these people.

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN: Kindly excuse me, Shri Sultanpuri. At 3 O' Clock, the Minister has to make a statement. So, please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI K D SULTANPURI: Madam, Chairman, I am going to conclude. I would like to submit that a market committee should be set up to oversee middlemen who are exploiting the apple growers. The apples brought to the market by the apple growers should be auctioned by the Government so that farmers can get reasonable rates of their produce. Delhi is the biggest market, particularly of fruits, of North India. Fruits from various parts are brought to Delhi. In order to ensure remunerative prices for the farmers, special arrangements are required to be made in Delhi.

15.00 hrs.

I would like to submit one more point that there are number of military cantonment in my State. Civilian population are also there in those cantonments. In Nahan, Shimla, Solan, Sapatu cantonments in my State, land is cultivated neither by the mili-

[Sh K D Sultanpuri]

tary men nor by anybody else, ownership right of that land should be transferred to the persons who are in possession of such land, so that they can cultivate that land. There is a colony of Ex-servicemen in Nahan cantonment whose area is being extended. The Government of India have offered alternative land to the State Government in place of land to be taken for that purpose. I would like to request that the civil population should not be disturbed and they should be allowed to remain there. I would like to say that the civilians living in the cantonment areas should not be harassed. They should be allowed to reap full benefits of crops raised by them on the land in that areas. They should be made owner of that land. Lift drinking water supply scheme and lift irrigation schemes should be formulated to exploit water of the rivers flowing through the hilly areas so that water could be made available throughout the year for plantation in the hilly areas. Survey should be undertaken and the State Government should be asked to submit schemes to the Centre for providing finance for the same, so that Green Revolution may be ushered in hilly areas also. Satluj river flows through our Hilly areas. In fact, Satluj is a river of Himachal Pradesh. Bhakra Dam constructed on this very river. The foundation of this Dam was laid by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. Due to construction of this Dam production of foodgrains increased in Punjab. The people of Hilly areas sacrificed their lives but they did not get due share in it. Himachal Pradesh should get 7.19 per cent royalty of electricity but we are getting 2.19 per cent royalty only on electricity. When the States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana were formed, it was agreed at that time that the Government would give royalty on electricity at the rate of 7.19 per cent but it has so far not been implemented.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Ask them as to under whose regime, this injustice was done? It is the Government which was in power perpetrated this injustice.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: We will be

grateful to the present Government if they do justice to us and rectify the mistakes.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Recently, there was a hailstorms in Himachal Pradesh. Teams have been sent by the Government in all the places where there has been any kind of natural calamity but no team has so far been sent to Himachal Pradesh. Crops have been destroyed in Himachal Pradesh. There has been heavy loss of life and properties in Sirmaur, Hamirpur, Kangra, Bilaspur areas in Shimla and on the upper hilly areas. Funds should be provided to start relief work. Prime Minister should also visit these areas and if he is not in a position to go there he should send one of his Ministers there to assess the damage with the help of State Government. I think that funds should be provided to the State Government at the earliest so that farmers of those areas may get benefit.

I am very grateful to you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I call upon Mr. Upendra Nath Verma to make a statement.

15.04 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Grant of financial assistance to the families of those who dies due to cyclone in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): Sir, I seek leave of the House to make a

statement regarding grant of financial assistance to the families of those who died due to the recent cyclone in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry Honourable Members may recall that I had made a statement in the House yesterday regarding some deaths as a result of this calamity According to the latest figures available with us 72 persons died in Andhra Pradesh 7 persons in Tamil Nadu and 2 in Pondicherry While expressing his deep sympathies and heart-felt condolences to the bereaved families the Deputy Prime Minister and Agriculture Minister has decided to grant Rs 25 000/ in each case of death from the Indian People's Natural Calamities Trust

I would like once again to assure the House that the Government of India is keeping close watch on the situation and will render all possible assistance as and when required by the affected State Governments

15.06 hrs

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
 1990-91

**Ministry of Water Resources
 and
 Ministry of Agriculture-CONTD**

[Translation]

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Surya Narayan Yadav please make your submission in five minutes

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa) Madam Chairman you have given me five minutes time to speak but I hope that you will increase it at your own because I hail from Bihar where flood causes havoc every year and also causes heavy loss to the farmers

Just now an hon Member Shri Raj Mangal Mishra was saying that any bare footed and scanty clothed person was bound

to be either a farmer or a labourer In my view not even a single useful scheme has been formulated till now for the farmers in this country If the farmers are being neglected anywhere in the world it is in India and India alone Till now consolidation of land was not completed Nor could categorisation of land was done anywhere in the country This indicates how much importance the Congress Government had given to the farmers The Congress Party has ruled the country for about 45 years and by giving slogans of socialism they have cheated labourers and farmers Now the Janata Dal has promised in its election manifesto that loans of the farmers upto Rs 10,000 would be waived But they have added ifs and buts to this pledge I would like to say it emphatically that if Janata Dal announces to waive loans they should remove ifs and buts from it and waive the loans of the farmers upto Rs 10,000 without laying any condition

So far as the question of irrigation is concerned I would like to tell about the data furnished by the officials Our Project officials fill up the data about the agriculture production while sitting in block offices and according to that data Government have to make arrangement in the respective areas In our country physical counting of live stock is not done and only estimated figures are furnished to the Government Similarly information about agriculture is also furnished while sitting at home and on the basis of information so collected dates are prepared by the State Governments and Central Government and same is laid on the Table of the House That would not help farmers in any way in their upliftment So long as the farmers, who consist of 80 per cent of our population are not economically sound, you cannot make the country strong

I have been allotted five minutes time so now I would like to come to Water Resources Water resources is a subject about which I have heard that where water resources are available in abundance, agriculture crops are planned there accordingly We have also heard that it is India alone which experiences both food as well as

[Sh Surya Narayan Yadav]

drought and every year they destroy farmer's crops

There is nothing worse situation than this in this country I would like to suggest that more funds should be allocated in the plan head of the water resources because it appears the present Government have allocate funds to Water Resources Department taking into considerations the earlier allocations made during last 3-4 years It appears that the present Government has also adopted the policy of neglecting the farmers like previous Government Therefore, the hon Minister should place for more funds for farmers and water resources and I assure that the Members will not propose any cut on demands made by him As the Hon Prime Minister has made special provision for the Defence Ministry in the Budget, similar arrangement for farmers and water resorces should also be made in the Budget and such demands will definitely be voted by the House because this money belongs to the villages and should be spent on villages and not on the cities as the Government is going to do

Secondly you can see the irony of North Bihar that every year the Central Government and the State Government spend Rs 100 crores on relief measures and on repairs of roads etc If the Indian Government talks to the Government of Nepal and channelise the water by constructing dam and utilise that water for irrigation and power generation North Bihar will be able to provide electricity to the entire country and a vast area of North Bihar and Uttar Pradesh can be provided with irrigation facility But it cannot be done because no previous Government have done it in last 48 years The present Government have informed us that it is agree to talk to the Government of Nepal In this regard I have written 2-3 letters to the Government I welcome the hon Minister and hope that he will talk and enter into agreement with Nepalese Government Whatever condition they may put regarding irrigation or electricity that should be accepted You should work for the progress of the entire

Bihar. Secondly, if we exploit the rich resources of fish available in North Bihar, because of its demand all over the world, we would greatly help the agriculture sector, resources as well as means are available there but till now they have not been exploited

I do not remember the year but once a talk was held between Indian Government and Nepalese Government and Nepal was agreeable to generate power and supply to India on payment I would like that even on this condition if Nepalese Government agrees to the construction of dam Kosi river at Saharasa, our Government should readily accept it If a dam is constructed there, irrigation facility can be provided to the farmers and the expenditure to be incurred on the payment for electricity to the Nepalese Government can be recouped with the revenue to be earned from fish trade likely to be flourished after construction of dams We have been spending Rs 100 crores on providing relief to the people annually for last 45 years, so we are going to save that amount every year too Therefore, Madam, I would like to say that you are in the char and can also suggest and direct the Government to do it

Madam, Chairman, I would like to say about IRDP Under this programme the poor people living below poverty line have to be uplifted Under the programme some goats were bought but they all died even before reaching at the district level Not even a single goat could survive Not to say of their upliftment of the poor, they had to face tough time to save these goats Cattle in India live in a natural climate We are not so advance to keep them in air conditioned shelters. The Government purchase Canadian goats and pigs and give them for the upliftment of the poor You should promptly make improvement in such schemes If you also prepare plans similar to that of the Congress Government, the people of this country will not hesitate in rejecting you also This change is the result of a starvation and sufferings of the people Therefore, I would demand that suggestions of all the hon. Members should

be obtained through Advisory Committee for formulating schemes, be it for Water Resource Department, Agriculture or any other department and more and more villages should be developed including these suggestions in the schemes and take prompt action for their implementation.

Due to the shortage of time, I conclude my speech and express my gratitude for giving me time to speak.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): Madam, Chairman, Irrigation and Agriculture are two important departments in our country. After independence, we have made a planned development and our country has become self-reliant in matter of foodgrains. We had constructed big dams for irrigation, set up fertilizer plants and provided electricity to the farmers. I am happy that new Government have come to power and it has promised in its election manifesto that farmer's loans would be written off. For this purpose the Government have provided Rs. 1000 crores in the Budget and it is said that farmers loans up to Rs. 10,000 would be written off. I would like to say that for winning votes and influencing voters we can say anything. But if we have to make development in the country or take the country ahead or if we want to become self reliant, we have to formulate some other schemes.

Many speeches have been made here. Someone claims to be a farmer's leader and some one call himself a farmer. I do not want to go into it. I myself is a farmer. So far as the question of waiving of loan is concerned, I think every farmer has his own self respect. Madam Chairman, you also know this thing that a farmer never begs before anyone.

In the course of these 42 years of Independence, the Indian farmer had freed himself from the clutches of the exploiters. Today he is befouling himself under the delusion and waiting for the day when his loan will be waived off and a certificate to this effect issued to him. This is why not a single nationalised bank or a co-operative bank or any other financial agency for that matter is

ready to extend loans to him. You have been voted to power and you have formed the National Front Government but the poor farmer is in no way going to be benefited by this. If Government has the will it should first of all waive of the loans and issue a certificate to the farmer to this effect. It may, postpone the developmental projects. But unfortunately only announcements are being made discussions are being held and legislations are being passed in the Parliament. Nothing worthwhile is being done.

Here, I would like to make one thing clear that we, who hail from rural tribal areas, are aware of the fact that if you succeed in tangling the farmer in the loan waiver whirlpool, it will turn out to be an unending vicious circle. Today, the farmers are demanding loans to be waived off. Tomorrow the housing agencies and subsequently the industrialists will ask for it and a day will come when we will be looking for the recovery of loans in vain. To my mind, we do not seem to be keen to safeguard our national interests while sitting and discussing in this highest forum of Parliament in view of all the political parties displaying the same tendency and inclination. We are, only discussing the overt and covert means that bring us to power and make us capable of influencing public opinion in our favour.

The cotton entrepreneurs extract huge sums of money in the shape of insurance amounts from big insurance companies by setting ablaze some cotton but it is the farmer alone who dedicates himself honestly and laboriously in his fields. He is not bothered whether it is a Sunday or Saturday and he is unaware of the time. It is because of him that we are producing this much and all the credit goes to him alone. The farmer will abstain from putting in labour once he gets trapped in this vicious cycle. This will ultimately lead this country of 80 crore people near starvation. I do not think that the country is going to be benefited by these enticing slogans.

This loan waiver slogan has hurt the self-respect of the farmer who was by and by drifting away from his exploiters. The Indian

[Sh. Dileep Singh Bhuria]

farmer was aware of the fact that he shall have to repay the loan taken by his father or grandfather. This consciousness contributed to his honesty and self-respect. But the loan waiver slogan has hit both honesty and self-respect. This should not have been done. I understand that the Government would fulfil its declaration once it has made it, or fulfil the other promises made in their manifesto, other than the waiving of loans upto Rs. 10,000.

So far as agricultural research is concerned, I can say that we can conduct research in the hilly regions which are in plenty in our country. Oil seeds and Soyabean can be grown on the hilly slopes of tribal areas. We should, therefore, open research centres to examine the scope of increasing agricultural production in such areas and other rocky areas. There was a proposal of opening a research centre in my constituency, Jhabua, but nothing concrete has come up till now in that area. Oil seed farming should be encouraged in such areas by opening research centres there. We are not self-sufficient in oil as yet. People have a special attachment towards the schemes and programmes launched by the previous Government, particularly, schemes of rural development giving subsidies and other benefits to the poor

These schemes cannot be successful unless we involve the common people in them. The hon. Minister is not present here but I would like to ask him how he would bring the poor people of the country and those living below the poverty line at par with the rest of the people in the society? This can be achieved only when we give them financial assistance if they need it and technical guidance whenever and wherever necessary. Morality demands it. Roads should be constructed and other developmental activities should be undertaken in the villages under these schemes if we are really interested in the upliftment of the people. A reference was made to Green Revolution but this can be achieved only when all the resources are made available to the farmers.

Madam Chairman, you can see for yourself that the dairy owners of Gujarat construct the village link roads and village schools themselves. Our colleague, Shri Kotadia also hails from Gujarat. We should endeavour, people's participation and involvement—this should not be confined to the monetary aspect alone but other resources of development as well.

