

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. VII contains Nos. 11 to 22)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs 6.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 13, 1991/ Agrahyana
22, 1913 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Norms for External Borrowings

*325. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to liberalise norms for external borrowings for export-oriented projects and small scale industrial units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). A
Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Government has already issued Guidelines dated 7th November, 1991, introducing an automatic procedure dispensing with prior approval of Department of Economic Affairs, in respect of self-liquidating foreign currency loans for export-oriented units. These are placed below at *Appendix A*.

In addition, for those export oriented projects, which do not avail of this automatic procedure, a menu of options is provided, which includes release of free foreign exchange, commercial loans, export credits and lease financing. This has been clarified in the detailed guidelines dated the 8th December, 1991, available in *Appendix B*.

In respect of capital goods requirements of small-scale units, Reserve Bank of India's policy of relaxation with regard to import of capital goods, announced in November, 1991, provides appropriate facilities. First, their import requirements are expected to be met through the release of free foreign exchange, which has been permitted by the Reserve Bank of India upto a limit of Rs. 50 lakhs. Second, the import of capital goods upto a value of Rs. 100 lakhs will also be allowed by Reserve Bank of India directly if the importer is able to arrange suppliers' credit of 360 days.

APPENDIX - A

*Ministry of Finance Department of
Economic Affairs*

Automatic procedure for clearance of self-liquidating foreign currency loans of export-oriented projects.

Objectives:

- (1) To facilitate rapid expansion of export capability.
- (2) Minimise administrative intervention in commercial transactions.
- (3) Introduce transparency and consistency through the framing of guidelines and avoidance of case by case approval.

Eligibility:

- (i) This facility would be limited to utilization by export oriented projects. This definition would include not only 100% EOUs, EPZ units, etc. but all projects which have export capability. Only projects generating net foreign Exchange Earnings as defined by RBI sufficient to liquidate the foreign exchange loan would be considered. Projects not having net foreign exchange earnings would not be eligible even if the corporate entity has foreign exchange earnings from other sources apart from the project being financed.
- (ii) Expenditure and modernisation of existing units with a view to enhance export capability would also be eligible.

Purpose of Loans:

- (i) To finance capital goods, raw material and Component imports and technology payments as per the import finance regime in force.
- (ii) To finance local cost - rupee requirements of projects

Amount:

As per the requirement of the project.

Source of Loan:

No restriction. Free access permitted to banks, international financial institutions, foreign/NRI equity holders, collaborators, buyers or other foreign/NRI individual and corporate entities.
Interest Rate:

Maximum permitted interest rate would be the prime rate in the currency of the loan or six-month

floating rate plus 23. p.a. whichever is higher. However, maximum limit does not envisage in built interest rate options.

Currency of Loans:

No restriction though in-built currency options would not be permitted.

Maturity:

Minimum maturity would be two years with six-monthly repayments. However, there would be no restrictions on the maximum maturity limit which can be adjusted by the borrower on the basis of cash flow expectations.

Debt Servicing:

Repayments of the Loan would be subject to availability of net foreign exchange earnings, of the exporter, as defined by RBI and as verified by the concerned authorised dealer prior to remittance. Interest payments, however, would be permitted without this restriction.

Pre-Payment:

The loan document must specify pre-payment at the option of the borrower without penalty. Acceleration of repayments, subject to minimum maturity, would also be dependent on the availability of net foreign exchange earnings as defined by RBI and verified by authorised dealers.

Default / Penal Interest Rate:

A maximum of 2% over the normal rate would be permitted.

Security

No guarantee would be permitted from an Indian -Bank, Indian Developmental financial Institution

or the Indian Office of a foreign Bank. Charge on the assets would require recommendation and clearance from the Indian Bankers/ Indian DFI's financing the project.

Economic Affairs, to ensure regular updation of the external commercial debt data base maintained on the CS-DRMI systems by the ECB Division of DEA.

Loan Approval Procedures:

- (1) Prior approval of the Department of Economic Affairs would not be necessary.
- (2) The borrower would have to register the loan with the Reserve Bank of India and obtain formal approval of the RBI. RBI would ensure that the approval process is sufficiently expedited to meet the intentions of automaticity.
- (3) RBI would take steps to delegate powers of approval to its Regional Offices.
- (4) The system of taking on record of medium/long term loan agreements will be dispensed with under this procedure and the approval issued by RBI Reserve Bank of India would be sufficient to enable transactions to place through the nominated authorised dealer.
- (5) Prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India would not be necessary for the remittance of interest or debt repayments which would be done through the nominated authorised dealers on the basis of due verification of availability of foreign exchange by the authorised dealer.
- (6) The RBI would clearly define net Foreign Exchange earnings and inform authorised dealer.

- (2) Central Office, RBI, would also provide by the 5th of every month details of the loan-wise consolidated statement of the loan approvals issued during the previous month giving details of the borrower, lender, loan key number, amount, interest rate, maturity, default/penal interest rate etc.
- (3) Six monthly re-conciliation would be conducted between the DCB Division, DEA and the Central Office of the Reserve Bank of India in April and October of every year.

Implementation

- (1) The amended procedure will come into effect from date of issue of guidelines.

APPENDIX - B

Ministry of Finance Department of Economic Affairs ECB Division

Revised guidelines for financing the Foreign Exchange requirements of Export-Oriented Projects

100 % EOU's, Units in FTZ/EPZ and units operating under export obligation imposed vide para 197 of the Exim Policy will continue to be eligible for a menu of options given below to meet their foreign exchange requirements.

These revised guidelines will supersede earlier guidelines dated 19.3.91.

1. For Foreign exchange requirements of used 20 Million and below;
 - a) Automatic clearance against self

Monitoring Mechanism:

- (1) Copies of the approvals issued by the RBI Regional Offices would be marked to External Commercial Borrowing Division, Department of

liquidating loan as per the guidelines schedule dated 7.11.91

- b) Coverage under Foreign Equity.
- c) Release of Foreign Exchange by RBI where the requirement does not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs.
- d) One Year Loan/Suppliers Credit approved by RBI where requirements are between Rs. 50 Lakhs and Rs. 100 Lakhs.
- e) In case requirements is more than Rs. 100 Lakhs. Direct ECB, Export Credit, lease Financing of at least 2 years bullet maturity or 5 years maturity with six monthly repayments as approved by DEA.
- f) In case of Export Financing which is normally only upto 85% of the import the gap of 15% will be met by release of free foreign exchange as decided by RBI or covered by a one year loans. The Gap can also be financed by Foreign Equity if the project authorities so desire.
- g) The earlier limits on the provision of a guarantee by Indian Bank or Financial Institutions upto a value of Rs. 15 Crores would now stand amended to USD 20 million.