I would like to make a point or two with regard to irrigation as well. There is much talk about Narmada Project now-a-days and everybody puts forth his opinion about it. I would like to point out here that the Government of Madhya Pradesh is in a dilemma in this regard. At times they say that the height of the dam should be reduced and a technical committee should be constituted to examine it and sometimes they say that a status quo should be maintained. I would like to ask the hon. Minister to depute his technical personnel there so as to confirm what the Government of Madhya Pradesh really wants? You should make it clear to them that the people at large are going to be benefited by the construction of this dam. Fertile lands and houses should be allotted elsewhere to those whose immovable property has submerged under the dam water and schools should be constructed in order to impart education to their children. All these facilities should be made available to them so that they can lead a comfortable life. There is an acute shortage of drinking water in most of our States—be it Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan or Gujarat. There is need to construct multipurpose dams today that can supplement water both for irrigation as well as for drinking purposed. Such type of schemes and projects need to be formulated in our country today and this can be achieved if we make arrangements for storing and conserving water in deserts and hilly areas. We are distressed at the heavy casualty in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu that was hit by a cyclonic storm. At places, people pine for days together for a sip of water. How can we develop our hilly regions and jungles under these circumstances? How can farming be done in the absence of adequate water? Small dams can be constructed to facilitate

farming Similarly, small projects where water could be stored and then distributed through canals to fields should be constructed (*Interruptions*)

I was saying that lot of progress has been made in the field of horticulture in small countries like Australia, Bangkok and Thailand etc and all the species of fruits are being grown there We should, therefore, develop our horticulture also besides modernising the Indian farming so that the economic condition of the farmers gets better Much progress can be made if we pay attention towards this aspect owing to our favourable geo-climatic conditions and hilly regions For this purpose adequate marketing arrangements should be made, remunerative prices should be given to the farmers and they should be freed from the clutches of the middlemen

The only thing that the new M Ps harp on today is that the previous Government has achieved nothing But I can say that they can evaluate the developmental activities of the previous Government only after the expiry of the 5 year term when they can compare the achievements Then and only then will they come to know that governance is like a bottomless ocean and there is no way out of it once somebody ventures into it Hence, leaving these trifling issues aside we have to see what the Government wants to do for the farmers Tall claims are being made about irrigation and agriculture Hon Deputy Prime Minister is taking keen interest in these things but the farmer has not been benefited in any way still now Issues like the policy formulation for the progress and development of the farmer the Government's agricultural and irrigation policies etc should be categorically stated In Japan the support prices for the crops is declared in advance but in our country it is declared later so there is some scope for improvement in this respect The other day the support prices were announced and an increase of Rs 12-13 was made The price of oil is around Rs 30-32 The farmer is not going to be benefited even if the price rises to Rs 50 Likewise the farmer would not be benefited even

if the support price of wheat is increased by Rs 15 In fact, justice cannot be meted to him unless the farmer is paid the real value of the input of labour made by his wife, children and himself

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN Before we take up Private Members' Business, I now call upon the Minister for Labour and Welfare Shri Ram Vilas Paswan to make a *suo motu* statement on the incident at Sato Dharampur village of Fatehpur District of Uttar Pradesh

15.33 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Incident at Sato Dharampur Village of Fatehpur District of Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) In deep anguish I wish to inform the House of the unfortunate incident of crime against a Scheduled Caste in Sato Dharampur village of Fatehpur District, which has attracted considerable public attention

According to the report of the District Magistrate, Fatehpur, one Shri Dhanraj, aged 23 years, son of Sh Saukhi, Scheduled Caste, resident of Sato Dharampur, PS Asothar was beaten and set on fire by sprinkling kerosene oil over him by two brothers S/Shri Raju and Gulab Singh of the same village on 5th April, 1990 Shri Dhanraj was admitted to a private nursing home, as the Government doctors were on strike at that time He succumbed to his injuries on 6th

[Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan]

April, 1990, before his dying declaration could be recorded. It has been reported that members of the family of the deceased and villagers brought the dead body to the Collectorate at Fatehpur and demanded compensation/arrest of the accused. Rs. 2000/- were immediately paid as interim relief. A case No. 56/90 under Section 302 Indian Penal Code was registered at P.S. Asothar against Raju Singh (age 25 years) and Shri Gulab Singh (age 22 years).

The Superintendent of Police visited the spot. Effective action under Section 82/83 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was taken against both the accused persons who surrendered in the Court on 11.4.1990 and were sent to jail. A charge-sheet was submitted against them in the Court on 22.4.1990. Necessary deployment of force has also been made in the village.

A financial aid of Rs. 10,000/- has been given to family of the deceased and four bighas of land has been allotted to the family. In addition, it is understood, that the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, has given Rs. 15,000/- from his discretionary funds. An amount of Rs. 20,000/- has also been given from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund to the victim's family

I take this opportunity to reiterate that this Government is determined to stamp out all atrocities and crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Governments have earlier been addressed and are again being addressed to take all necessary punitive and rehabilitative measures in this as well as all other such cases of atrocities and other crimes against these most vulnerable sections of our people and also all measures to prevent such crimes against them.

I request the Hon'ble Members to join me in condemning such a criminal act upon

the late Shri Dhanraj. I would also request the Hon'ble Members to join me in conveying the deepest sympathies to the affected family.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know about the steps which have been taken to provide security to that Harijan woman Kucchi; who is being forced to re-marry by the police.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as reported in some newspapers, the wife of the deceased is running from pillar to post in Delhi as she is being intimidated by the police. I would like to know as to what has been done to give her protection.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I have already said that the Government not only express their concern over any reported case of atrocity and injustice committed against scheduled castes, scheduled tribe or any women but take effective steps also. I shall surely look into the issues raised by hon. Members. However, I would like to say that such things are disgrace to our society and country and this incident should be treated as a social one. Such incidents should be condemned wherever they take place. Fatehpur is not an isolated case. Stringent action must be taken in any such incident.

....(Interruptions)....

SHRIDILEEP SINGH BHURIA: I would like to know one thing more

....(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member may see the Minister and get his doubts cleared.

15.37 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fourth Report

[English]

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH (Amritsar): I beg
to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th May, 1990."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th May, 1990."

The motion was adopted

15.38 hrs.

EMPLOYMENT BILL *

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for employment to all adult citizens by engaging them in nation building activities and to provide for their welfare.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for employment to all adult citizens by engaging them in nation building activities and to provide

for their welfare."

The Motion was adopted

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: I introduce the Bill.

15.39 hrs.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION
WORKERS (CONDITIONS OF EMPLOY-
MENT) BILL*

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA (Tamluk): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to protect building and construction workers and to provide for their minimum wages, security of job, and such other health and welfare measures for them as are provided for in various labour and industrial laws in force in India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to protect building and construction workers and to provide for their minimum wages, security of job, and such other health and welfare measures for them as are provided for in various labour and industrial laws in force in India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: I introduce** the Bill.

15.40 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES)
ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendments of the Schedule)

[Translation]

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL (Yavatmal): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 11.5.90

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Sh. Uttamrao Patil]

further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled tribes) Orders, 1950."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Orders, 1950."

The motion was adopted

[Translation]

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: I introduce the Bill.

15.40 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 155)

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT (Baroda): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: I introduce the Bill.

15.41 hrs.

MOTHER'S LINEAGE BILL

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the right to trace one's lineage from the side of one's mother.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the right to trace one's lineage from the side of one's mother."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: I introduce the Bill.

15.41 1/2 hrs.

RESERVATION OF VACANCIES IN POSTS AND SERVICES (FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES) BILL*.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL (Morena): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for adequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the posts and services under the Government of India.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for adequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts and services under the Government of India."

The motion was adopted

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL: I introduce the Bill.

15.42 hrs.

MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' FAMILY SECURITY BILL*

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI. Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for Security to the families of Marginal farmers and agricultural workers

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for security to the families of marginal farmers and agricultural workers"

The motion was adopted

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI I introduce the Bill.

[*Translation*]

15.42 1/2 hrs.

WORKING WOMEN WELFARE BILL*

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of women employed in various industries and establishment.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of women employed in various industries and establishment.

The motion was adopted

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: I introduce the Bill.

15.43 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substitution of new article for article 263)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT: I introduce the Bill.

15.43 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Insertion of new Part XVIA

[*English*]

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA (Chitradurga): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: I introduce the Bill.

15.44 hrs.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 34)

[*English*]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the

Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908."

The motion was adopted

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I introduce the Bill.

15.44 1/2 hrs.

[*Translation*]

PROVISION OF EMPLOYMENT BILL*

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide employment to one member of every family.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide employment to one member of every family."

The motion was adopted

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT: I introduce the Bill.

15.45 hrs.

CITIZENS (PROVISION OF COMPULSORY HOUSING) BILL*

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT(Baroda): Mr. Deputy

Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a house to every citizen of the country.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for a house to every citizen of the country."

The motion was adopted

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT: I introduce the Bill.

15.46 hrs.

YOUTH BILL-CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Hannan Mollah, on the 26th April, 1990, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for a comprehensive policy for the development of the youth in the country, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (Motihari): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the earlier debate on the 'youth policy' had remained inconclusive after some discussion related to their education. On that day, I had stated that the youth constitute 1/3rd of the total illiterate population. At the time of Independence, the country had 6 crore literate people and 30 crore illiterate. According to figures available for the last year, their number was 25 crore and 43 crore respectively. According to the Bill, which is under consideration,

the people under 45 years of age, are proposed to be considered as youth. This means that at least 1/3rd of the youth are surely illiterate as their number is 11 crore in the age group of 15-35 years. The existing education system introduced by Macaulay has been a clerk producing system.

It is unfortunate that even after independence we have been treading the same path and during the past five years the youth saw a ray of hope that they would be heading towards prosperity and their aspirations revived with the onset of the new educational policy because the reins of the government of India were in the hands of a youth itself but the result is evident. Now that in the name of the new educational policy a western predominance has emerged and an education totally akin to the Doon-culture seems to be all pervasive. Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened and crores of rupees spent on them. But what are the results now. How far have our rural youth been benefited from them? Navodaya Vidyalayas are today virtually meant for the children of the bureaucrats and the industrialist and the rural youth are the least benefited from them. The figures provided by the previous Government revealed that only 5,37,000 villages out of India's 5,80,000 villages have Primary schools. Thousands of Indian villages do not have the facility of a Primary school even today. The Government conceded last year that 1,72,000 Primary schools do not have the buildings of their own. Leaving other areas of development aside, we could not even provide a Primary School to every Indian villages after so many years of independence. On the other hand, the efforts made in the preceding years in the name of the new educational policy have contributed to make the future of the youth of this country more bleak. The most surprising aspect of it is that it is Sanskrit alone that acquaints us with Indian heritage, culture, traditions and the ideals and glory of our ancestors but Sanskrit can nowhere be traced in the new educational policy. There is no provision for teaching Sanskrit in Navodaya Vidyalayas. Malpractices in the field of education remained a hot news last year. There has been

[Sh Radha Mohan Singh]

large scale bungling involving crore of rupees in the cases of transfers of 185 teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalayas. The press termed it 'mini Boffors' in the field of Kendriya Vidyalayas those days. In this manner, in the preceding years in the name of the new educational policy they have played with the future of the country's youth. A provision of imparting free education has been made in this Bill. I would suggest that a provision for imparting free education upto degree level and also upto diploma level in case of technical education should be incorporated in the Bill. This is because there are many intelligent youth in India who cannot afford to continue their studies due to poverty. I feel that no poor student can afford to acquire education upto M.A. level but I think that such poor students should at least get education upto graduate level in this country. It is therefore very important that there should be a provision for free education upto degree level. In a similar manner if an intelligent youth cannot become an engineer due to his poverty, he should be able to acquire free education atleast upto diploma level so as to become at least an overseer. In view of this, it is necessary to impart free technical education upto diploma level. I wish both these provisions be incorporated in this Bill.

So far as adult education is concerned, this programme was launched with the sole objective of educating the rural youth in the country but I dare say that it is very regretful that a mockery of the rural youth has been made in the preceding years in the name of adult education. Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, you may send for the list of the students of adult education centre of any locality and you will find names of the educated high school and college youth of the villages registered therein in place of illiterate rural folk. Their names have been shown in the list of these availing adult education. Just now one of our colleagues was speaking in the context of employment. I do not want to go deep into that but I would like to say this much that for the past few years two crore and thirty-three lakh educated unemployed

youth were registered in different Employment Exchanges in India upto 1984 but the figures upto the last year i.e. four and half years reveal that the number of unemployed people has risen to three crore and fifty lakh. This means an increase of one crore and fifteen lakh unemployed youth in just four and a half years. There is an apparent reason for this. Due to the unrestricted advent of foreign companies in this country lesser employment opportunities were generated and as a result thereof there was constant increase in unemployment. I do not want to elaborate more on this issue but would like to say that the number of youth is on constant increase in the country. According to the latest figures, there were 45 crore youth in 1950 in the whole world and their number rose to 51 crore in 1960. In 1986 their number touched 85 crores and it is estimated that until the much talked 21st century there would be 118 crore youth in the whole world.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the rate of growth in the population of youth is different in different countries. It is less in the developed countries and more in the developing ones. The problems of Indian youth can be divided into two categories because there are two categories of youth in India. The youth belonging to the first category belong to affluent class and prosperous families of the cities and metropolises. These youth do not have any basic problem but they are their own creation. Their subservience to the western cultural awakening that lies in sharp contradiction to the Indian cultural tradition constitutes their pastime. They treat their own civilization as orthodox and conventional and it is unfortunate that this class of youth is called the real youth of India and claims to lead the youth of India today.

The other class of youth has been struggling and facing hardships of the low and middle class families of villages, towns, cities and metropolitan cities. You can find this class alone struggling in every field. Education is the means of livelihood for this category. Government or private employment is the main objective and ultimately the subser-

vience to the affluent and elitist class is its fate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Radha Mohan, you are not here to read out but to deliver your speech.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Both the aspects are crystal clear. There is a marked difference between the standards of living and thinking of the aforesaid two categories of youth in India. I would, therefore, insist on having a uniform and comprehensive policy for Indian youth. With these words, I support this Bill for your with the request for an amendment to include the words 'comprehensive and uniform youth policy' in place of comprehensive youth policy alone. With these words, I support the Bill.

[*English*]

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I congratulate the Member who has introduced this Bill. It is a well-thought, nicely drafted and well-intended Bill. The youths of the country whether it is India or anywhere in the world should be asset and not liability. Unfortunately youths have become a liability in our country today. We have seen the proof of this in this House. Whenever the previous Government and the present Government tried to solve and counter the problem of terrorists in Punjab, Kashmir or Assam, they have identified the unemployed youth as one of the causes. They say that the unemployed youth are being carried away by certain sections of the people who believe in terrorism. They are drifted in that way because of our present education system. After the education, the avenues of living a good life for the youth today are so much restricted that it becomes impossible for a young person to get a fruitful work for him for which he has been educated. Now, here in this Bill, the author has identified the areas which are our main areas of problem and he has tried to enlighten this House and through this House this Government about the basic problems which the youths are facing today. A boy who has got the merit to go upto higher

education may not be in a position to go because he does not have the means to continue his studies. As against that, a person whose IQ is less and who cannot pass after a certain stage is getting the chance because he is coming from a family which can afford to send him for higher studies. The author of this Bill has stated that upto a certain level, compulsory education should be there. After that, people should be given scope to get chance according to their merit.

16.00 hrs.

Now, I visited recently U.S.S.R. for 15 days. They have a camp called Pioneer Camp in which all the children are taken and tested in such a manner that after the test, the Camp authorities will give a card to the parents to the effect that, this particular boy can be a good pilot, can be a good engineer, can be a good naval man, can be a good teacher, can be a good sportsman. He identifies the boy where he should go. If a person does not have the IQ for higher level of education, there is no point in sending him. By the method of testing the boy in the camp, they identify in what actual line the boy should go. But in India, we do not encourage. Though our population is 80 crores, we do not get a single gold medal in Olympics or in Asian Games. Asian Games is a limited competition but there also our success is poor. It is because a sportsman who is in Delhi, Bombay or Calcutta has got more exposure to get chance than the boy hailing from the rural areas. A good player who may be in a remote village, will not get the chance because we do not get them at the young age and coach them properly.

The previous speaker has criticised about Navodaya Vidyalaya. What is the idea of Navodaya Vidyalaya. It is free for all to those who can compete and get themselves qualified to get into the Navodaya Vidyalaya. Now it is true that certain sections of the society are sending their wards to Doon School, public schools like St. Stephen, St. Xavier College and other convent schools where they can afford to send. At the same time, there are students in the remote areas

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

of Tripura, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh whose parents cannot afford to send them to a good school, not to speak of Doon school. They cannot send to any Central School. In Navodaya Vidyalaya, after testing the students in a competition, you pick up the best boys. I have visited schools in Arunachal Pradesh and I have seen 90 percent of the boys and girls are very brilliant. The best of them have come out. Now the poor family cannot afford to put its wards in public schools. But their children are getting good education in Government schools, Navodaya Vidyalaya. Most of the boys are from the poor and downtrodden families.

We have said about the free schooling. The Mover of the Bill has said about the educational facilities to be given to the students and free scholarships to be given. There should be an Act to this effect. Now that we have got the Ministry for Youth Welfare, they should think about it seriously. But they are doing everything on *ad hoc* basis so far. No Act has been passed by this Government or by the previous Government.

I appreciate the aims and objects mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill. The Government should come forward to accept some of the objects. At least, they should give an assurance on the floor of the House that in future they are going to introduce a Bill wherein so many of the ideas which have been given here like compulsory and free educational facilities to youths upto secondary school level, free supply of materials like books, note-books, stationery should be incorporated. I originally come from the State of Assam. In Assam, recently one ex-Minister has gone on hunger strike along with some students. An assurance was given that text-books would be supplied by the Textbook Printing Association of Assam, which is a Government organisation. But 80 per cent of the school boys and girls have not got their textbooks so far. They are supposed to go according to the syllabus. But unfortunately,

text-books are not available. Unless the students get the text-books, what is the use of education and how they will get education? There should be some method by which the Government should arrange the textbooks either through voluntary organisations or Government organisation.

There are as many as thousands of schools in village areas where they do not have the *pucca* rooms. Many times the tents are blown out in cyclone or storm. They do not have money to repair it. The Government should start giving money under NREP to schools, at least at the primary level. I have also noticed that at some places, the money which was given for primary school education had been utilised properly, but at some other places, it had not been utilised. The money which is given is not sufficient. There are schools where it is not possible for the students to read.

In Bangladesh, they have done one very good thing. They do not allow any more new schools to be established. The schools have morning and evening shifts. Government is making free electricity supply to all schools. They provide teachers for the morning and evening shifts. Classes are staggered in the morning and afternoon. So, the schools which are already there are being well-looked after.

We are trying to establish as many schools as we can. It is good that some teachers are getting appointments. But, have you made any evaluation? Are these schools in a position to give real education to our children? No.

What are our children learning from TV? In Jaintia and Garo hills, children see Bangladesh TV and, therefore, they know that Mr. Ershad is the President of Bangladesh. They know it because they are seeing every day Bangladesh TV, not India TV. Indiann TV does not reach there.

This is how we are creating a situation whereby the future of our youth is not being built in the proper manner.

In view of this, I fully agree with the idea of this Bill which is sponsored. It is a well-thought out Bill. I do not want to go into the details of this Bill. But, at the end when the hon. Minister replies, he should not merely ask the Member to withdraw it. I think from the Government side, they should come forward because the Prime Minister himself has said that new education policy is going to be enunciated by this Government. Well, if you think that previous Government policy was wrong, you are allowed to change it because you have got the mandate with the support of the Left and the BJP. But do not forget that too many changes in the education policy also make the students confused, 10+2, 11+2, one after another. The volume of books one has to purchase and the volume of answers to be given is very high. The other day I learnt that in Calcutta a question was asked by a teacher to a student about arithmetic for admission in KG Class and the Chief Minister has very rightly said "Let the teacher answer first. Let him come and the students will ask and the students will learn." Children going to schools are burdened with books.

In view of this, there should be a pragmatic approach to education. Youth can be monitored properly. I fully support this Bill and again appreciate the draft of this Bill and I hope that his efforts will not go in vain.

Government should come with specific assurances so that we can see something coming in the next Session of the House.

Thank you for allowing me to participate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time allotted for this Bill was two hours. By now, one hour and 15 minutes have been consumed. The time remaining is very short, may be we may extend the time, when the time comes to extend it. But I would like to request the Members not to repeat the points which have been made. Everybody is speaking on education while speaking on the policy relating to the youth. Education is only one part of it. Employment, character build-

ing, vision of the future and many other things are there. May I request the Members not to repeat the points which have been made and if Members are making the points, I may be allowed to remind them that they are repeating the points. Shri Nakul Nayak will not speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAKUL NAYAK (Phulbani): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, The Youth Bill has been brought forward in this House by the Hon'ble Member Shri Hanan Mollah. I rise to speak a few words in support of the Bill. Sir, the youths comprises the majority of the total population in the country. The problems of the youths are many. We are not able to resolve their problems. They are the future of the nation. So, there is a need to take all possible steps for the development of youths. But it is regrettable that we do not have any comprehensive policy for the development of youths in the country. I am glad that the Hon'ble Member Shri Hanan Mollah has introduced a Bill of similar nature. So I welcome this timely Bill.

Sir, it is regrettable that the youths in our country are being misguided and also being exploited by the vested interests. Even the students also following wrong paths. They are following evil practices. This will lead the nation to anarchy if we do not make a deep study on their problems and work for their prospects. Unless we work for around progress of the youths, they will join hands with the anti social elements and will create a problem for the society. Take the example of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. Thousands of youths had crossed over to Pakistan and came back after taking training to create terror in India. Crossing over and infiltration are still going on. Why the youths crossing over the border? Why they are leaving their motherland and why are they hatching conspiracy against their own country? It is because a lot of attention were not being paid to study their problems. Enough job opportunities were not created for them. They were not being properly utilised in the society by our leaders. The Govt. could not

[Sh. Nakul Nayak]

make a systematic arrangement to provide them engagement. So they fell the victim of foreign power. Now we do not have any way to control the situation within a specific time. We are not able to negotiate with these misguided youths who are creating terror in the society. Everyday the T.V. carries the news of the killing of some innocent people in some parts of the country or the other. Sir we could not study their psychology. When they could not get job they followed this wrong path. Adopting the principle of something is better than nothing. They join hands with foreign power. Sir, the youths in different parts of the country are frustrated. The present education system is defective. After coming out of schools and colleges they are not getting job. They are not able to earn their daily bread. They do not want to be the burden on their parents. Thus they are getting frustrated. So, before the situation goes out of hand, the Govt. must pay proper attention to resolve their problems. In this contact I would like to give a few suggestions and request the Government to examine these suggestions. As I stated earlier the present education system is defective. The British system of education is still being imparted to the students. It is only creating unemployment, in the country. So, firstly we have to give fresh look on the present system of education. The courses of studies which are being introduced in the Schools and Colleges should be changed immediately. Vocational Courses of studies should be introduced in the educational institutions. After passing the school and college education the students will be able to get some engagement or the other if they are imparted such type of education.

Secondly, the youths are always immature when they are students. They follow different evil practices at that stage. So, Government should set up a machinery which will monitor their activities carefully, what the students are actually doing, whether they are being exploited by the undesired elements.

Thirdly Sir, the media plays a prominent role in making many changes in the society. It should be utilised to preach morality among the students. Literacy should be spread among the rural youths through media. A lot of money is being spent on the Nehru Yuva Kendras. But they have not played any significant role for the development of the youths. So they should be revamped and Govt. should see that the money spent on these Yuva Kendras should not go waste. The Yuva Kendras should produce some results right from the village level to the District level. The students living in the towns and cities are now only able to get coaching facilities for different games and sports. They are able to participate in the State and National events. But the rural youths are deprived of such facilities. So coaching centre should also be set up in the rural areas. The talents available with the rural youths must be identified and they must be given proper training. The youths should be provided with the facilities to lead the country in every sphere.

Sir, take the case of Sri Lanka. Recently a Bill has been introduced in their Parliament seeking to provide 30% of reservation to the youths in the matter of employment and also in their Parliament. So, 30% of the youths in that country will get an opportunity to represent their nation. They will lead the country. In India, we are providing reservation facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we are going to provide 30% reservation to the women. Why not we provide 40 to 50% reservation to the youths in our country. So, I would like to request to the Govt. to implement these few suggestions and with these words I thank you very much and conclude my speech.

PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):

Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I whole-heartedly support the Youth Bill presented by the hon. Member. The intentions with which this Bill has been brought forward can prove to be of immense value to youth in this country. However, the age-group of 15-45 years would be an injustice to the younger generation. Although it is true that

"Zindagi zindadili ka naam hai,
Murdadil kya khak jiya karte hain"

but still it would be better if the upper age limit is reduced marginally. Today's young generation can be classified into three categories. In the first category is the discontented and angry youth. Anti-national elements urge this type of youth to vent their anger and frustration through terrorism which the latter does without hesitation. In the second category is the youth which is deeply disillusioned and dejected in life. Youngsters in this category take to drugs and are moving towards self-destruction. In the third category is the youth which has developed a bad taste for fashion and frolic. Their sole objective is to

[English]

Eat, drink and be merry.

[Translation]

That is why an Urdu poet, has said that—

"Nikle hain kahin jaene ke liye,
parhunchenge kahan yeh maloom nahin.

In Raah mein bhatakne waalon ko,
manzil ki disha maloom nahin."

Today our youth has become directionless and aimless because the people whose ideals they are supposed to imbibe have not put forth their ideals before the youth in a proper manner. The youth finds that the very people whom they consider their ideals do not practise what they preach. Today's younger generation is troubled by such contradictions.

'Mahajanon yen. gatah sa ev pantha'—

the path followed by leaders becomes an ideal for the younger generation. The youth participate in rallies and processions at the behest of people whom they consider their leaders. But when these very people exploit the youth and leave them in lurch it leads to frustration and disappointment in them.

Actually youth is the spring of life. It is said that

[English]

Man is the best creation of God.

[Translation]

The Hindi poet Sumitranandan Pant says—

"Sunder hai vihag, sunder suman,
Manav tum sabse sundertam"

A person has a lot of desires during his youth and the sky is the limit for his ambitions. He wants to even challenge the mountains. It must be ensured that the youth does not remain idle.

[English]

Empty mind is devils's workshop.

[Translation]

They must be given something to do.
Subhash Chandra Bose, who led the youth, said—

"kadam kadam baraye ja khushi ke
geet gaye ja,
ye zindagi hai kaum ki tu kaum par
lutaye ja.

The Hindi poet Jaishankar Prasad said that—

"Himadi tung shrang se prabudh shudh
bharti.

Swayam prabha samujjvala swantan-
trata pukarti,

Amritya veer putr ho Dridh pratigya
soch lo,

Prashast punya path hai,
Barhe chalo, barhe chalo.

The need of the hour is to encourage youth to think creatively, build their character and imbibe high moral values in them. The youngsters of today are the citizens of tomorrow, the future leaders and administrations of this country. The youth of this country can be

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

successful in every field only if we instill a sense of value in them and mould them in the framework of patriotism. The greatest asset for a country is not the amount of money in its coffers but its youth. Today there is a need to provide employment to the country's youth. Education should be value-based and employment oriented. Moral education should also be emphasized. The youth should be given every opportunity for the all-round development of personality. The aim of education is—

[English]

Education is an all-round, well-balanced and integrated development of the personality of the child

[Translation]

If education does not fulfill this aim then reading of text-books gives the feeling that—

Hum un kul kitabon ko kabile zabti
samazhte hain
Jinko parh kar ke bete baap ko khabti
samazhte hain

Today's young generation must be provided with good books in order to detract them from obscene literature.

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV
(Azamgarh): Hon. Deputy-Speaker Sir, youth is the greatest asset of a country. Children are the future of a country. That is why it has been said that—

[English]

child is the father of the man.

[Translation]

But it is regrettable that our country's youth has become directionless. Looking at the history of the 20th Century we find that the intellect and sacrifice of great souls like Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose and Dr. Rajendra Prasad gave this country its independence. But I am pained to say that these days such a spirit of sacrifice does not exist anymore among people of this country. I believe that this is due to the non-fulfilment of our goal of equal opportunities in every field for all people.

The children of poor people living in villages do not get an opportunity to study. This is the reason why our education policy has relegated youth to the background. 80% of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children living in villages do not get an opportunity to study. Right from the age of eight these children work on farms or in homes as servants. If these children are educated then we will have 80% more promising young persons in the country. But all the talent in this country is not getting an opportunity for expression since education remains the privilege of a few people.

Our educational and other programmes are also not conducive to the development of the country's young generation. The significance of religion is taught in our Schools but students are not taught anything about nationalism or how to play a constructive role in society. I know that in my district the R.S.S. and certain people belonging to minority communities are running schools. The education imparted in these schools is based on religion and communalism. Nothing is taught about nationalism. While going through this Bill I have noted that it contains very constructive ideas. The Bill's objectives are also very good. In a large country like ours, nothing is being done towards welfare of youth. We are rarely able to win any gold medals in sporting events. Even smaller nations win 20-25 medals in sports events. This is because we are not tapping the potential of our youth. If education is made compulsory then we can produce many successful scientists and sportsmen. All the children in the country should be provided equal opportunities in education. Children of poor people should be provided hostel facilities when they go for study. When children get an opportunity to stay together and study together they will

develop self-respect. In this way Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes will shed their inferiority complex vis-a-vis the other sections of society. People of all religions should be treated equally. There should be equality in education and equality in living conditions as in socialist countries. I feel that this Bill will contribute in large measure towards development of youth in this country which in turn will lead to the progress of the nation as a whole. But the policy of the Government, be it the Congress Government or the Janata Dal Government, is quite vague in this respect. All these points must be given serious consideration.

With these words I end my speech.

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, I am really happy to support this Bill brought by our friend Shri Hannan Mollah. I think this is in keeping with the spirit and the attitude of the present leadership of the National Front Government. I hope this comprehensive Bill that has been prepared, will be taken seriously by the Government and they would come with policies and programmes to fulfil these ideals and expectations. Sir, it is also in keeping with the vowed policy and declaration of the National Front Government to provide right to work as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution. We support this right whole-heartedly, because I feel that if the youth of India can be provided opportunities for creative work, that will revolutionize our whole nation. When we say that our country should be self-sufficient, self-reliant in the world context, what does it mean in practical terms? It means that at least its work-worthy citizens should be self-sufficient, self-reliant, creative and productive. In the ultimate analysis, the entire object of planning of any Government, particularly of a nation like ours, must be to create such conditions that would enable every citizen to have opportunities to achieve excellence in the field of his or her choice. That is the ultimate objective. It is not expected of a Government to interfere in every field or do something by itself

through one machinery called the administration or civil service. I think we will have to review seriously; take stock of where we have gone wrong, cutting across party considerations because now the time has come when no single political party can really tackle the stupendous task, facing this country. The task of regeneration, reconstruction, rebuilding this nation, day by day, is becoming even more and more insurmountable in terms of the problems that are arising—problems mainly because of the growing population of the unemployed and employable youth. We know that more than sixty per cent of our voters are falling within the age of 18 to 40. According to the definition given in this Bill, he has described youth as persons between 16 and 40 years of age. Therefore, our main task must be to address all our policies and programmes to the youth. Today, so much of our energy—I feel sometimes very sad—is wasted in mutual bickering, recrimination, just criticising each other. How much of our time do we really spend in this House in thinking constructively on proposals like the one which our friend has brought in this Bill. This is the real crux on which this entire Parliament should be addressing itself. Rather than that, we know how our time is wasted. That is why, I think, this is the most important Bill. Any time given for discussing this matter would be worth. Unfortunately, see the attendance on any side for such a thing. Private Member's Bill is taken for granted that ultimately what is going to happen will be: perhaps the Government will persuade the Member to withdraw giving promises that we will do something about it. And that will be the end of the matter. But please consider if you can make your youth productive, productive in terms of producing goods. If it is education in the larger sense, I believe, education must not be treated only in terms of school education or college education. The better thing would be to give him that education which will make him productive in terms of producing goods because ultimately youth needs goods. Goods, that is, consumer goods, are necessary for his life to improve the quality of his life—consumer goods right in his habitat, right in the rural area itself. We should give