For Foreign Exchange Requirements above use 20 million and below:

2. For Projects where foreign exchange requirements exceed USD 20 Million, source of finance would be as follows:

- a) Foreign Equity
- b) Self-liquidating loan as per guidelines issued on 7.11.91.
- c) A combination of A & B above.
- d) Other sources of finance as decided by DEA.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the statement laid on the table of the House but I have certain objections regarding some of the points. My objection pertains to the two appendices enclosed with the statement. One of them is:-

[English]

Automatic procedure for clearance of self-liquidating foreign currency loans of export-oriented projects.

[Translation]

and the second is:-

[English]

Revised guidelines of financing the foreign exchange requirements of export-oriented projects.

[Translation]

In both the cases, you are giving open clearance and in the process, I am unable to understand to how you will manage to check over invoicing when you are talking of automatic clearance. Suppose you may be giving automatic clearance to the tune of Rs. 50 lakh but how will you ascertain the goods imported are actually worth Rs. 50 lakhs. The instance of Pepsi Cola is fresh in our memory. Two to three months back we had raised this issue in this august House as to how they acquired foreign exchange by increasing the price of the machinery imported from foreign countries. Similarly, what measures do you propose to take to prevent over invoicing which is likely to crop up in the course of this automatic clearance.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this facility has been extended to provide assistance to the people engaged in small business particularly to those who are interested in importing capital goods or machinery upto Rs. 50 lakh from foreign countries. For this they are not required to

approach the Finance Ministry and now they can directly contact the Reserve Bank of India for permission. This apprehension that there may be over invoicing, is a different issue. This facility has been extended only to save small businessmen from any kind of inconvenience and to ensure that the small businessmen can import goods upto Rs. 50 lakh from abroad. They can avail this facility by approachii.g to the Reserve Bank directly. I understand that there will be no chance of irregularity. Besides, monitoring facility is already available with the Reserve Bank and the Finance Ministry as well to check such irregularities, if any. whosoever is given this facility of automatic clearance, he can order capital goods upto a limit of Rs. 50 lakhs and they will all be monitored. Those who are found guilty of bungling or over-invoicing or under-invoicing will be dealt with by different departments i.e. Income Tax or Revenue Department. The other departments such as the Enforcement Directorate under the Revenue Department take care of these things. However, this facility has been provided for importing goods smoothly.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue has not been categorically explained. As such I want a clear statement. You have mentioned that one can import goods worth Rs. 50 lakhs but here anybody can import capital goods worth Rupees one crore against the suppliers' credit. I want a clarification in this regard that if someone imports capital goods worth Rupees 50 lakhs and takes clearance from you for Rs. one crore under the open clearance system and you have no clearance check then how will you have control over it. Is this not a problem before you.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member had made a mention of Rs. 50 lakhs. If we see the entire details at length then we find that a number of facilities have been provided. The first facility is that the requirement of free foreign exchange upto Rs. 50 lakhs would be met by the Reserve Bank and between Rs. 50 lakhs to one crore shall also be treated as the requirement of Small industry. This facility will be provided only to those who will be able

to arrange suppliers credit for 360 days and will manage to repay the loan from their export earnings. It is wrong to say that the people will avail the facility of Rs. one crore and will import the goods worth Rs. 50 lakhs. Whatever the goods are received, they are thoroughly checked. The facility which we are talking about pertains only to facilitate the release of foreign exchange. Income tax, customs and excise duty checks shall also continue. All the documents relating to capital goods which will be imported, would be thoroughly checked. Similarly there shall be a monitoring cell in R.B.I. also. The problem we were facing so far in imports and in the wake of which all sorts of imports were stopped on 19.3.1991, there has been an improvement in the situation thereafter. This facility has been available to people involved in small transaction. According to the rules that were in existence upto 19.3.1991. There were no specific provisions for small industries and all were categorised uniformly. Now Government has extended certain facilities exclusively to small industries so that importers of small goods do not face much inconvenience.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the hon. Minister has said does not appeal to me however, I want to ask the next question. It is not proper to name Pepsi Cola only because not only Pepsi but hundreds of companies also have been looting the country in this manner and now they will get a free hand also. I am not saying that you are allowing them to loot but my apprehension is that they would cause furthur damage to this country. My next question is that you stated here that..

[English]

Repayment of loans will be subject to availability of net foreign exchange earnings.

[Translation]

In other words those companies which will take loans under this new rule shall repay the loan and the interest thereon from their export earnings. What worries me is that it has been our experience in the past

that things are imported on the assurance that they will export their finished goods and thereafter it is said that goods cannot be exported since they are of sub standard quality. Besides this there can be other eventualities also such as strike in the factory or any other similar problem and in such circumstances they shall not be in a position to repay the loan. Under such circumstances, will the Government be prepared to take the responsibility of those people who would fail in exporting their goods and will not be in a position to repay their foreign loan and if the Government does not own its responsibility, what shall be the outcome in that situation?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am of the view that most of our people belonging to business community who are in small business are responsible persons and who import goods ranging from Rs. 50 lakhs to one crore on the understanding that they would export the goods produced by them. Mostly we find that such people fulfil their commitments. It is going too far if we assume things and start thinking that they should behave in this manner. In case the hon. Member has come across any such case of gross bungling, he should share the information with us. Recently we have incorporated certain changes in it since 7th November. After that if a small trader is found indulged in bungling, a stern action will be taken against him. We shall certainly extend facilities to small traders so that they can import the required material and thereafter export the finished goods. Subsequently whatever we will earn, whatever credit they take, they will repay it. We hold a firm view and the intention of the Government is that we should promote trade and specially the export trade to the extent possible and we know that the contribution of our small traders is substantial in our export and as such provision to provide this facility to small traders in particular has been made and through this they will be able to export their goods to the maximum extent. As I have already stated that there will be a monitoring Cell in the Ministry as well as in the Reserve Bank of India to deal with such specific cases of bungling. However, despite this effective monitoring, if any hon. Member