[Sh Vasant Sathe]

him education keeping with the tradition—agro-industries—education that will go well with the agricultural traditions and practices. We can do some such thing. Have you evolved a programme? I will tell you that the youth of this country has a talent, talent in his hands, talent in his fingers. We know how skilful our girls are. I saw that in a watch factory in Sikkim. It is one of the best producing units. The girls there had no other education but the traditional skill—definite fingers. They are producing the best watches. Our people have talent. You can give even modern skills like computers. Electronic industries can go to the rural areas. You will find that our people are skilful. The youth are skilful. We must create those conditions. That will bring pressure. If you pass this Bill, I know, people will say, "Where are the resources? How can we give guaranteed employment? How can we give right to work." This is how we have been hearing about this issue all these years. Sometimes I feel give this right. Then, you will be forced. Then this bureaucracy will be forced, then all these status-quoist people in the Government will be forced, people in the Planning Commission will be forced to sit up. Mr. Chimanbhai and myself have been discussing these ideas in workshops and seminars. But nothing much came about it because the Government is basically status-quoist. They do not want change. Even today the administration does not want change unless there is a total political will of all sides. That is why I said, no single party can solve this problem. Bring pressure on this system; change this system. Make this system result-oriented. Unless that is done, this problem of providing work to the youth will not be tackled. This problem has to be addressed in a holistic manner. There is no water-tight compartment. You cannot just by passing a Bill tomorrow say that the youth will be provided jobs. From where are you going to provide the jobs? Where are the resources? What raw materials will you give? Where is the basic infrastructure? Where is power? Where is energy? Where is steel? Where are the materials required? All these points will have to be thought of. You cannot think in

terms of water-tight compartments. When you think holistically or in totality, this Bill will force everyone in this House, irrespective of sides, to think. I sincerely wish that this Bill should be passed. Chimanbhaiji, I am sure that at least you can show courage to accept this Bill. We will help you to pass it. I assure from our side that we will support in passing this Bill. Let this Bill be passed by this House. Let the Government sit up and think on how we are going to create the infrastructure and how we are going to draw a parallel economy for production purposes. All these will have to be done. This Bill is a comprehensive Bill. It is not only about school or college education. It is about training jobs, unemployment relief, health, sports facilities and opportunities of youth. In short, the entire life of youth, the culture and character-building lies in their feeling of belonging. When one feels that it is his life, his country and he is going to build his life, that self-reliance and confidence builds up his character. That is the real character.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. And also his vision of the future

SHRI VASANT SATHE. The youth should keep in view the vision of the modern world, a world of exponential growth in fields like science, a world where they are going and setting up centres not only in the moon but beyond moon also. Just give opportunities to the youth who are living in such a world. If you create those conditions for the youth, then they will bring about a revolution not only to change his life but to change the life of the entire country. Who else can do it than ourselves? Those of us who are old enough, will be fossilised and will pass on. That is the law of nature. It is the younger generation which will come and take over. They are to meet the 21st century. Let them build a new India. But our job towards our generation should be to at least, leave those conditions for the youth to come up. I think, we have failed in this respect. I must accept, in an introspective mood, honestly that our generation has failed. When history will be written, then the youth of this country will say that this generation has failed to create those

conditions. We may, for the sake of argument, say that we have done this and that. But the net result is that we have done this and that. But the net result is that we have not left those conditions in which the youth of this country can really become creative and achieve excellence in the fields of their choice in such a highly competitive world. No one is going to be charitable. No one has mercy for anybody in this world. When we cannot compete, when we cannot come on equal power with other developed countries of the world, nobody is going to have sympathy or pity for you. Therefore, I beg of the entire House, through you, to consider and concentrate on this creative aspect on how to create those conditions whereby the youth of this country will come up of their own and will build a new India, not only for itself but to show light to the entire world. Let us not waste our energies in internecine matters and quarrels. Fortunately, we have a rich heritage which Vivekananda had taught and which Aurobindo had spoken. But there is no use of talking of that rich heritage when today, we are living in a life of poverty and penury in this country. Only that country and only those people are heard who are able to stand on their own feet, who are self-reliant and who can achieve something of their choice. We must create that kind of country, that kind of conditions for the youths of this country.

Therefore, Sir, I entirely support the letter and spirit of this Bill brought by our friend Shri Hannan Mollah and I request the Government to accept it. Don't run away by saying that you are trying to implement it. That is what we used to do and if you also do the same thing then what new are you going to do? For the last 40 years we have remained more or less where we were. The gap between rich and poor has increased. So, if you want to show some new path, new direction of restructuring the entire system, you show that courage and I assure you that we will support you in such a constructive and dynamic programme.

Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: By this, the time allotted for this discussion has come to an end. For how long should we extend the time?

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Sa-lem): Sir, may I request that time for this discussion may be extended by one hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right. So, we extend the time for this discussion by one hour.

Now, Shri Brij Bhushan Tewari may speak.

[Translation]

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI (Do-mariaganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to thank the mover of this Bill for having given us an opportunity to discuss the problems faced by the youth and also for having laid stress on the necessity to formulate a comprehensive youth policy, through the medium of this Bill. First of all I would like to state that the age of youths should be in between 15 and 35 instead of 15 and 45 as mentioned in the Bill. Secondly we are concerned as to how we should utilise the contribution of the youth. At the time of National movement our national leaders made the best use of this energy to attain independence from bondage. The youths played a vital role in all the major revolutions and agitations that took place in the country and became the carriers of new change. After attaining Independence we felt that youths are our new inspiration but ironically we have not been able to use their energies in a proper manner. There is need to inculcate Political consciousness democratic traditions and dutifulness in our youth which unfortunately they lack. The people occupying the Supreme positions in Government merely impart lessoned of discipline to the youth. As such today our society is confronting more danger to propriety of conduct than to lack of discipline. The reason behind this is that in our society the powerful people do not frame any rule for themselves, they violate every rule and on the contrary they

[Sh. Brij Bhushan Tiwari]

expect the younger generations and the weak to strictly abide by all rules. Thus, the first thing I would like to say pertaining to this Bill is that there should be an awakening of political consciousness among the youth and I support compulsory education in this context. I admit that the youth should have the right to education. Simultaneously, provisions should be made to make available nutritious food for the youths at cheaper rates. The youths and the students should have actively participate in the management of schools and universities. Institutions imparting High School, Intermediate, B.A. and M.A. degrees should necessarily have students unions. We cannot create democratic tradition or the feeling of responsibility in the minds of our students and youths unless we provide them adequate opportunities to participate in political activities. Today the need of the hour is to fight against illiteracy in the country and this cannot be carried out with the efforts of Government and non-Government organisations only because I have seen that on one hand the sole motive of all non-Government organisations only to extract the Government funds. The Government sources are limited and thus in order to awaken the youth it is very essential to create a team comprising of educated people who can fight against illiteracy. In order to implement this there should be wide spread agitations in which the youths should resolve to educate everyone living in this country within a stipulated time period and the Government should make its best possible efforts in this direction. Apart from this *Bhoomi Sena* can also be constituted. The Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has announced the formation of *Bhoomi Sena*. Similarly, if we start the formation of *Bhoomi Sena* at national level we can use this to make fertile our uncultivated barren lands, to extend our sources of education and give a new direction to our entire youth force. This can also be used for the purpose of seizing *Benami* lands. With the formation of *Bhoomi Sena* the country will get an opportunity to free itself from secessionist forces. Today, when we talk of youth

policy, it cannot be dealt separately. For this, it is necessary to bring in a radical change in our present system because if we constitute a team of literates and *Bhoomi Sena* we should have a clear idea of their objectives. A great deal of irregularity is in existence in our society and under the present circumstances in our country a person who labours hard finds it difficult to make both ends meet whereas on the contrary the people who earn their livelihood through deceitful means enjoy life to the utmost. We have to once again establish the value and dignity of hard work and re-establish an egalitarian society. Today the people think that the resources of the country cannot increase, and the gross national product of the country cannot increase so why not grab whatever is available. It is very obvious that only the mighty and the cratty will succeed in grabbing the major share for themselves. Our economy will no longer remain-egalitarian and the tendency of selfishness and to grab more and more of one's own self or one's family will continue unabated. If our society goes in this direction we will not be able to infuse new spirit in our youth. As has been discussed in this august House a short while ago by Shri Sathe we cannot make use of functional aspects and creatively even if we are willing to do so, if such a kind of irregularity prevails in our society wherein the people who forcibly grab the share of other enjoy an upper hand. Thus we will have to frame a National policy. We shall have to think of transforming the present set up and organize an agitation in the entire country because if we do not make use of the youth force in encountering the forces surrounding us the situation will turn explosive. It will produce alarming results. Today, the situation is such that one person is not able to understand the other. In this system we shall not be able to recognize our language, our tradition and further we shall fail in awakening the youth towards the rich tradition of this country and as such this situation will impair our system and destroy our existence and impair our unity. Therefore we should create the right type of traditions among our youths. We have to make use of their energy and vigour in the right direction. Thus, in my opinion this Bill is very

right and timely but there is need to bring some improvements and amendments in it. I fully agree with the amendments moved by Shri Yuvraj particularly in respect of circulation among the people so that people of all castes and creeds could get an opportunity to express their views. Our National Front Government has declared to bring a new youth policy at an early date. After having taken the views of all parties regarding this Bill which is being discussed whatever concrete suggestions are put forth and whatever is congenial to the prevailing time we need such a youth policy. With these words, I support the basic sentiments expressed in the aforesaid Bill and resume my seat.

SHRI PREM KUMAR DHUMAL
(Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to recite a couplet—

'Hukme Hakim Ka Farmaye Raavani
Ruk Jaye
Kaum Kaheti Hai Hawa Band Ho Pani
Ruk Jaye
Dil Ki Beheti Hui Ganga Ki Ravani Ruk
Jaye
Lekin Yeh Mumkin Nehim Ki Joshe
Jawani Ruk Jaye"

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate my friend Shri Hannan Mollah for having introduced such a Bill which has made hon. Shri Sathe so youthful that he has assumed to give his party's support without consulting the other leaders of his party. It is truly the result of that youthfulness which has made him act in this manner.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the biggest capital of a nation is its human resources because it is medium which can make use of all others means and the power of youth is the most important means in the human resource. It at all we have committed a mistake, it was that we did not pay adequate attention towards channelising the youth force in the field of education and this has been accepted by Shri Satheji. In India, had we not imparted education on the basis of caste and instead had given education based

on uniform education policy then perhaps one section of the society would not have gone much ahead. B.J.P. considers the power of youth to be most powerful and important. If we channelise the youth power, utilize it in a proper manner and take its help in organizing a literacy campaign then it can prove to be of a great help to the nation.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many social evils such as untouchability, dowry, superstition, casteism etc. are prevailing in our country. The youth force can play a vital role in eradicating these social evils from our society. The creative and positive cooperation of these youth will be of immense importance for the nation because the youth possesses inherent power of bringing a change. History bears testimony that every change in the world has been brought about by the youth power. We have to familiarise the youth of our country with our heritage.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now during a discussion which was held here, a friend had mentioned and I feel that the phobia of R.S.S. has struck those friends of ours.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please come to the point.

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: I am coming to the point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not necessary to mention controversial points.

[Translation]

SHRI PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am coming to that point. While speaking that gentleman levelled a charge on R.S.S. being anti-national. I want to clarify this before you that R.S.S. cannot be changed of treason. No other organization in India possesses the same national character as that of R.S.S.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are many important issues like education, employment etc. relating to this. You can give your suggestions either how you would like to incorporate them in the Bill or how you would like the Government to formulate a policy with regard to them. Would you like that these rights should be included in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights? We would like you to speak on those points.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: The Education Policy should be improved. Sanskrit has been totally ignored in the New Education Policy. We say that we should familiarise our youth with our culture and heritage. But if we do not promote Sanskrit language how will they become familiar with our heritage. I shall conclude after saying a few words because of paucity of time. I support this Bill. A comprehensive discussion should take place on it. Whatever amendments are made in it should be given wide publicity and there should be a national debate on this subject so that the power of the youth could be channelised properly.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I rise to support the Bill moved by Shri Hannan Mollah with all the emphasis at my command. This is for the first time that such a comprehensive Bill encompassing the various aspects of the youth life of our country has been placed here for the consideration in the highest national forum democratically elected by our countrymen.

Sir, while I support it, I do it from a sense of nostalgia also. Sir, the thrust for the freedom of our country, impatience for a quicker pace of social transformation and an idealism for bringing into being a society based on equity and justice brought many of us at the forefront of the freedom movement of our country. I know many of you who are here have joined the freedom movement of the

country being inspired by that lofty ideal of bringing about a change of society based on justice and equity.

Today, certainly, at an age which is elder, we are very much frustrated that even at this age we do not find realization of the ideals for which we once fought and even landed ourselves in the prison houses under the British regime. Anyway, I do not like to take much of your time.

Of the major multi-vacated aspects of the youth problems have been brought into this Bill. That is the charm of it. That is the beauty of it. It is not piece. It is not a particular aspect of the youth life on which emphasis has been laid, because youth life cannot be reconstructed in a piecemeal way. Youthlife can be reconstructed on the basis of a comprehensive socio-economic programme, and this Bill serves to attain that.

One aspect to which I want to draw your attention—and through you of the House—is, that is about the rural youth. I was looking into the statistics regarding the youth population in urban areas and the rural areas. I found to my great surprise that of the entire rural population, youth population is only 44 to 45 per cent. If we want to really build a new rural India somebody may claim, then we cannot build it up without looking after the interests of the rural youth of our country. These rural youths, they may be agricultural workers, they may be artisans, they may belong to the weaker sections of the community, they may be SC or ST, they may be other weaker sections of the community, unless we can bring about a social and economic change, so that they can also enjoy the fruits of the progress and development of the country, I think we are inviting social tensions. That is exactly what is happening today.

17.00 hrs.

Look at the countryside of Bihar; look at the countryside of Andhra Pradesh; look at Kashmir and look at Punjab. These youths, who are the vital force of our country, have

been misguided and misled because they have no idealism before them. They have been completely frustrated. It is not the time to accuse anybody, this side or that side. Actually we could not redeem the pledges. Therefore, I would earnestly urge upon the Government, particularly my friend Shri Mehta to consider it. As a matter of fact, this is within the jurisdiction of the Policy Statement of the National Front Government. For the first time, under the National Front Government, on the 31st January last, the Prime Minister met the representatives of all youth organisations left, right, and centre. There was a background paper which detailed in great length the youth problems. I had gone through the background paper. I had listened to the leaders of the youth organisations who had attended the meeting. Many members were frustrated here because there was no Action Programme evolved in that Conference of the Youth Representatives. It is a good beginning. At least we have got some confidence among the youth leaders of our country. They had the right to be consulted. The consultation was there. But there was no effective outcome.

By accepting this Bill, I think, you can fulfil the pledge that you made in the Conference of the Youth Leaders of various organisations on the 31st January last. In order to fulfil the electoral promises made by you only four or five months before and in keeping with the views expressed by you in the Conference of the Youth Leaders only three or four months before, I would appeal to you to accept this Bill. As Mr. Sathe has said, other obstructions could be eliminated by the tremendous force of the youth masses together with other section of the people and by mobilising the people of our country. That will be a historic achievement of the National Front. I am happy that the Members sitting on my right have also pledged their support for the acceptance of this Bill.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): We are always right.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: But you did not do it earlier.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I not only wish to welcome the Bill that has been moved by Shri Hannan Mollah from Uluberia but also congratulate him for having taken this step to put together collectively many fundamental issues in this Bill and also addressed many fundamental problems.

This Bill is not a Bill dealing with just one or two issues. According to me, it deals with the very future of this nation. Many Members have mentioned—I do not think that it is irrelevant and it is worth mentioning it again—that in many a movement whether it is movement run by naxalities, whether it is a movement of secessionism, whether it is a movement which has communal angles to it, whether it is a movement indulging in arson, looting and violence, invariably the force that is utilised by all these conspirators and creators of these dubious movements, which destroy the fabric of the nation, is the youth force. Whether one looks at Kashmir or Punjab or Assam or even Tamil Nadu today, it is ultimately the youth power that is being used by the vested interests to destroy the fabric of this nation. Why is it that this power is available to them? I think, this is a question which we must address to ourselves. This power is essentially available to them because we are unable to channelise, attract and utilise the youth effectively in nation building activities. I was very happy to see in para 34 of the President's Address to Parliament on 12th March this year that the Government is sensitive to the concerns and aspirations of our youth. I can assure the Government and inform the Members of this House that these terms are not new, now the words new and nor this paragraph new. We have seen similar terms, even identical terms, being used in many a President's Address when it refers to the youth. These platitudes, these assurances, these words of praise of the youth have been used over and over again. Not only that, we have also seen not one but many a youth conference of the youth organisations to discuss what is it that is to be done to channelise the youth power. I am constrained to say that every one of these conferences came out with very poor

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

erful resolutions. The resolves are very strong but never did it become a statute nor did it ever really come into action to the extent that the youth power was really channelised. Yes, sporadically we have seen a festival or two of the youth, we have seen our Indian youth go and participate in international festivals, we have seen some sports festivals, but systematically, legally, under law, making it a bounden duty, making it compulsory on the Government to channelise youth power, I am sorry to say that it did not come. That is one of the reasons why I wish to join both Mr. Vasant Sathe and Mr. Chitta Basu to plead with the Government and specially our Minister, Mr. Chimanbhai Mehta, through you, Sir, not to make the request to the Member to withdraw the Bill because I am reasonably certain that Mr. Hannan Mollah belonging to the CPM would be constrained to withdraw the Bill. I would plead with him also that even if the Minister makes a request to him to withdraw the Bill, please disappear if necessary, at that moment but do not withdraw the Bill. Let the Bill lie at least on the Table of the House till the Government brings a Bill to put forward these points and make this a law which makes it a bounden duty of every Government that comes. This is the need of the hour. I think, it is relevant for all of us in this House to realise that the youth are straying from the path of development essentially because they are losing faith in the system.

Today it is an admitted fact and even the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill says that every fifth person who is unemployed is an Indian and every second person who is illiterate also happens to be an Indian. Why is it that we are not handling these issues? Why is it that we are trying to address these issues as insurmountable? Why do we not have the courage to allow this to become a fundamental right to the youth of this nation? Let them have a chance of survival. Give them the right of employment, right of education, give them the culture that some of us had the chance to be taught. Why is it that we are allowing our youth to get

infested, if necessary, by communal reactions? It was unimaginable to think about 20 or 30 years ago that the youths would be tools of caste and creed fights, youth becoming tools of communal fights, youth raising question that let us do away with the reservation; why should 'X' or 'Y' though backward should have more and all that. All this is borne out of the fact that there is injustice in society, that there are inequities which they are not able to tolerate. It is a situation where a youth knows that the degree that he gets in educational institution is sometimes not even worth cost or the value of the paper on which it is printed. Because if he has the degree, he is told when he goes to get a job, oh, you have a B.A. or M.A. Degree, what is the use: you must have so and so to put in a word for you and only then you would be considered. Unfortunately, merit has become irrelevant. Not only do we find that merit has become irrelevant, what has become relevant is psychopancy, nepotism and corruption. Essentially it is the system that is driving the youth away. They are no longer approving what we are discussing in this House. I can tell you this quite reasonably. When I meet my young nephews, I have noticed that there is cynicism when they discuss about politicians, politics and about the system, whether it is the judiciary, whether it is the legislature, whether it is the executive or whether it is the officialdom, they hold in contempt each one of us essentially because they think that in the last four decades, we have not been able to deliver what they wanted and meet their aspirations. I would request that the Government must accept this Bill. Even if they cannot accept this Bill, let them make an assurance on the floor of this House that within a specific time period they would bring forward a Bill which would become a statute, which will guarantee the youth his rights. And I wish let that assurance be kept. Thank you.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA (Bolangir):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill brought forward by Shri Hannan Mollah and I congratulate him for bringing before this House such a comprehensive Bill. Sir, lot of things have been told. I do not want to repeat

them. But, if you take an impartial view, I think that the House will agree with me that the youth power is just like the atomic power. The atomic power, if it is utilised properly, serves the mankind and when it is misutilised, it destroys the mankind. I am grateful to Shri Vasant Sathe that he has admitted that his generation is responsible for the present day's situation. Sir, so far as education is concerned, I am sorry to say that in India we do not have any educational institutions starting from the primary level upto the university level. We have got only institutions where people are taught how to read and write and produce a bunch of literate people. If you take the norm for a literate person to know the English, then Shri Kamraj Nadar will not be called an educated man. But, I do not think any of us will agree here to call Shri Kamraj Nadar uneducated. He did not have any degree from any Board or University. He had his education in Tamil vernacular upto Class Vth. But, he was an educated man. Similarly, today in the last forty years, we have failed to educate the youth of this country. That is one aspect of it. Similarly, our values are deteriorating fast.

17.14 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

The respect Satheji's generation had for probably we do not have for our seniors. And the generation next to us does not have that much respect for us as we have for our seniors. This is another thing for which today's youth is becoming more wise. The time is limited, so I am not going to repeat the points, nor I am going to elaborate the points.

Lots of things are being told in the name of youth welfare. There is a Minister, there is a Ministry, there is a Department and a lot of money has been spent in the last forty years on this. But what is the concrete results of these investments? NCC and NSS are confined to colleges where youth is supposed to be processed. But what is the percentage of Indian youth who enter the college? Their number is very few and their percentage is

very less. So, will take this opportunity to request this Government that they should formulate a process in which all the youth of the country, after attaining the age of eighteen years, should serve their country for three years, in which military training should be there, literacy should be there and social service should be there. Only after that, they should be allowed to enter into the general life. We are spending a lot of money in the name of informal education, adult education, etc.etc. If we channelise that money, then I think the things will be better.

Another thing is that the present Indian culture and Indian society has changed from what it was a couple of decades back. Earlier, a man was respected for his commitments, for his convictions and for his personality. But today, a man is respected by what he wears, what he rides on and what he eats. So, that is the difference. Just like in any other field, the end has become important, not the means. Similarly, right from the childhood, kid starts thinking that he will make money. He is not bothered about the means. He says he will mint money, he will live in an air-conditioned house; he will ride an air-conditioned car. The sense of dignity of labour is no more there. After this 10+2 theory, anybody who completes 10+2 will be around eighteen years. If that youth mixes up with the rest of the youth of the village, I think there will be lot of interaction and interchange of ideas and thoughts and there will be a lot of change in the society.

We have got these Nehru Yuvak Kendras and a lot of money has been spent on them. But what actually have these Nehru Yuvak Kendras delivered in the last, I think, eighteen years, except that some people of the elite class have got some opportunities? The rural youth have got very little, if I am correct.

As Mr. Kumaramangalam said, any movement you take, youth are involved in that. I do not agree with all those who say that only Mahatma Gandhi is responsible for the freedom of this country. If you take the history of the freedom movement of this coun-

[Sh. Balgopal Mishra]

try, Bhagat Singh, Khudi Ram, Chandra Shekhar Azad also had their own share. And at that time they were the youth of this country. So, in the freedom movement also, the youth forces have played their own role.

Lastly, I will request the Government, through you, to declare 23rd March as the National Youth Day because on this day Bhagat Singh and his companions had attained martyrdom, fighting for the freedom of this country. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat)
Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to welcome this Bill piloted by my hon. friend Shri Hannan Mollah.

Millions of youth in the country are unemployed. Even today, the newspapers reported from the Annual Report of the Planning Commission for 1989-90

I quote

"The level of unemployment has shown a tendency to worsen and there has been a decline of employment in traditional crafts and industries. The organised industry has failed to provide additional employment commensurate with investment."

This is the position. While introducing this Bill, the mover of the Bill pointed out the situation about the unemployment in our country. According to the figures available, the registered unemployed are around 3.5 crores. While calculating the rural and partly unemployed youth, it will be around 10 crores. What does it show? Sir, the energy of the major chunk of youth in this country is not being utilised for the welfare of the country. Year after year, we are introducing deficit budgets and this year also there is hike in price of diesel and petrol. If we utilise the energy resources of our youth, if they contribute one day service to this country and if we fix the rate of service charges at Rs. 20,

then the country will get value in terms of money, Rs. 200 crores per day. If it is contributed for 10 days, it will be worth of Rs. 2000 crores. Then, there will be no need of deficit budget and no need of hike in the price of diesel and petrol. There should be some proper channelisation of the energy of the youth. That is lacking in this country. That is the cruel fate of the Indian youth which are facing.

Sir, we can utilise these unemployed youth for the benefit of this country. I can give an example from Kerala. Some of the youth organisations in Kerala promised to work for some days for developmental activities in the State. And through those activities they have now started to build bridges, canals, roads, buildings, etc. It is a contribution to the nation. Now, the question is how to utilise the services of these unemployed youth for the welfare of the nation. That should be the primary thinking of the country. Some proper planning is required in this regard.

Sir, while piloting the Bill, Mr. Hannan Mollah pointed out about the situation of illiteracy in the country. About 50% of the illiterates in the globe are residing in India. While addressing this House today, the hon. member, Shri Vasant Sathe has raised a point and asked: what crime is done by this generation to this nation? This is the major crime done to this nation. Can we think of a person who cannot read a poem? Can we think of a youth who cannot read a good novel? That is his right to read a good novel, to know the traditions of this country through books. We have denied that to the major chunk of people in this country. Who is responsible for this? This is the responsibility of those people who were in there regime in the last four decades. This is one part. In regard to the policy of education in this country, one of the hon. Members on the opposite side has supported the Navodaya Schools. What was the tradition of education which we have created in the post-independence period in our country? We have promoted a bias towards English Medium Schools. Just after introducing the New Education Policy, a craze for English lan-

guage has developed in our country. One of the famous poet in Kerala has written a poem. In two lines, he pointed out that after introduction of this kind of educational system, the mothers in our country are thinking of booking labour rooms prevalent in England in a hope that during the delivery of a child, the kid will cry in English. Such kind of policy is there in our country. Here is a five-year old kid philosopher in our country. Here is a new generation of kids with shoes on their feet, with socks, with a blue trouser and white shirt, with parents on the right side and servants on the left side. Just like a bonded labour, the five-year old kid goes on. There is tuition not only for the five-year old kid, but also for him mother. This is the new tradition we have introduced in our educational system. Quite contrary to this, there is a major chunk of people who are illiterate. There should be a change in the policy. A new educational system should be introduced with a pattern which will give new orientation to our educational system.

Regarding eradication of illiteracy, I would like to say that this is the International Literacy year. We should chalk out a plan of how to utilise the unemployed youth in our country for eradication of illiteracy. There should be proper channelisation of the energy of the youth in our country. In our State, Kerala, we have started good programme of hundred per cent literacy in 1990. An All Party Delegation gave a representation to the Government for supply of newsprint at subsidised rate. Actually, in Kerala all the newspapers are ready to print all the brochures free of cost. Our Central Government is not taking any decision regarding the representation given by the representative of all political parties in Kerala representing in this House. I hope they will take the decision soon. But my suggestion is that there should be proper planning by the Central Government to utilise this unemployed youth for the eradication of illiteracy in our nation. That should be included in the Youth Act.

The other part is regarding culture. We all agree that there is erosion of cultural

values in our country. This is the great land of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nebru, Bhagat Singh and others in the freedom movement. There are great values of sacrifice in our freedom movement. What happens to all those values? From the public workers at the tope to the rural villagers you can see the erosion of these values. What have we done to prevent such an erosion? Now, a new culture is developing. People are around pop music. I am not opposing the classical aspect of any music. But a crusade against the degenerating culture of the west, a culture of drugs and wines, is needed. But what we have done is, we have started Utsavs like the Apna Utsav and so on, but nothing is done about the rural villages to preserve the real tradition and culture. That should be there and I have congratulated my friend, for he has introduced that in this Bill.

Regarding sports, what is the position? How many people we have in the Olympic Games who got medals for our country? We had hockey medals some 20 year ago because there was a lot of importance given to sports in those days. But what is the position today?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Your have P. T. Usha in your State who won the medal.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: About that, I will come later. I will just mention one thing. There was a football tournament in Kerala. Hon. Chairman also happens to be from Trivandrum and this was held there. So many teams came and our country was also represented there. But we did not score even a single goal. One of my friends happened to be the member of that Football Team. He said that those who were coming from outside were our guests. So, we should treat them as hosts and to score our goal against our guests is not the tradition of the game. Then I thought we will do something when we go abroad to participate in international games. Shri Vasant Sathe has already mentioned about P. T. Usha. She is from my University and I have great respect towards her. Then, one of my friend happened to be a member of the Olympic team. When I had

[Sh. A. Vijayaraghavan]

a discussion with him asked him, what is your argument regarding your failure in international games?" Then there reply was:

"Kamanyevadhi Karaste Ma Phaleshu Kadachna"

We should have to run through these tracks and not think about medals. He just quoted Geeta. All our great traditions are being misquoted in our country. This is the pathetic condition of our sports. There is not a comprehensive sports. The sports policy which we have introduced in 1984 is not good for the development of this country. Ultimately what is going on? This policy leads to frustration. This frustration leads our youth to the terrorist camps in Pakistan; this frustration leads them to take AK-47 rifles in their hands and this frustration leads them to ruin this country. So, we should save our youth from this frustration. We request this new Government to take some initiatives to save this country. The Government should utilise the majority of this nation for the benefit of this country, they should utilise their energy for the future of this nation. I hope this Bill which is introduced by Shri Hannan Mollah will give enough ventilation in this regard and I hope this Government will take necessary steps according to this Bill. With these few words, I conclude my speech.