comes across any specific case, we shall take action on that.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: It is well known that already a large amount of foreign borrowings, internal borrowings, are lying unpaid. I would like to know specifically from the hon. Finance Minister what is the percentage on the GDP and GNP borne on the existing foreign borrowings and whether Government will consider to have a statute in future to monitor and control the foreign borrowings.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: So far as foreign borrowings are concerned, they are of a different nature. Project to project site, we have got items of which we have got the complete details. If the hon. member wants, we can give it. We have got project-wise details. There are certain countries which give us aid like UK, Sweden and other countries from where it is given without any conditions attached in the sense that there is no interest. We have got IDA aid for longer term where we have not to pay interest generally for 50 years. We have to pay only 0.75 per cent service charges. In other cases, there are different conditions attached to different loans. Loans and aids are availed by the country for its economic development. It is to meet the nation's requirement in regard to the development requirements.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is very simple Mr. Minister. The hon. Member wants to know what is the percentage of foreign borrowings to the GDP.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): As at the end of last year, the total external debt of the country including the debt that we owe to the non-resident Indians amounted to 22 per cent of our total gross domestic product.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: The hon. Finance Minister has given the guidelines issued for import, export credits

and lease and financing in reply to a question of Shri George. I want to draw your attention towards a very simple problem. In our country we have several small scale industries and beads a sort of pearl is exported. The cost of this pearl is Rs. 55 per kilo and the supplier exports it at the rate of Rs. 35 per kg. The exporters import the raw material which is used in the work of finishing these pearls. Thereby they save 130% on custom duty under the shelter of your policy. All the industries are running in heavy losses since the goods are exported at cheaper rates while their domestic market is higher than that of their foreign market. As such I would like to know that in the matter of import and export business, the raw material which is imported custom free for the purpose of producing manufactured goods; and sold here in black market. Under this policy how will you put a check on it?

MR. SPEAKER: Does the question arise out of it? Does this question relate to the original question?

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: The Minister can know better. Let me make it clear once more that this is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: If he wishes he can answer the question. You ask the question. Though it does not relate to the subject yet in case the Minister is willing to reply I will give a chance.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although it does not relate to this question yet I want to assure the hon. Member that in the import and export of pearl whatever description the hon. member has given right now, I will try to find out the detailed report in this regard and thereafter we shall take appropriate action. This is my assurance to those small traders who collect beads, that we will take care of them. We have to look at the conditions prevailing in the international market also. Sometimes, in view of the hard competition in foreign markets we have to give exemption in taxes to compensate the exporters because the price of goods to be exported is sometimes

less than the cost of production. But what has been particularly pointed out by the hon. Member in this regard will be looked into and the hon. Member will be intimated later on about the action we can take in the matter and if there is any scope of providing relief in custom duty etc. or otherwise we shall consider it in due course.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: All these are assurances given on the floor of the House.

(Interruptions)

Impact of Devaluation of Rupee on Exports and Imports

*326. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have examined the impact of devaluation of the rupee on exports and imports;

(b) if so, the percentage rise or fall in exports and imports after devaluation of the rupee in terms of dollars till November 15, 1991;

(c) whether the devaluation of the rupee has affected our trade with the rupee payment area countries; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to build up trade relations with those countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) yes, Sir. However, it needs to be pointed out that exports do not merely depend on devaluation, but several other factors such as global trading environment, domestic production, availability of surplus for exports, availability of imported critical raw materials

and capital goods for export production, availability of credit, etc. Similarly, imports are also related to availability of foreign exchange to effect imports, shortfall in domestic production of essential items, industrial activity, etc. It also needs to be mentioned that impact of devaluation is not felt immediately, but there is a time lag for such impact.

(b) The data on India's foreign trade is available upto April-September 1991. The month-wise figures of exports and imports during July, August, September 1991 as compared to the corresponding months of previous year are as under:-

(US \$ Million)

Months	1990-91	1991-92	% Growth
Exports			
July			
GCA	1139	1200	+ 5.4
RPA	303	101	- 66.7
August			
GCA	1192	1257	+ 5.5
RPA	254	86	- 66.1
September			
GCA	1160	1280	+ 10.3
RPA	279	132	- 55.7

(US \$ Million)

Month	1990-91	1991-92	% Growth
Imports			
July	1713	1326	-12.6
August	1906	1505	-12.0
September	2116	1528	-27.8

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Our future export strategy is not only to deal with the Soviet Union but also its republics and the other RPA economies such as Czechoslovakia and Romania. Elements of our future export strategy would include: greater marketing thrust in the changed economic environment, diversification of structure of trade to exploit new possibilities, promotion of direct contacts at the commercial enterprises level, greater emphasis on new forms of cooperation such as Joint ventures, greater attention to consumer preferences, quality and prices, etc.

SHRIDIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, because of the devaluation of rupee, the General Currency Area exporters are getting higher return on their exports and the withdrawal of the Cash Compensatory Support to them is quite justified. But the Rupee Currency Area exporters have been put to extreme loss because of this change in policy. Some of these exporters had firm contracts, prior to devaluation, mainly for the manufacture of machinery and projects. They entered into an agreement before the change of this policy. Would the Government consider compensating these exporters in any way? or, would they allow these facilities, which are available now, to the exporters to rupee Currency Areas so that they could avail of the same facility existed before the devaluation and the change of the policy that took place?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, under the changed policy, the EXIM Scrips are available to exporters both for the GCA and the ROA areas. Therefore, the Exim Scrips are available to the exporters to the RIA areas as well. However, I think the hon. Member's point is that the withdrawal of the CCS facility has probably hit the exporters to the RPA much more than it has hit the exporters of the GCA areas. However, since devaluation has made available a larger amount of rupee in the Soviet Union and other countries of the ROA areas, it is possible for our exporters to increase it by re-negotiating the prices of export. It has come to our notice that some exporters have successfully re-negotiated prices as well. There may be some hardship cases. We can give further

what is possible for them except that at present the picture of the RPA area looks very uncertain. We are in the process of negotiating and finalising what the position will be in the Soviet Union and the other countries. We hope towards the early part of next year, the picture will look clear. We can then take up any hardship cases which are there.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The Exim Scrips are only available to them for Rupee Currency Area countries. Most of the imports like machinery and other things are from the GCA area countries. Would the hon. Minister consider that the Exim Scrips available with them, that is, with the exporters of the RCA areas, are allowed to be used in the GCA Countries?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: For the present, there is no proposal because any decision of this kind has to take into account the implications of wider nature. We are, at present, encouraging, through various methods, the people who are exporting to the RCA areas to diversify their export to the GCA areas as well so that they can have some foreign exchange earning and the Exim Scrips also are applicable to the GCA areas.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the statement made by the hon. Minister there is much decline in our foreign trade after devaluation. I would like to know when the position will be improved in this regard. I think the Government might have made certain estimate in this connection because the very purpose of devaluation was to increase the foreign trade. He should also state whether the Government has made some calculation about the time by which foreign exchange is expected to be earned, whether the foreign trade has increased after devaluation or not and the Government's future plan in this regard?