DR. VISHWANATHAM (Srikakulam):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. While supporting this Bill, I would like to point out to this august House that the youth passes through three stages. During those three stages, they learn a lot and so many factors affect them. According to psycho-analysis, whatever the child learns while passing through the third year to the fifth year, is carried out throughout the rest of its life. Our children in India are also passing through those stages. For example, we talk of drug abuse. But we practise it in front of our children. Naturally, the children will practise the same without knowing the bad effects of it. So much so, if we want to have a youth as placed in letter and spirit of this Bill,

we must develop a system of education where each child, whether it is in the village or in the city or in any nook and corner of our country, must be given institutional education wherein the child learns as to how to build himself or herself, how to associate with others and how to carry on the duty to which he or she is born. They are destined to do certain things and not those things which we all see in an around us. So, this country or any other country should develop a system of education where the children are taught moral and ethical values before they become youths. It should be just like old days ashram or residential schools where they should be separated from the grown-up riff-raff. There is a saying in Telugu:

"Mokkai Wonganadi Maanai Wongadu"

Unless you mend the children while they are very young, you cannot mend them when they are grown-up. These youths are having ideas only. Whatever you do, they simply pretend to do something. Actually, they are set on one track, i.e. rigid track. Unless you give them education in a proper manner, we cannot have better youths which we are dreaming of. Now majority of the youths have the idea of 'easy money and jolly life.' That is the fashion of the day. Wherever you go, you go to a Youth Camp, by evening, you see the vagaries of their nature. This is the minds of the present youths.

I do admit that there is an un-ending force in the youth which must be utilised in a proper way to build the nation.

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA (Sambalpur): Sir, at the outset, I welcome this Youth Bill moved by hon. Member, Shri Hannan Mollah. On listening to the views from all sections of the House, I urge upon the Government to pass this Bill. If that is not possible right now, I request the Government to take concrete action so that the provisions of the Bill which have been proposed could be acted upon.

Here, while going through the Bill and

on hearing what the hon. Members have said in this House, my opinion is that the attitude of the State and the society towards the youth and the problems faced by the youth are comprehensively reflected in the Bill. But we have also to take into consideration how the youths view the society, what is their perception. Some of the hon. Members have made just passing references about the value judgement of the youth, about the society and about the State. What I want to emphasise is, can we think of "youth" only as has been drafted in the Bill, as has been mentioned in the definition, i.e. 'youth' means all persons between fifteen and forty-five years of age?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Now time allotted for consideration of this Bill is over. So many Members have given their names. So, we will extend it for another two hours.

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Sir, I was saying that the problems of the youths, as we have been witnessing now, have been genuinely reflected in this Bill. That is a part of the socio-economic order that exists in this country. Unless we change radically, the socio-economic structure of the country, we cannot remove unemployment, we cannot remove the frustration among the youths. Unless we do that, the conditions of the youths is not going to be changed. For providing employment to the youths, are we going to encourage cottage and village industries in rural areas, are we going to stop multi-nationals from coming into this country? Are we going to stop the multi-nationals from coming to this country and are we discouraging the monopolistic and capitalist houses? All these are linked with providing employment to the youth. This has to be viewed in a particular perspective and concrete action has to be taken.

Total frustration prevails among the youth. I refer to a particular incident. 20 years ago, a student while coming out of the examination hall, after doing some malprac-

tice, felt so much ashamed that he would just go to the railway track to commit suicide. But now if he is caught, he is proud of assaulting his teacher. No guilty conscience prevails today. These malpractices are continuing and are being strengthened as we see corruption prevailing in the political, economic and social fields starting from top to bottom. This corruption is there in the political, and social arena and in the business field and everywhere. That is why, it is a total reflection upon the character of the youth. In my view, it is not possible to reform only the youth. We have to reform the whole society and we have to work upon such proposals which would change the situation in the world and which would radically change the society and which would create conditions where the youth can function properly.

I welcome this Bill because it has thrown sufficient light on the programmes of the youth and as it has acted as a catalyst to bring about certain basic change in the conscience of the youth and in the health programmes, and in the educational system—amending the old education policy which are adopted three or four years ago—and as it seeks to develop sports and to organise youth festivals. Taking all these things into consideration, I hope Government will act upon it sincerely and try to implement some of the programmes which have now been suggested so that a new era will usher in for the youth in this country.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill wholeheartedly and I think that this Bill will open the eyes of the Government firstly to formulate the youth policy which we did not have for a long time.

Secondly, I am sure either this Bill would be accepted or some kind of implementation will come through some other legislation.

I would propose that the gist of this Bill, the pointers which are shown in this Bill should be wholeheartedly accepted.

The first thing which has been given

[Sh. P.C. Thomas]

recognition in this Bill is a pointer to the fact that youth should be recognised. Recognition to the activities of the young man and to the youth as an organisation is required and I can also say that if a boy wants to do something even in his childhood and if the parents and the society is not going to recognise it, the boy will just lose his confidence to act. The youth is unable to do what he wants because he does not get due recognition. He is afraid and he is not getting the confidence to do the right thing. To have real confidence and to act fearlessly and honestly and in a devoted manner to the cause for which one stands, will be the best output from a man.

There are very good indications for these aspects in this Bill.

As has already been stated by many hon. Members, the capacity of the youth has to be channelised properly. Unless it is so channelised, the huge power of the youth will not be useful to him, to any individual, to any family, to any community, and in the larger perspective, to the nation as a whole. Therefore, this Bill points to so many facets which will give methods of channelisation for the youth power. Then, I would think that the grant of proper opportunity to the youth is something which has been stressed in the Bill all through. Grant of proper opportunity is in respect of all fields. I am not going into the details. But it has been given in all the fields like education, employment, health services, cultural activities and sports etc. I think that these aspects are to be considered very seriously and this Bill has to be supported by all Members because the necessity of giving opportunity to the youth in all these respects is stressed in this Bill.

With regard to other aspects, I would just like to mention about sports. I think this one aspect which is worth mentioning. Now we are not able to give the necessary encouragement to sports and cultural activities though at various points we are trying to give some kind of encouragement. Of course, we are devoting time, energy as well as money

for these activities. But the point is that these activities are not properly planned and given to the youth. For example, I can just quote one example which I have seen a few days ago. There was a football tournament in which two teams had reached the final stage. In fact, that tournament took place on 29th of last month. That was about the competition for Federation Cup Football Tournament. Two teams, one each from Goa and Kerala, were fighting tooth and nail. Doordarshan was giving a live telecast. But when just 12 minutes was to go, when the match had reached the climax, when thousands and millions of people were viewing this game all over this country, the programme was suddenly changed. In its place, there was some kind of a feature serial which could in no way be useful. (*Interruptions*) I think it was about Lakshadweep. I am sure that even people from Lakshadweep would not have appreciated it. There were very many persons who were appreciating the football tournament. Here, I just point out one instance only. Such kind of cruel attitude from our Government, administrators, elders as well as people in power is in vogue. So, it is necessary that the people who hold responsible positions should give a very serious thought to this matter and they should give proper recognition to all the activities of youth including sports, cultural activities etc.

Regarding cultural activities, I have got one aspect to say. For the past several years, I know what has been taking place in Kerala. In Kerala some kind of encouragement is given in this respect to the students at the schools and colleges. Different types of competitions are being held and the best of the lot are being picked up. They are being given encouragement. I would like to suggest that at the national level also, the students of schools and colleges as well as other youth who are not being educated in colleges etc. Should also be given such kind of cultural opportunities so that the best out of them can be chosen and given due encouragement. I would also just like to suggest a few programmes for the youth. Of course my learned hon. friend Shri Hannan Mollah touched all those areas or many of

those areas or many of those aspects. I would suggest that youth exchange programme is necessary especially in our country from State to State to build up India, to have better encouragement and to have better feeling among the youth in order to strengthen our nation. It can also be extended to exchange programmes in the international sphere also.

I would just like to stress another point. Youth should be given some kind of interest and role. They should be given some kind of involvement in tourism because that is a field where we have got much scope to develop. The other point which I would like to stress is about the menace of drugs. Some kind of a fight against this drug menace should be there. That is very necessary. For that, some kind of channelisation has to be done when the Youth Policy is framed.

Apart from all these things, I may also add that when we think of the rights of the youths, betterment of the youths, we must also think about the hard work which the youths put in. For the very hard work which the youths of this country put in, the Policy should give a very strong stress on the need for their involvement. I am sure, the youths of this country will only take it up in the right perspective if they are asked and if they are given the opportunity to work hard in the spheres in which they do their work.

We see that many of the Indian youths who go abroad, they work very hard and they get very good reputation as persons who are involved in very good hard work. But somehow when we are engaged in work in our country, at various levels, we find that we are sliding away from this very important aspect of hard work. As my friend pointed out, it may be because our elders are also doing that. I am sure, the elders as well as the youths are interested in working hard. For that, a proper programme and its implementation has to be thought of when a Youth Policy is framed and when legislations are brought.

I may also point out about the neglect of

youth in my State. There is a youth hostel which has been constructed in Thrikkakara, in the Ernakulam District of Kerala. It took a very long time for its construction. After it was constructed, it took along time for it to be inaugurated. Then a Minister from the Centre came and inaugurated it. Now, for a very long time, the work has not started. It has not started functioning even after several months.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Why?

SHRI P. C. THOMAS: There may be reasons. That is why, I am placing it before the Government so that this can be taken note of. I am told that there a warden has to be appointed. And a warden gets a salary of about Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000. It is a coveted post. Applications have been called for and about 14 to 15 applications have come in. Qualified persons are also there. But, somehow, some kind of appointment through the back door is being thought of. That was one of the allegations which I found in one newspaper. Anyway, since there is no direct information, I do not stress on that. I would say that youths are neglected in very many fields— Neglected even to the maximum extent. When we formulate programmes, when we put it into action, even at that stage, we find that neglect creeps in.

I am sure, the Bill has given a very good direction in this regard to see that the youths are not neglected. Youths should be recognised and their capabilities and talents should be recognised and that should be used for their own development, for the development of the community as well as for the development of the nation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill moved by Shri Hannan Mollah. Today, our youth are the worst sufferers. A large number of them are unemployed. They do not get employment even after their best efforts. Those who want to study cannot continue it because their guardians cannot bear the expenses of education. There are 25 clauses in this Bill.

[Sh Tej Narayan Singh]

If this Bill is passed and becomes an act, the youth of our country will get an opportunity to make some progress because the development of youth is the development of the country, otherwise the whole exercise will be futile. According to the Government figures about 4 crore doctors, engineers, professors, postgraduates and graduates are jobless. These figures have been published by the Government. According to the Government the number of unemployed people was about 50 lakh in the year 1950 but at present, about 4 crore people are unemployed. If this situation continues one cannot say what will be the number of unemployed after 2-4 years. If this Bill becomes an act then the number of unemployed can be reduced otherwise it will go on increasing. No doubt, development of Kerala took place because of literacy but the literacy rate in Bihar which is also a part of the country is very low. Even an intelligent child cannot get his education because his guardian cannot afford to meet the expenses on education when crops of farmers are ruined by heavy rains then they are unable to make their both ends meet. In these circumstances how can they afford the expenses on education of their children. I support this Bill and hope that the people who have progressive views will also support it. The people who do not have faith in socialism will not support it. In the present situation a few persons might be getting some facilities but the condition of 90 per cent is going from bad to worse. Our youth migrate from their State to other states to get an employment but they do not get it. A postgraduate is ready to accept the job of a peon. There is a provision that if a graduate does not go for a job he can start his business with the help of the Government. No such assistance is provided to anyone in the existing law. The Janata Dal Government has given an assurance of right to work to the youth by amending the Constitution. There is a similar provision in clause 11 of this Bill. If the House passes this Bill, the youth will be benefited. I do not agree that maximum age limit for work should be reduced to 35, the age of 15-45 is all right. The condition of the

children below 15 is the worst. According to law the children below 14 should not be provided with any job.

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN The hon Member may continue his speech on the next occasion.

18.00 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Computer Assisted Sanskrit Teaching and Learning Project

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN Now, we shall take up Half an hour discussion Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar) Mr. Chairman, Sir, the answer given by the hon. Minister to a question No. 188 on 26th March, 1990 regarding the computer assisted Sanskrit Teaching and Learning Project and Sanskrit as a scientific language of computer was not satisfactory at all. It does not generate any hope for future also. He said that two computer-assisted Sanskrit teaching and learning projects had been started in the Jawahar Lal Nehru University and the Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Vidyapeeth in the year 1988-89. But every effort is being made to eliminate Sanskrit in accordance with the education policy of the Government and it has been excluded from three language formula also. If Sanskrit language is not to be taught in schools and colleges, what would be the use of computer-assisted Sanskrit teaching and learning project as who will learn Sanskrit language? Therefore, I want to say that Sanskrit should be taught in schools and colleges. I want to mention this point particularly which is important from the point of view of India.

also that the world has accepted this fact that Sanskrit is the rich language for computers. When NASA Army Research Centre has declared that Sanskrit is the rich and most suitable language for computers and there is no need to conduct further research with regard to any other human language, India should be the happiest country. We should ourselves initiate steps in this connection first of all.

The Research fellows of California University has also declared that the counting system of mathematics for computers particularly Bionri system has been completely explained in the Vedic Mathematics. The Mathematicians having knowledge of Vadas used to apply this system.

18.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

On the basis of their research they have accepted the Vedas as the base for computer calculations. The most difficult equations of mathematics can be solved with the help of Vedic formulas told by Shankaracharya. The accurate value of 'Pai' can be ascertained with the formulas of Vedic mathematics. When the whole world has accepted Sanskrit as most suitable and scientific language for computers then why is Sanskrit not being accepted here in the same form. The Government has not made any endeavour which ought to have been made after providing such significant knowledge to the world. The hon. Minister has stated very casually that a soft ware is being set up in Pune.

There are various reasons of suitability of Sanskrit for computers. The two main reasons are that the script of Sanskrit is phonetic and the categorisation of alphabet regulates the 'Sandhi' and word formation. The structural aspect of the language is very scientific and based on certain rules. According to semantics Sanskrit is a unique language in respect of expression of knowledge and method of learning. The main feature of the construction of sentences is

that the meaning and construction of sentences are not disturbed even after change in place of words. Different approach can be observed in regard to semantics in jurisprudence, grammar and 'Mimansa'. Therefore, Sanskrit is a unique language of the world.

Secondly, maximum literature of science and knowledge is available in Sanskrit. Authentic material on Ayurveda, diagnosing diseases, medicine, surgery, Architecture, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Agriculture, Astrology and Astronomy is available in abundance in Sanskrit. But this infinite literature is not available to the modern scientists. Therefore, if computerisation of the different books of Sanskrit is made possible this entire knowledge would be available to the people of the entire world.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say that keeping in view all this, computerisation of Sanskrit is very simple and easy and it is also quite essential. In this manner science can be revived in India and can be utilised for the present day requirements. While replying to the main question the Hon. Minister referred to the major problem. He said that the people who know Sanskrit and who are great scholars of Sanskrit, do not have computer knowledge and those who have knowledge of computers are quite ignorant about Sanskrit. The main question is that how there can be an inter action between the two. The Hon. Minister has not referred to this point. I know that most of computer scientists of today and people working in electronics are very much influenced by western culture and western technology and they are not only completely ignorant about the Indian culture and Sanskrit language but they have also no respect for it. That is why even after accepting the Sanskrit as scientific language by the entire world, they do not make adequate effort which should have been made in this regard due to ignorance and mental slavery. Political leaders have also not felt its need because it has nothing to do with voters. Therefore, they have also disregarded it. This can be the greatest contribution to the world from India that we may take initiative for making this human

[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

language a computer language. It is very essential.