Secondly I am interested to know about the trade with U.S.S.R in terms of rupees.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, 1 dollar is equivalent to Rs. 26 if the hon. Manmohanji has not increased it any further and 1 dollar is equivalent to 45 Rouble and 1 Rouble is equivalent to Rs. 31. Thus there is a heavy loss to our country. What is the Government's stand in this regard and how it is going to protect the interests of our exporters?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied that he will consider about this.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: This is not so, this cannot be done by any one party alone. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

No, Sir, the Minister said that the parties are free to renegotiate.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, to begin with, the drop in India's exports was due to various factors. When this Government came into power, at that time, due to severe import curbs, there was some impact on the exports as well. The new policy was introduced, when this Government came into power and since then several steps have been taken. Our position today is that the deceleration in the exports had been reversed; the acceleration is just beginning. We will still have to wait a while to see the definite trends. We have the confidence that towards the beginning of next year, we will have the good news to give to this House, as far as exports are concerned. As regards the rupee rouble exchange rate and rupee payment area, this is matter which is outside the purview of Commerce. The Finance Minister is sitting here; prolonged negotiations are necessary for that purpose. We are all concerned and I would like to add that Soviet Union has been a good friend of ours and we would consider that to be an important factor in whatever discussions that we have in the future.

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: Mr. Speaker, one of the objects of devaluation is to boost up the export trade in the country. In regard to exports, there has been an Exports

Inspecting Agency for improving the quality of export goods. But as a result of the policy of encouraging exports, is it now the policy of the Government to abolish the Exports Inspecting Agency which was hitherto rendering splendid services in the export of quality goods to abroad? By doing so, the reputation of the country will be heavily impaired. So, I would like to know from the Minister, whether the Exports Inspecting Agency is going to be abolished and if so, whether the employees who will be rendered surplus will be absorbed in the Services (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Debi Prasad, does it arise out of this question? Mr. Minister, if you have the reply, you can give.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Although it does not really flow out of this question, the devaluation has no impact whatsoever on our policy regarding inspection. Our policy regarding inspection, in a sense, is directed by the wishes of the exporters as well as the imported from abroad. The wishes of the exporters and importers over the years have been that we should not interfere with inspection. The exporters and importers desire that they should be able to satisfy themselves with the prescribed standards. We do not wish to interfere. The policy of this Government is that we should allow the market forces and individuals to apply their preferences as far as possible and wherever, in public interest, the inspection is considered necessary, we are continuing with the inspection.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the export to rupee payment areas is a complex question. The rupee rouble exchange rate, which of course, the Minister has conveniently transferred into the lap of the Finance Ministry, is only one aspect of that complexity. Has the Government examined this aspect, given the fact that we have an outstanding credit of something like Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000 crores. to be repaid over the year to the Soviet Union, which the Soviet Union in whatever altered form it finally emerges? They will still be

legates nation of the Soviet Union and to that legatee nation India would have an obligation to pay back anything between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000 crores. That Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000 crores over the years is going to be whittled down through barter, through captive trade as it were between the Soviet Union and India and given the facts that precisely for this captive trade a number of Indian entrepreneurs promoted their industries directed specially to the Soviet and Eastern Block markets, what kind of time-frame has the Government in mind to reorient these industries to cut down this Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 crores credit outstanding against India and yet have a really workable rupee-rouble exchange rate?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED The hon. Member knows very well that there is a trade plan for every year. Trade Plan for the Indo-Soviet Union trade for the next year is still to be finalised. We find it difficult to get convenient dates from the Soviet side because they have internal problems.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: My question is not about the annual trade plan.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: The hon. Member may please allow me to complete my answer.

The annual trade plan is within the perspective of the trade protocol and the annual trade plan takes into account the overall credits on both sides - the technical credit arrangements which taken place. Our problem in the previous year was that the Soviet Union was not able to meet some of the obligations which under the trade plan it was to meet. Therefore our technical credit was not going all right which is the reason why we have gone slow. Our insistence only has been that we should restrict ourselves within the trade plan limits and not go beyond the trade plan limits. We have to be able to sit with the Soviet Union before a long term perspective can be drawn out. I believe it is necessary that the Soviet Union will have to first plan out its own long term perspective before we can sit down to plan out a joint long term perspective

SHRI E. AHAMED: All exercise of the Government is to promote more export and generate more foreign exchange. But, as a matter of fact, there were several exporters who have been earning the foreign exchange for this country especially in rupee payment area. After the devaluation process of the Government, they have to suffer a heavy loss because those agencies in the foreign countries with whom they have had trade agreement, was not prepared to honour the pre-devaluation rate for the payment. Those exporters who have been doing very good work in export are now suffering very heavy losses due to the Government's new policy especially in the textile sector. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will consider their case sympathetically and give them..

MR. SPEAKER: That was the question asked by Shri Digvijaya Singh already and replied to also. Now please come out with your question quickly.

SHRI E. AHAMED: May I submit that it is one of the reasons why these exporters to rupee payment areas have to suffer? My question is in relation to that aspect.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED: My reply to the hon. Member would be, this Government is not lacking in sympathy for any honest effort made by any section.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the real income in rupees through the export after devaluation and the amount in rupees which will have to be paid in terms of loans, interest and the principal amount?

MR. SPEAKER: It has also been replied by him. If he wants to reply, he can do so.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED: The exact figures are not available on this because the exact figures will be available only at the end of the year. As I said earlier, after devaluation and in addition to devaluation other policy measures that have been taken have stopped the de-acceleration

of exports and acceleration has just begun to take place.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister with the devaluation of the rupee and with the good production of cotton crop in the country - whether the Government was able to export more of cotton and cotton yarn, especially long the extra long staple cotton; and whether it was able to earn more foreign exchange. If so, what is the result and what are the steps that are being taken by the Government to earn more foreign exchange by exporting more of long staple and extra long staple cotton and cotton yarn

MR. SPEAKER: This is the question about the impact of the devaluation of rupee on exports; and not on cotton export. anyway, the Minister is replying.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED: From the figures that are available with me, I could say that the percentage by which cotton fabrics and yarn made up, etc. have gone up during April-September 1991, is 58.9 per cent.