I have 3-4 suggestions in this regard and I would like to know from the hon. Minister that will he be able to state whether he is considering to set up a coordinated Integrated Agency to carry out this task? An agency should be set up which may try to carry on this work of making Sanskrit which is a scientific language, a computer language and try to establish a link between the two. Till now he has referred to the efforts made in Pune and Vidyapeeth only. A small effort is being made at different places but a single integrated agency should be set up and there should be a time-bound programme for this task. Particular targets should be fixed for them and same should be achieved, it would be India's best contribution to be world. It should have its own software library and there should be a separate budget for it. No separate budget provision has been made for this purpose so far. An officer should be appointed who should make every effort to make the Sanskrit a computer language, establish software and arrange other essential materials required for the same.

On such persons should be posted in the aforesaid Agency who are scholars of Sanskrit and have authority over computer science. It is, of course, very difficult. The learned people and the scholars of Sanskrit and those who study in M.A. in Sanskrit from different universities and to for other courses should be advised to study computer science courses and the people who are working in computer science and passing computer science from different universities may be urged to study Sanskrit language. In this manner it can be done very easily. At present also in syllabus for the students of B.Tech. and M.Tech. In Computer Science, Sanskrit can be added. Both these things can be linked and in my opinion it should be done.

Besides this, in three thousand Sanskrit schools, computer courses are being taught and in lakh of private institutions where

computer science is being taught if Sanskrit is also added to the syllabus, they can also be benefited in the long run especially when the whole world has accepted this fact. As I said earlier, Central Government should earmark separate budget provision for it and provide financial and technical assistance to the aforesaid agency. I feel that keeping in view the importance of the matter these concrete steps should be taken which may show result. India can contribute many things to the world in the field of science and through Aurveda system of medicine etc. It would be the best contribution to the world in present age if Sanskrit is made scientific, viable and appropriate language of computer. If India contributes in this work which is being undertaken by the world it would prove useful for the world and Indian culture. There should not be any laxity on the part of hon. Minister in this task and sincere efforts should be made to carry on this task extensively.

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): At the outset, I would like to thank the Speaker and the Chair for having permitted this subject and admitted the same for Half-an-hour Discussion. When the matter came up in this House as a Starred Question, fundamental issues were brought to the notice of this House, some of which has already been raised by Mr. Malhotra. He has brought to the notice of the House that Sanskrit, because of its grammar and structure, has been considered to be one of the most suitable known languages which can be adopted directly for being used as a computer language in itself, so long as the binary code for each one of the aspects could be worked out. But, I think, it can be appropriate and relevant for me to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister and the Members of this House, through you, that Sanskrit came into existence ultimately from Brahmi. And before Brahmi, we saw a script even earlier and one may call it a language of Pali. Tamil was born almost at the same time when Sanskrit came into existence. One of the scripts that we used at that time was the Brahmi script and we used it for the

purpose of writing. Later on, Tamil had developed its own script. If one looks up at the Tamil grammar and text minus, the influence which Aryans later brought into the language, you can notice that it is almost similar and identical in so far as the manner in which the language is written. The complications that exists in Hindi in so far as its thrilling and pulling, etc. are concerned, do not exist in Tamil. We do not change our words depending upon the gender with which they are attached. I bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister only to emphasise that one does not disagree with the fact that Sanskrit is a very well organised language but there are other language also in India, including my own mother tongue which is very systematic, methodical and precise. Leaving that aspect apart, I think, the importance today is not the question of whether Sanskrit alone should be the language of computer or some other language can also be there as the language of computer. Computers can really become powerful tools of development only if the spoken language of an individual becomes the language of the computer. I am sure that the hon. Minister would recollect that nearly 67 years ago, the very spoken language known as English was developed as a computer language. I do not mean the language called the 'basic' but I mean the language called 'pure English'. It is a fact that the systems software and other software that went into creating the code for English was a little long. If I recollect rightly, it used to occupy something like 540 kilo bites of memory space but that speeded up a lot of software programming in English schools. Similarly, I am reasonably certain that you can develop languages, the very Indian languages, the regional languages, if necessary, as similar computer-based languages. What is sometimes a little unsystematic, a little imprecise could be brought out. It is not necessary that every imperfection in a language be built into the extract of the language that you use for the purpose of computer programming. If I may submit, as we understand the problem which you are really facing—you have already stated on the floor of the House earlier—is a matter of inter-disciplinary area that is, those who know

Sanskrit often are not the person who understand computer and persons who can understand computers do not know the Sanskrit language. There is no criticism with regard to the fact that today Sanskrit is being learnt more for understanding the history and less for its usage. It is really unfortunate, I don't say it is fortunate at all. Therefore, you find it much easier to find people who know regional languages and other languages that are spoken. Take the precisions from those languages, leave the imperfections apart and build a language which a common person—who knows his mother tongue—can easily program. After all what is the purpose of creating an ASCII Code and from this code ultimately creating a language for the purpose of programming? The purpose is to facilitate the human machine's interaction.

Now, program in itself, if I understand correctly, would be easier if it is done in a language which I understand totally, in which I am able to communicate. If you make only Sanskrit the language that would ultimately be the language for programming, you will once again have the same difficulty that you are facing today with English or sub-sects of English called Basic or new languages like the Cobal or FORTRAN etc. That is you will have to learn another language in order to learn the computer programming. Is it necessary to go through that phase? Therefore, I think the emphasis should really lie on not ignoring the Sanskrit language at all. Sanskrit could be the basis but ultimately the Indian regional languages or what are known as Indian languages—at least those in Part Schedule and the Constitution—should become the basis for creating computer language. It is from this that you will create an atmosphere where a commoner, may be in a village, who speaks his mother-tongue and is a illiterate but has the ability to program think and plan a programme would be able to programme even the computer.

Computer has unfortunately become the black box which most people do not understand. They think it is a very sophisticated, automated equipment which in reality it is not. It is simply using the fundamental

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

principle of switching on and off and giving it a zero and one code, and from that using the normal principle of arithmetics and mathematics and developing from it—by programming—the ability to analyse. It is ultimately what we teach. It does not have its own artificial intelligence developed by means of genetic heritage or any such thing. It is a tool. Now, how effectively can you use that tool depends on you. The more nearer you are to the tool in terms of communication, more friendly you use it, the more effectively you can use the tool.

It is my request that Rs 17 crores that you have allotted—if I recollect rightly in your answer on the 26th March you said, "The total allocation of Rs 17 crores for the next plan period is for development of Sanskrit and all other Indian languages"—is a pittance and this amount of money is irrelevant. You will not be able to do justice even to Sanskrit alone. If you really want to develop the Indian language based computer language then it is necessary that you make an appropriate investment. If you want to extract the real talent that is lying at the core of every Indian who basically is a genius—after all nobody can deny that we have thousands of years of civilization behind us which gives us the analytical mind, our very diversity is our strength—why is it that they are not able to utilise this human resource? Because we are not giving him the tools to do it. Everyone of us know that computers, until they become common man's property, will never really be a useful tool. It will remain a tool for those Capitalists who wanted to do away with manual labour. It would be a tool for those who want to be—fuddle, who want in the name of computers cheat others, who want to create or rather get rid of the problems of being laboured under them, it is for that purpose it is being used today and not for the purpose for which it should be used as a tool. Even the small calculator that we see is itself a computer. Because it does some simple arithmetic and people are able to see immediately that $2+2=4$. This is what it shows. That is not too much of questioning. But even

that calculator has not gone down to the grassroots. Yes, it is there in the urban cities. But has it reached our villages? No. It is because the language that is used, even that alpha numeric, i.e. The Arabian technic of 1,2,3,4 that has been adopted by us is still find a resistance. It is essentially because the familiarity does not exist. Nobody understands how it works. Unless we indigenous the very concept of computerisation, I am sorry to state, computers will remain one of those toys which the upper echelons of society admire and enjoy rather than really a tool of development.

I would plead, if necessary, pray, if necessary, to the hon. Minister, through you, that the allocation should at least be increased ten times over if you want at least half of the Indian regional languages to be treated as the guide rule for creating a computer based Indian languages.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has become clear that Sanskrit is a viable language for computer. Today, the point is this that even after 40 years of independence, India has not been able to become real India. In order to understand India, one has to follow its language. Just now Shri Kumaramangalam has said that we should give stress on regional languages. I am not against the regional languages but the point is that we were famous in the whole world and were considered to be ahead of everyone in the world. The ruins of Nalanda and Taxila universities indicate even today towards our leading role in the past in the world. It is proved by it that the people from entire world used to come to Nalanda and Taxila for studies. What was their language? It was surely Sanskrit. The people coming from all over the world attained knowledge through Sanskrit.

I want to submit that the people think that language used in the books viz. Beejaganitam, the language of that of Astrology or the one used by Pandits in Horoscopes etc. but study upto 'Shastri' and

'Achariya' in Astrology is totally based on 'Beej ganit' and 'Rakha ganit'. In order to follow Ayurveda people talk about it. These days plastic surgery is working wonders in the entire world but no one knew it 15 years before. It is called Indian Plastic Surgery because it is totally Indian. Today's Plastic Surgery is contained in 'Sushrut Sahita'. Foreign countries did research and introduced Indian Plastic Surgery to entire world from 'Sushrut Sanhita'. Ayurveda is very rich literature of the world which is vanishing. I would like to ask Shri Kumaramangalam that is it not correct that Mughals had utilised our ancient literature to worm the water in the bathrooms for their queens. Our ancestors gave shape to our culture. My teacher told me about Sidhant Komidi of Panini that is not only to be read but should be learnt by heart. I learnt by heart and narrated it to others. I want to say about the 'Aurveda literature' that a shloka was written by the Madhavkar Achariya 1600-1700 years before.

"Sarvaev Pramehastu, Kalena Pratikarina,
Madhumehatav Mayanti, tada sadhya
Bhavantihi"

Today, doctors know about only diabetes but Aurvedic literature was so rich, that it has been written therein that there are 20 types of urinary diseases and these 20 types urinary disease convert into diabetes and become incurable. Modern scientists talk about 21st century but they are still unable to find the medicine for diabetes and even today it is a incurable disease. The person who invented insulin for the world died of diabetes, he himself could not be cured and our Aurveda had described it 1600-1700 years before but it is our bad luck today the people have forgotten our Ayurveda, astronomy and geography. Even today very rich literature is available in Sanskrit. It can be proved by the study of Abhigyan Shakuntalam, Ragruvansh Mahakavyam, Meghdoot etc. Today the people living in the western talk of Shakesphere but Shakesphere's poetry is no match with the Kalidas's Abhigyan Shakuntalam. All aspects of our culture have been concerned in our tradi-

tionally rich Meghdoot.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we have to understand India, Shri Kumaramangalam, it is very essential to understand the Indian culture which is possible through Sanskrit only. We cannot develop our culture until we allocate substantial amounts for Sanskrit and given full attention towards it. Today this task is not given due importance. Adequate resource are not made available for this work. I remember that there was a separate Ministry for Sanskrit in Rajasthan and another one for the Aurveda. Therefore, I request the National Front Government that if Government wants to encourage Sanskrit, more funds should be allocated in the Budget for this purpose. I remember that large sums get lapsed inspite of making provision in the budget and these are not fully utilised. This point should be looked into.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, fifteen years earlier Germany started broadcasting news in Sanskrit for the first time. Sanskrit language is being used for broadcasting news there. Here 5-7 minutes news bulletin in Sanskrit had been started 5-7 years before which is broadcast at odd hours. The broadcasting time is such that no one has any urge to listen to these news.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the National Front Government through you that if they want to rebuild India and want that india should play a leading role in the world, then they should play a leading role in the world, then they should allocate more funds for Sanskrit. It is regrettable that Sanskrit is being curtailed gradually from the schools where it was being taught earlier. Sanskrit has been excluded from the syllabi of the Government-run central schools. I would like to request that the hon. Minister should ask the Education Minister to include Sanskrit again in the syllabi from the forth coming session which begins in July. The Government should prepare a pilot project for the development of Sanskrit so that India may retain its pristine glory.

Only Sanskrit can make India a beacon-

[Sh. Dau Dayal Joshi]

light and torch-bearer of the world once again. No other language can help India in regaining its ancient glory. Only Sanskrit can rescue India from its continually deepening crisis. This fact has been proved even by the computer. It is vain to say that Sanskrit is a difficult and in connect prehensible language. The Somaiyaya University of Bombay has claimed with a challenge that this language can be learnt spoken and read by just 10 days effort. If any hon Member interested I can arrange it for him. It can be learnt spoken and read within ten days if adequate attention is given. Therefore, it is a fallacy an conspiracy to call it a difficult language. Sanskrit is being discriminated again. Hon. Minister should provide a budget for it and a separate Ministry should be set-up for it so that proper care is taken of this language.

Similar is the case with Ayurveda. I would like to request that Government should set-up a separate Ministry for this also so that Ayurveda may prosper side, by-side with Sanskrit and ancient traditions. Only traditional system can take the national ahead. The more ancient our foundation, the more bright our future will be. With this I conclude my speech.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I leave it Kumaramangalam and Menon Sahib to decide which is most ancient of the three languages Sanskrit, Tamil and Malayalam. I am concerned about the plight of languages like Pali and Brahmie which have now become the preserve of few scholars. Some people of our generation may even fail to acknowledge them as their ancient languages. Unfortunately Sanskrit is also heading forwards same fate as it has been delinked from employment. Only few institutions of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are engaged in its teaching and development. The assistance being given by the State and Central Government to the people using it is worship, training and teaching is totally inadequate.

Malhotra Sahib is concerned about the

meagre amount of money provided for the preparation of Computer soft-ware for Sanskrit, as no work has been done in the direction of basic research. The main Concern is the apathetic attitude on the part of the officials of the Department of Education towards the institutions engaged in keeping this language alive. Your assistance to them is insufficient.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, following the advent of computer and microprocessor the use of Indian languages is decreasing. We are unable to co-ordinate between the mechanical aids and the use Indian languages in use of official work. So due to advent over computes, English is replacing Hindi once again.

Again, the attempts to prepare Computer—software for regional languages are just show-pieces and there is no attempt to link them with daily chores. This issue has been discussed earlier and work on all Indian languages was assured through a technology mission under one umbrella. But unfortunately, while technology Mission is functioning under the Ministry of Science and technology whereas the co-ordinated development of languages is the responsibility of Ministry of Education. No link exists between the two. The department of Electronics thinks that the basic work done by it is enough and it hon left its implementation to other departments who do not want to adopt it. There is no link between the Pune institute run by Electronics department and Sanskrit Vidyapeeths functioning under your ministry. You should establish co-ordination between all such institutions related to Sanskrit and other Indian languages, so that preparation of computer soft-ware progresses rapidly. It is become a necessity as English has once again left all these languages much behind in this field. Therefore, we must bridge the gap between these languages and English by preparing Computer soft-ware. Now-a-days computer is no more confined to drawing rooms of some top officials. It is becoming a common commodity. Therefore, a well co-ordinated project is a must for the preparation of computer soft-

ware in these languages and your ministry should provide money for it. It is the responsibility of your ministry to provide basic infrastructure and to promote further development in this regard. But your department has done very little and whatever progress is there is merely on the files. You should provide more money for it. One of my friend has taken exception to some wards used by Shri Kumaramangalam. Let me say that he is not against Sanskrit and has said nothing against it. He simply said that it was not a question of Sanskrit alone and its suitability of computer could be decided only by our learned scientists and technicians. Therefore, the Government should assist them in this project.

Lastly, I would like to suggest that there are some links among our ancient languages particularly those who have some common features. For example, Ashirvadam is pronounced in identically in Sanskrit and Telugu and its pronunciation in Hindi is also the same. Therefore, our universities and institutions which are working in this field should be entrusted with the responsibility of tracing such links and developing a common script for computer.

DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, despite the fact that Sanskrit is a scientific language and is the mother of almost all Indian languages, adequate attention has not been paid to its study, teaching and propagation unlike Hindi and that regional languages. Sanskrit should have been given proper importance. But it was never so. Therefore, it is necessary to provide adequate facilities for its study and teaching. Today every institution imparting Education in Sanskrit is either dropping it or is in bad shape. As a result people are not attracted toward it and despite being a nice and immensely useful language, it is not in common use. Whenever we need a new world concerning subjects like medicine, science etc. for preparing a terminology in Hindi or other languages, we have to go to

Sanskrit. Therefore Sanskrit should be promoted on priority basis. The regional languages should also be promoted as they are also useful and have replace a unique place; but they cannot replace Sanskrit. Therefore, Sanskrit and regional languages should be treated at a different footing.

As far as Sanskrit education and its use in computer is concerned. It cannot be done in the absence of good teachers and a definite endeavour is needed in this regard. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the names of the institutions chosen for computer—training of teachers and whether these institutions are authorised or recognised by the Government? I would also like to know from the hon. Minister the names of the projects started under teachers training programme or any other programme for teaching Sanskrit language and also the institutions which have been entrusted with the responsibility to prepare computer software. This could form the basis for giving them the required funds alongwith concrete projects for providing training in Sanskrit through computers.

I would also like to know from hon. Minister the arrangements made to prepare computer software for schools and the follow-up action taken in this regard?

Lastly, I would like to know Governments other projects besides computerisation to propagate and spread Sanskrit which is not only unique and scientific but a national asset also, being a rich language. Will the Government provide separate funds for Sanskrit as it does not case of other languages. As far as its education is concerned it is being dropped even in those states where it was once studied. I would like to suggest its inclusion in school's syllabi as a compulsory subject so that it may attract peoples attention and they may cultivate a natural liking for it. Besides the existing training programmes also need fresh impetus so that Sanskrit would gradually regain its lost glory.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): Sir, first of all, I would like to thank Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra for raising this very important topic, and also all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion, who have made very important points. But, at the outset, I must say that the discussion has ranged over much wider ground than the question of Sanskrit and computers. It has gone across the total spectrum of all Indian languages, the question of Indian culture, the whole gamut of areas like Ayurveda, astronomy, algebra, geometry and the wealth of information, of knowledge that has come down to us from ancient periods. And I would like to say that discussion of this nature would merit much wider consideration, not just by the Ministry of Science and Technology or the Department of Electronics, but areas like education, health and other sectors.

I would now like to say that particular discussion arose out of a Starred Question which I answered and which specifically dealt with aspects of teaching and learning related to Sanskrit and the use of computers and, so, a large part of the answers which I gave to the supplementaries on that occasion, related to this specific question and I would like to start from that point. First, we have to recognise that we have languages and over a period of time the manner in which languages are taught, the manner in which languages are learnt, have benefited significantly from new technologies. We are familiar that hundred years ago if you wanted to learn a language, you went to the place, the country, the region concerned and learnt it by mixing with the people. You learnt in classrooms. Today, however, through a succession of processes which involved earlier on gramophone records, going on to cassettes, videos and so on, you can bring the environment yourself and, therefore, can learn language not only in terms of vocabulary, grammar, but in terms of being able to handle it exactly like those who have been brought up in that language as their mother-

tongue. So, educational technologies have moved forward in this regard. In that sense, the earlier question which I have referred to and the answers to that, were with reference to the use of computers in the teaching and learning of Sanskrit. That is the first point I want to make. In that, I had already described in detail, so, I won't go into that—the various programmes which we are undertaking under the auspices of the Department of Electronics.

I would not like to come to the second aspect which is somewhat different, and that relates to the point that the hon. Member Shri Kumaramangalam raised, concerning the manner in which information technology in general and computers more particularly are made use of. He made an extremely important point that if, for instance, computers can only be handled with inputs and outputs solely in the English language, then one restricts their usages, their applications to very limited number of people in the country, those who know English—and the bulk of the people in the country are those who do not know English. The question he raised was how does one bring about more meaningful usage of information technology by making these instruments of information technology; such as, computers, available to the largest number in the country who know our other Indian languages, all the languages which we have prescribed in our Constitutions, and so on. And it is here that the second aspect of our work lies. Hitherto, as the hon. Members are aware, one essentially dealt with computers in this country with English keyboards, which means essentially that you were to know English, you have to know the English alphabet, the words, in order to be able to enter into computers or get information out of computers. So, the effort now has been there and that is where one has been successful in transmutation which essentially means that now one would be able to produce key-boards which are not only in English but they will be available in any Indian languages or of the Devnagari base, as also in the other languages which are not in Devnagari script such as in Tamil, Kannada, Malayalam, Telugu and so on.

There is the second aspect of it, namely, if someone only knew Tamil or only knew Kannada or only knew Malayalam or only knew Gujarati who wishes to make use of computers, he would do so. Now, how would they enter through their languages and get out in their languages? That is the second type of work which requires a very major advance in the technique that one should get pass that point in these sense that you can enter data which may in Andhra Pradesh in Telugu, but you may be able to analyse and the rest of it. The computer system has its own system capabilities and now you can put in Hindi. Therefore, there is the question of getting all the language groups. This is not translation at that stage. This is input-output by different forms. I want to distinguish it that from translation.

The third area which has been of interest to people is that where one has not had much success, in the sense of major success there are efforts and research papers and so on. What one calls machine-base translations is that if I wrote a poem or novel in Tamil or in Malayalam and you want the machines just to take it and give you a translated novel or poem in Hindi or even in Russian or Chinese, it does not do so. Therefore, today we do have human translators, human brain, somebody who knows two languages who can operate it. That is the third aspect.

The very important point which has been raised by the mover of the discussion, Prof. Malhotra, relates to the basic role of Sanskrit and in a way it is different from any of these things which I have described as not the question of being able to use Sanskrit just as one does today. If you know English you can use any of the computer which people normally use. They know Fortran language system, basic or Cobal or any of the language system, various levels of languages and they can essentially handle a computer, have inputs into it and get outputs, make their programmes and so on. As I said, our efforts are to ensure whether this can be done in Indian languages. But a very fundamental point which has been raised is regarding

Sanskrit as a language in relation not computers. Before I come to that point, I would like to make a few other clarificatory systems.

First, there is no question about it that Sanskrit is a language which has an enormous richness, not just in terms of language, not just in terms of its grammar but in terms of all the other things which the hon. Member has referred. Prof. Malhotra referred to them, Shri Harish Rawat and Shri Joshi referred to them. In terms of aspects which relate to our earlier intellectual thinking in the fields of mathematics, in Ayurveda, in Astronomy, in a whole range of our country's cultural basis of which all these thought-processes are evolved and reached a very high level, there is no question about that and, therefore, Sanskrit is more than just a matter of learning language. You can certainly use Sanskrit like any other language, you can learn it and I could give the speech in Sanskrit as I would do in English or in Hindi. But Sanskrit is more than that. It does contain the elements of cultural heritage and intellectual heritage which covers a very wide span of human creative activity. There is no question about it and by learning Sanskrit, by having an access to this vast amount of literature which is in Sanskrit, in these areas one opens up the possibility of a thought processes, the cultural heritage, etc. Therefore, I have no doubt in my mind that Sanskrit must be given an important place in our educational system to enable those who learn it and those who lean it to have an access to this heritage. And that is the point which one discusses in relation to the three-language formula and how Sanskrit should be used and whether one would encourage the teaching of Sanskrit and more people to take up Sanskrit and so on.

But let me now come back to the more specific question and that specific question was about Sanskrit as a language. And here reference was made in earlier discussions in the Supplementaries which were raised by both the hon. Members, Prof. Malhotra just now and also be Shri Kumaramangalam, about some of the aspects relating to the

[Prof. M.G.K. Menon]

area of scripts and of languages. And here I would like to give a little clarificatory statement. We know basically two classes of language, one is what we call natural languages and naturally languages are what we all use in daily life which means any of the existing languages, whether they are Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Tamil, Malayalam, Bengali, wherever we are the languages we use or abroad if we wish to whether they are English or Spanish or French or Russian or Chinese or Japanese—these are all natural languages. These are the languages which we use for our natural living and life and Sanskrit has been one of them and so where the other languages like Latin, Greek and so on which are ancient languages and which were used that way, however, currently those are not a large scale use. For these purposes, the other natural languages which I spoke about are the ones which are in large scale use. However, one must also remember that natural languages have enormous value in terms of the colloquial interaction of prose and poetry in terms of riches, but they suffer, if you are a scientist, in terms of what one would call precision in terms of vigour, in terms of accuracy. That is why, the queen of all the languages from that point of view, if you talk of precision or rigour or accuracy, is indeed Mathematics. In Mathematics within the framework of the axioms, the premises on which you work, there is no ambiguity. When you write something exclusively in Mathematics, in Algebra, in Geometry, it is absolutely exclusive. There are certain rules, you follow the rules and what you get are absolutely unambiguous statements, understanding conceptually in terms of action and this is, therefore, a language in this own right. Most people would not say that Mathematics is a language. But Mathematics is indeed a language for that purpose. It conveys certain information in a certain precise, vigorous form and that is what one really requires in these logical systems that we are dealing with in computers because there one is dealing with information which has to be handled, processed, computed, worked

upon inputs and outputs in a certain precise manner. That is what takes us to the whole area of artificial languages, of Mathematics, the whole binary logic systems and so on, which has led to the phenomenal growth of the computer system. We are not dealing any more with scripts, it is not a question of whether you are dealing with Brahmi script or Pali script, what was the original from which all the cuneiform scripts derived, from where Kannada or Tamil or Telugu or Malayalam scripts which came or totally different from the Devnagari script—we are not dealing with those questions, we are dealing more with the fundamental rules and those rules are the basis for the precision which Mathematics provides.

Now, about the basic point, Sir, and that I think is the question which is raised, let us take Sanskrit of all these languages. And it is time that Sanskrit has the greatest precision of all languages in that respect in terms of the grammar, in terms of the rule based syntax and the whole structure of it, it is not my intention to go into detail, I say, on what Sanskrit is based. It is true that Sanskrit has certain real precision. That is the reason why one has raised the question not so long ago, but relatively recently because the area of computers going into other language systems is only of this decade. Prior to that, a computer was a complex object which had its own language. I can certainly recall that when we built the first digital computer in the country which was at the Institute where I worked, the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, you had to learn the language of that computer to be able to work with it.

19.00 hrs.

It would not accept anything else. It knows only its language and you have to learn its language to work with it. However, today you do not have to learn the language of the computer because you do not have to learn the language of the computer because you can address it in simplified languages like Fortran, Basic, Cobol etc. The day is coming when you can even speak to the computer in a natural form and you do not

have to write it. You can even address it and the speech will be recognised. The computer will handle the rest of it. The question is: what is the heart of the computer in terms of its own language? Does the Paninian grammar and the very elaborate rule structure of Sanskrit permit it to be in that category? This, I think, is important, because of all the languages that we know and certainly compared to all the Indian languages and compared to all the other languages whether it is Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, English and so on, Sanskrit undoubtedly has this position. Now, how far will it be able to become one of the artificial languages which approach the use of mathematics in that form, has yet to be seen. It is in this connection I referred to the work which is now in progress in India at the Centre in Pune. It will also be done in variety of other institutions to pursue this, because I do believe that it has a very interesting research possibility and thereafter for large-scale utilisation. I would also like to mention that apart from the question of Sanskrit used in its specific form, there is the whole question of its richness, culture and heritage. Prof. Malhotra has raised a very important question. How does one bring this inter-disciplinary group together? I do not want to take the time of the House in reading to you the whole list of names of people. But I would like to assure him that the committee which deals with this topic consists of a very large number of the most distinguished scholars in the country, in a whole range of fields which cover various areas of ancient Indian sciences of Ayurveda, Mathematics, Sanskrit scholars and Computer experts. We have a large wide-based committee where we are trying to bring in people of different types. He mentioned very pointedly about the fact that if one has work being done in a variety of institutions all round the country in different departments, is there a thrust or focus by which this effort can be pushed forward. I would like to say, as far as the question of Indian languages is concerned, we are dealing with the Department of Official languages, with the Department of Education and with the Department of Electronics coming together on inter-ministerial basis.

Sir, a reference was made by other speakers to the question of teachers' training and so on and so forth. All these things will be integrated through this group and we certainly intend to use the scholars who are available with us in Sanskrit. I hope, with the recommendations of this group, some of the more concrete suggestions made by Prof. Malhotra will also get implemented. He also mentioned about taking scholars in Sanskrit at M.A. level and giving them background courses in computers and similarly to have those with computer capabilities and give them basic training in Sanskrit, so that they can interact with each other. Obviously, we do not have people in completely different compartments. We do not want to have people who know Sanskrit but do not understand computers and people who know about computers but not understanding Sanskrit. This will be looked after by this committee. Now I would also like to point out that a reference has been made to the total programme and the figure of Rs. 17 crores was mentioned by the hon. Member, Shri Kumaramangalam. I would only say at this stage that the Eighth Plan has not been finalised. Therefore, we cannot give the figure which will be finally allocated for this purpose. However, the figures which I have given are the amounts which one has asked for in this programme relating to Indian languages.

I would like to assure the hon. Member that when we are talking of this amount of money, this does not represent like putting up a fertilizer plant or petrochemical plant or large scale teaching programmes involving a large number of children in schools or something like that. It is not that scale factor we have drawn. This money to be spent by the Department of Electronics is for the purpose of getting things done in a way where we have a key board which enables input-output in Indian languages, which enables bringing together goods of this nature, which will then say, what are the essential elements in Sanskrit as precise language, with its rules, with its Paninian Grammar, which may make it meaningful as a computer language in its own right. These

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are the questions. So, for that purpose, the amounts required are not elaborate. We are not spending vast sums of money on hardwares, on institutions in terms of brick and mortar. It is really for getting these programmes on. I would certainly say the amount of this magnitude—which can be Rs. 17 crores or Rs. 13 crores, I am not discussing the exact amount—is available and I think, in the next Plan, we would make a major thrust towards this purpose.

What I would like to assure the hon. Members though you is that our direction will be to ensure that as the world goes into information age, India can also move into it and the information technology which is vital, is not something which would restricted to only those who know English. It will not be restricted to only a limited intelligential. It will be something which will be accessible and available for use through our Indian languages wherever you are in the sense of

being able to use computer for this purpose. As Indian living in this country which gave birth to Sanskrit with all the rich, cultural heritage behind it as also its position, we will certainly do everything to ensure that our research is contemporary in the possibility of using Sanskrit as one of the major artificial languages in relation to information technology and computer as they develop.

In regard to detailed manner in which should be done, I will certainly take note of many other suggestions made by the hon. Members and I would like to assure them that all these will be given fullest consideration. This is a background against which the point has been made and we will certainly not only note down but use it for further programmes.

19.08 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Monday, May 14, 1990/
Vaisakha 24, 1912 (Saka).*