The figures that are available with me are for cotton fabrics and yarn made up. If the hon. Member wants specifically for cotton and cotton yarn, I will give it later.

• **MR. SPEAKER:** You can reply in writing.

Projects in Backward States

*327. **SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether priority is being given by the Government to the implementation of such projects in the backward States as are getting foreign aid;

(b) if so, the number of these projects taken up in different States during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of such projects proposed to be implemented in different State during the Eighth plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The external assistance received by the Government enter the central pool of

resources available for the entire Economy and are allocated among States and Union territories according to our Plan priorities. It is, however, ensured at the time of formulation of plan that due share is given to each state/union territory.

(b) Information is given below:-

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Number of projects in</i>		
	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Andhra Pradesh	1	3	4
Gujarat	-	1	-
Karnataka	4	5	-
Kerala	1	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	3	-	-
Maharashtra	1	1	1
Orissa	2	1	-
Punjab	-	2	-
Rajasthan	1	3	-
Tamil Nadu	3	5	3
Uttar Pradesh	2	1	4
West Bengal	2	-	3
Multistates	2	-	8
Total	22	22	23

(c) External resources are mobilised to bridge the gap between total investment outlays and internal resources available during the Plan period. The amount of assistance would depend on our year to year aid requirements and international aid climate. The Eighth Plan scheduled to commence from 1st April, 1992 has not been finalised and as such it is not possible at this stage to indicate the projected quantum and the nature of external aid required

during the Eighth Plan period.

SHRIMATIVASUNDHARA RAJE: With the new international economic climate in which the donees - whether countries or institution - wish to exercise their own authority in determining the areas of their investment and also since we now have a new fiscal policy which aspires towards liberalisation, deregulation, etc., does the Ministry of Finance have any say now in

controlling or directing foreign grants, aid, assistance to chosen areas requiring special assistance?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: The policy of the Government is this. We have foreign assistance in certain specific areas in regard to capital goods, machinery, parts, certain essential raw materials as well as essential commodities like petroleum products, fertilisers and so on.

In the aid Programme, we have in many cases - programmes given by the foreign countries, in the areas of agriculture, industry, energy, telecommunication, etc. So, the choice is not of the particular condition given by the foreign donors. They have to identify, in fact, the areas in which the particular country or the aid-granting country is willing to undertake such assistance in our country and normal conditions prevail. It is not that we have lifted all the condition. It is not so. Only in some cases relaxations have been given. In the case of equity investment, separate details have already been laid on the Table of the House.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: In that case, for Special Category State like the North-Eastern States and Special Areas like hill States, there are schemes for preferential development aid etc. You also have special interest rates for borrowing from special lending institution like IDBI, etc. Has the Government examined vital aspects of treating desert areas of Rajasthan and Kutch, as areas meriting, in every sense, for categorisation both as special areas and granting of status similar to that of hill areas, so that they receive the development funds, loans, etc. on concessional terms?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: So far as the planning is concerned, we have modified the Gadgil formula on which assistance is given. (*Interruptions*) I am coming to the special hill areas and other areas. We have got basic criteria for the allocation of funds. So far as the foreign aids are concerned, they are given according to our total requirements in the Plan and the available resources within the country. The

balance gap is made out of the foreign assistance. They are of a different nature and I mentioned it earlier. We have special criteria for the hilly areas. Special assistance is being given particularly for those seven or nine States. For special category States, we are giving special consideration in relation to allocation as well as special assistance. General allocation, as I mentioned, is on population basis.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is whether you are going to help the projects in Rajasthan, in desert areas. If you have the information give it. Otherwise, send it in writing.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: The Government of India have been giving special consideration, particularly to hill areas and the desert areas Rajasthan. The specific project, if any, mentioned by the Hon. Member will receive due consideration by the Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AYUB KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that this is related to the backward state but the Government of Rajasthan is not paying any attention towards planning. They themselves are not unanimous on any of the programmes of development. There are some out-standing projects of the State like Indra Gandhi Canal, Piani thermal power etc. I would like to know whether the Central Government will take up these projects or not in view of the severe problem of drinking water. I am very sorry to say that the state has not been included.

MR. SPEAKER: You, come to the question..

SHRI AYUB KHAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Rajasthan will get its share in these projects or not?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Out of the total foreign aid last year, Rs. 12.44 crores were allocated to Rajasthan. This year Rs. 26 crores have been allocated to it, out of which Rs. 11.76 crores have already

been paid. If the Rajasthan Government sends any new proposal to the Central Government whether it relates to irrigation or hill-area or desert area, for the eighth plan, the Planning commission will consider it. The due importance will be given to it on the priority basis.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question has been raised in the context of the foreign aids to the backward states. Bihar is the most backward state of the country, where agriculture is frequently being affected from flood. In the tarai of Nepal...

MR. SPEAKER: You are deviating from the original question. The question relates to provide foreign aid to the backward states. You may ask directly as whether Bihar is being given foreign aid or not.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether foreign aid is being provided to Bihar for its flood-affected areas and whether the Government would give any priority to Bihar in the 8th Plan in respect of electricity, education and industries under foreign aid.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this year also the necessary amount of foreign aid has been allocated to Bihar for its several going on projects. As regard the flood affected areas and the electricity, the Central Government will definitely consider any such proposal submitted by the State Government under the 8th Five-year plan.

SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Madhya Pradesh is a backward state where Adivasis and Harijans are in large number. For the last two years, no amount has been provided to it under the foreign aid. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would like to give an assurance that the funds would be made available to the proposals approved by the Madhya Pradesh Government under the 8th Plan?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: He has

stated two things. Firstly he said that nothing was given to Madhya Pradesh. According to the dates available with us there was a provision of Rs. 111 crores for M.P during 1990-91 under the head "Central Assistance for External Aided Projects". Out of which a total of Rs. 46 crores 13 lakhs have been utilized. In the current year of 1991-92 Rs. 21 crores 22 lakhs have already been allotted out of the total provision of Rs. 133 crores. As soon as the other proposals are received, they can be considered later on.

[English]

Export of Rice and other Cereals

*328. **SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procedure for export of rice and other cereals has been streamlined recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the countries which are the major importers of rice and other cereals from our country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) non-basmati rice and some other cereals have been brought under Open General Licence and their export is allowed against registration-cum-Allocation Certificate issued by the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). There is no need now for obtaining Export Licence.

(c) Countries which are major importers of cereals from India are the Middle East countries of Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., Kuwait, Bahrain and Jordan. Apart from this, USSR, EEC countries DPR Korea and Nepal also import substantial quantities of cereals.

SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, India being a primarily

agricultural country, depending mainly on primary agricultural products for its exports, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is providing an special types of incentives for export variety of rice.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Agricultural produce is taken as one of the thrust areas in the new Export Policy. The Exim Scrips introduced under the new Export Policy have come as a great boon to agricultural exporters. Since virtually no import input goes into agricultural produce, the bonus of getting the Exim Scrips is a very major incentive to the agricultural exporters and these include the exporters of rice as well.

SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: After the economic reforms, is there any increase in the demand for rice in the international market?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: prior to the introduction of the new economic policies and devaluation of the Indian rupee, Indian rice was not found competitive in the world market. The prices of Indian rice now are found very highly competitive and therefore, there is a tremendous demand for Indian rice the world over. However, the quota that was available this year for exports was only 7 lakh tonnes, basically due to local requirements and ensuring that the local domestic prices do not soar because of our exports.

[*Translation*]

DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Mr. speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the kinds of rice besides Basmati exported, by India and to which countries.

[*English*]

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: I may reiterate that the countries are basically from the Middle East...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked about

kinds of rice being exported other than Basmati.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Basically, there is much more demand of other kinds except Basmati. Now-a-days there is no demand for basmati rice. There is a heavy demand of different Varieties of rice such as P.R. 106, I.R. 64, Gaurav and Punjab no. 1.

[*English*]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, may I request the Minister to please amend his written answer as well as his answers to the supplementaries to change the expression Middle east to West Asia, which is the expression which we use in our country for very good political reasons.

MR. SPEAKER: Your suggestion will certainly be taken into consideration.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, this request and the suggestion, coming from an hon. member who is well versed in India's Foreign Policy, will be given the most serious attention.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that besides rice, sugar is also an essential commodity. It is produced in abundance in our State as well as in our country.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing this question.

Jewellery Complexes of MMTC

*329 **DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:**
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has set up 100 per cent export oriented Jewellery complexes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the MMTC propose to set up more such complexes;

(d) if so, the proposed locations thereof; and

(e) the time by which these complexes are likely to start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) MMTC has set up a 100% Export Oriented Jewellery Manufacturing Complex at Jhandewalan.

(c) Yes, sir.

(d) and (e). MMTC has acquired land for setting up a 100% EOU Complex at Calcutta in the Salt Lake Area. This complex is expected to be ready in three years after construction of building and completion of infrastructural facilities.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister when was the hundred percent Export-Oriented Jewellery Complex set up at Jhandewalan and in what way did it affect export? Besides, which schemes have been started by M.M.T.C. to promote the gold Jewellery export and to improve their quality.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: First of all this Complex was set up at Jhandewalan in 1988 and its export went on increasing from 1988 to 1990. It was of the order of Rs. 5 crore in the beginning but we expect it to reach Rs. 25 crore mark this year. Besides, much facilities have been provided to it the M.M.C.T.C. provides gold. A facility to import gold directly has also been given to it. A new gold policy has been formulated. Under it

units in D.T.A. or domestic tariff area have been provided some facilities to import gold so that export of gold Jewellery can be promoted.

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the Indian percentage of gold Jewellery export in international market.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: It is just a microscopic part now because there is a big market. So we are trying fully to promote it considering it a thrust area. We expect maximum export in gold area. We already export diamond in sufficient quantity.

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to divert the discussion to a subject to which the attention of the hon. Minister might have not been drawn by now. Jewellery is manufactured from shell of an oyster in Bihar but no facility has been provided for its export. I would like to know whether the government intends to formulate a scheme to provide facility of export of such Jewellery.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: This question is different from gold export so I need notice for it but I would like to say that we are ready to provide full facility to all exportable items. I request the hon. Member to submit the information, whatever he has, so that we can take proper action.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, the highest exports are one from Mumbai. The major jewellery manufacturers are in Mumbai as well as in the adjoining Surat and other areas of Gujarat. There was a discussion earlier that a complex will be set up in Mumbai, near Bandra. I want to know whether the government is considering that proposal or that proposal has been rejected. It is because no mention has been made about this complex in the reply.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, we have explored setting up similar Complexes elsewhere. Unfortunately, we have tried in

Surat and Jaipur but we did not get a good response. Even today, we are open, if 20-25 manufacturers in areas which are known for good quality Jewellery come forward with a proposal, we will be very happy to consider that proposal.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it a fact that there has been a decline in the art of manufacturing Jewellery during the last 10 years which was passed over by one generation to the next generation? Is it also a fact that the government has imported Jewellery manufacturing machines under an agreement from Germany, Japan, and Italy which has rendered million of people jobless?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: I have no information about it.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question were being asked about Jewellery. I would like to ask a question about brass industry. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: it is about Jewellery.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Brass utensil in Mirzapur. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is not related to utensil but to Jewellery.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: If the people can live only by wearing Jewellery, I will not ask my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Please say so in your speech but not in question.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)*

R & D projects of ERDI

[*Translation*]

*330. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether three research and development projects undertaken by the Electronic and Radar Development Institute have been called off prematurely;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the amount spent thereon;

(c) whether there is any coordination with other institutions working on the same projects; and

(d) if not, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The laboratory concerned is Electronics & Radar Development Establishment (LRDE), Bangalore.

(b) The main reasons were:

i) major objectives of these R & D competence projects had been achieved

ii) production agencies were engaged in development of similar systems

iii) requirement to divert financial resources to higher priority projects.

A total of Rs. 3.94 crores was spent as against sanction for Rs. 7.24. crores.

(c) yes, Sir.

(d) does not arise

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was related to three projects. First of them was about Radar development, second was about the development of a sub-system of the system for tracing the weapons and to develop powerful transmitter and receiver; third was about map digitiser and display system. I have asked in part 'C' of my question whether there is any co-ordination. The answer given in "Yes, Sir". There is a co-ordination and similar projects are undertaken by other institution and research work carried out. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that it is quoted in the C.A.G. Report that by April 1990, the first project.;

[*English*]

"LRDE was not even aware of the project".

[*Translation*]

The same observation has been made about the second project that it was chalked out in 1985 and in 1988 permission was sought to close it one ground that other public sector institution was doing research works more effectively.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: it is said that co-ordination is there but what sort of the coordination is it in view of the CAG report?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: The Government are aware of the observations in the CAG Report relating to these three research and development projects in the DRDE and the government have conveyed their response to the Comptroller and Auditor General.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: This is the response to the observations.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: He says that co-ordination is there.

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: I am answering. As the honourable House will no doubt appreciate, most of the Defence Research and Development Projects especially in the state of the art frontier technologies have a certain amount of inherent risk, the outcome is not always predictable and this we have to accept and manage. There is a system in the DRDE by which some of the projects are corrected mid course, and some of the projects are also fore-closed. There are certain criteria by which a project is abandoned. They are, the projects in which the objectives have already been achieved, projects where service priorities and the user's needs have changed projects which are not likely to achieve the desired results and aims due to various difficulties and bottlenecks and projects which are only, what are called competent build up projects where the basis technology has been achieved. Therefore, these three projects, namely, the naval Radar project, the High Power Low Probability of Intercept Transreceiver for Weapon Finder System and the Map Digitizer and Display System, have been foreclosed for very valid reasons and we have replied to the observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General accordingly. As regards members query about coordination there is a very effective coordination mechanism. I may state that the DRDC projects in the case of Electronics are constantly reviewed by the Electronics Development panel with representation of all the other research and development organisations of the Government of India, which constantly meets and achieves coordination which is an on-going process. The government would like to assure the House and the hon. Member that these projects were closed on valid reasons and instead of our losing money we are saving money by avoiding the unnecessary expenditure which would have accrued to Government if these project were continued.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my basic point was that a sum of Rs. 3 crore has been wasted in absence of co-ordination. It is true that when more and more institutions carry out the research work, the development takes place speedily. But sometimes over-lapping creates difficulty. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has any system to study it to ensure coordination among all our on-going projects in private sector and public sector carrying sub-research work? In my knowledge we are suffering losses in developing non-magnetic steel structurals including bulb wires. Has any system been made to ensure coordination among on-going projects in public sector and private sector.

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: There is a very effective and scientific system of coordination within the Defence Ministry between the DRDO. The Defence forces and our Defence Production establishment. It is quite possible that similar research is going on in some of the scientific organisations in the country but they are different streams of research. The schemes may overlap a little and also many of the commercial research organisations do not give out the results of development of that research for obvious reasons. It is therefore not possible to have perfect coordination. In fact, there is an argument for parallel

research on the same subject as some of the research teams may succeed, some may not. However the hon. Member's point is well taken. There is a coordination mechanism, which we continuously strive to improve upon.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assistance to Maharashtra by L.I.C.

[Translation]

*331. **SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by the Life Insurance corporation to Maharashtra for various schemes during each of the last two years; and

(b) the details of the schemes under consideration of L.I.C. for providing financial assistance along with the amount earmarked during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) LIC's investments in the State of Maharashtra under various schemes during the financial years 1989-90 and 1990-91 are as under;-

(Rs. in Crores)

Schemes	Investment during 1989-90	Investment during 1990-91
1. State Government Securities	4.53	4.50
2. Debentures of Land development Bank	2.57	7.78
3. State Financial/Industrial Development/Industrial Investment Corporation/ICICI Bonds and Shares	2.50	3.75

(Rs. in Crores)

<i>Schemes</i>	<i>Investment during 1989-90</i>	<i>Investment during 1990-91</i>
Loans to:-		
4. State Govts for Social Housing Schemes	2.50	1.32
5. Apex Co-operative Housing Finance 'Societies, Housing Boards & supply Authorities	26.33	30.00
6. State Govts, Municipalities, Zilla Parishads, etc. for water supply schemes	52.98	37.52
7. State Electricity Boards	69.31	71.13
8. Industrial Estates	0.53	0.68
9. State Road Transport Corporation	9.68	5.12
	170.93	161.80

(b) The details of the schemes presently under consideration for financial assistance during 1991-92 are as under:-

(Rs. in Crores)

<i>Schemes</i>	
1. State Government Securities	12.00
2. Electricity Board Bonds, Land Development Bank debentures, Bonds/shares of State Financial Corporations, etc.	110.00
Loans to/for:	
3. State Govt. for Housing	4.35
4. Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Society	15.00
5. Water Supply & Sewerage Schemes	48.43
6. State Electricity Board	23.24
7. Co-operative Industrial Estates	1.00
8. State Road Transport corporation	5.63
	119.65

Export of Non-basmati Rice

*332. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the All India Rice Exporters Forum regarding export of rice other than Basmati;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Government is not aware of any such forum nor has it received any Memorandum for such forum.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Changes In Economic Policies

[English]

*333. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
SHRI LAL K. ADVANI

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made an assessment of the recent liberalisation of economic policies including abolition of licences and permits;

(b) if so, the details of the positive gains to the economy, in concrete terms so far; and

(c) further changes, if any proposed to be made in economic policies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The Government is continually monitoring the response of the economy to the policy initiatives introduced after June. It is too early for the full impact of these measures to be felt but the results obtained thus far show distinct improvement in certain areas. The immediate objective of restoring confidence in the Indian economy has been achieved. Foreign exchange reserves have increased substantially. We have been able to redeem the gold pledged by the RBI and also the gold sold by SBI earlier. There has also been some decline in the rate of inflation from the peak level 16.7% in August to around 14% though inflation is still running too high. The structural reforms in trade and industrial policy will also have a favourable impact over the next 18 months.

(c) The Government is keeping a close watch on the situation and depending upon the emerging trends further policy changes are expected to be announced as and when necessary.

Processes and Technologies Developed by DRDO

*334. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL
SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D.
CHAVAN

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed many new processes and technologies which are being transferred to industries in private sector;

(b) whether these are transferred through the National Research Development Corporation or any other organisation; and

(c) the number and details of such processes and technologies transferred by

DRDO to industries in private sector in the Seventh Plan period?

transferred both directly by DRDO and through National Research Development Corporation.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) 153 DRDO Technologies have been transferred to industries in private sector in 7th Plan period. The discipline wise details of technologies are as under:-

(b) The technologies are being

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>No. of Technologies transferred</i>
Electronics and Instrumentation	63
Mechanical Engineering	16
Special Vehicles	7
Metallurgy	
Chemical Processes	24
Food Technology	27
Clothing & Habitat items	6
Water Purification	5

Dry Docking Facilities for Ships

*335. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The existing facilities are not sufficient to meet the demand.

(a) whether there are limited facilities for dry docking of ships in the country;

(b) An amount of Rs. 147.47 crores was spent in foreign exchange for the repair of ships during 1990-91.

(b) if so, the amount spent in foreign exchange on this account during the last financial year;

(c) and (d). The ship repair industry is open to the private sector and Government would like to encourage new units in the private sector or joint sector with promotional assistance from State Governments rather than create new facilities under its control.

(c) whether the Government propose to enlarge this facility in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

Guidelines for raising Foreign Loans

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

*336. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines framed for public sector undertakings, State Governments and financial institutions for raising foreign loans in the international market without prior permission from the Union Government/ Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) the number of beneficiaries who have so far availed of such facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) There are no guidelines being framed which would specifically permit public sector undertakings, State Governments and financial institutions to raise foreign loans in the international market without the prior approval from the Union government/ Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Powers and Functions of Controller of Capital Issues

*337. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the powers and functions of the office of the Controller of Capital Issues are proposed to be curtailed;

(b) whether the same powers are proposed to be given to the Securities and Exchange Board of India or any other authority to enable the foreign companies raise their equity strength;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Delegation of certain powers to the Securities and Exchange

Board of India is under consideration.

Import of Gold and Silver

*338. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has urged the government to allow import of gold and silver freely at a nominal customs duty;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check rise in prices of these metals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). With reference to the restrictions on import and export of certain currencies and bullion, the federation of Indian chambers of Commerce and Industry in its memorandum entitled "Amendments to FERA", has suggested that restrictions be retained unless accompanied by surrender of EXIM scrips. Government does not find it feasible to permit import of gold and silver against EXIM scrips in the present state of the economy, Balance of Trade and the foreign exchange constraints.

(c) Government does not consider that rise in price of gold and silver is a cause for concern as these are not essential commodities. As such no specific steps are proposed to be taken to check the rise in prices of these metals.

Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations

*339. SHRI RABI RAY
SHRI HARISINGH CHAVDA

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to reports that the conclusion of Uruguay Round of trade negotiations, now in their final phase, would not be non-discriminatory to the developing countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that these negotiations go in favour of the developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Addressing a meeting of the World Economic Forum at New Delhi on 18th November, 1991, the Minister of State of Commerce voiced apprehensions that the outcome of the Uruguay Round in trade negotiations may not be fair or equitable to developing countries. He mentioned that India has been playing a constructive role in the Uruguay Round, but the interests of developing countries were not receiving adequate attention in the Uruguay Round. In the area of textiles, the recent decision to roll over Multi-Fibre Arrangement by 17 months without any liberalization was a clear indicator that the interests of developing countries were being ignored.

India has been stoutly defending its interests in the negotiations.

India has also been forcefully putting across its view that in order to be successful, the Uruguay Round must result in a balanced package reflecting the interests of both developed and developing countries.

In negotiations on textiles, we have been pressing for the process of phase-out of the MFA and liberalization of market access to be made credible and meaningful. In the rule-making area, India, along with other participants, is strongly supporting a non-discriminatory Safeguards agreement.

In the area of anti-dumping and countervailing duty measures we have been pressing for clear multilateral rules to avoid the trade harassing effects of such measures. We have been actively participating in the negotiations on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) to reflect our concerns on food security and access to health care at affordable prices. In Services we hope to obtain market access for the temporary movement of providers of services in various sectors in return for access in selected services sectors in our country.

Economic Crisis

[*Translation*]

*340. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to the Unstarred question Nos. 702 and 1432 on July 26 and August 2, 1991, respectively and state the precise measures contemplated by the Government to overcome the present economic crisis and to make the country free from external loans/assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): The Government has already undertaken a package of macro economic stabilisation measures such as exchange rate adjustment, restoration of fiscal discipline and a tight momentary policy along with structural reforms in the spheres of trade, industrial and public sectors. These policies are expected to increase efficiency and productivity, impart dynamism to the growth process and thereby provide a solid foundation for higher exports and overall growth. The recent trends in the levels of foreign exchange reserves and trade balance indicate that the overall impact of these policies have been favourable. Further measures may be taken as and when demanded by the emerging economic trends.

Export Oriented Yarn Mills

*341. **SHRI BALRAJ PASSI**
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL

Will the Minister of **TEXTILES** be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned by the export oriented yarn mills during the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more export oriented yarn mills; and

(c) if so, the places where these mills are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) According to the information reported by the 100% Export Oriented Yarn Units, yarn exports under the 100% EOU Scheme during the last three years have been as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Export (in Rs. Crores)</i>
1988-89	17.15
1989-90	35.10
1990-91 (Provisional)	37.74

(b) and (c). 100% Export Oriented units can be set up in locations of the choice of entrepreneurs subject to locational policy of the Government.

Filling up of Vacant Posts of SCs/STs

*342. **SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN**
SHRI KRISHAN DUTT
SULTANPURI

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lying vacant in various public undertakings, boards and other institutions under the administrative control of his Ministry;

(b) since when these posts are lying vacant; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts.

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Trade Fairs

*343. **SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries which participated in the fairs organised by the Trade Fair Authority of India during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the number of the countries participating in these fairs is decreasing;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to attract more foreign countries to the trade fairs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). The number of countries which participated in fairs organised by Trade Fair Authority of India during the last three years is as follows:-

1989	74 countries
1990	71 countries
1991	63 countries

The foreign participation in fairs in India during the last few years organised by TFAI has declined which could be attributable to:-

- (a) A large number of countries have been passing through economic difficulty including limited availability of foreign exchange. This is likely to have affected participation in fairs.
- (b) Number of trade fairs held worldwide has been increasing; as such, foreign participation in fairs by individual countries could have gone down due to availability of wider choice
- (c) Uncertain political and law-and-order situation in India during the period 1989 and 1991
- (d) The following measures will help to improve foreign participation in fairs in India:-
 - (i) Recent liberalisation introduced by the present Government for setting up industries, joint ventures and manufacturing base being published in foreign countries so as to motivate foreign companies to participate in fairs in India;
 - (ii) Enhancement of the special import fair quota for disposal in India of goods exhibited;
 - (iii) More interaction through the Indian Missions abroad and foreign Missions in India.

[English]

Asian Development Bank Assistance to Orissa for Road Projects

*344. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations were conducted with the Asian Development Bank for loan assistance for financing certain road projects in Central and State sectors in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of proposals received/contemplated to provide expressways in Orissa?

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

(b) After negotiations, the project of improvement to Rourkela-Sambalpur State Highway (164 km) at a preliminary cost of Rs. 80.00 crores has been included under the Second Asian Development Bank Highway Loan which has already been signed with the Bank.

(c) No such proposal has been received or is contemplated.

Amendment of Evidence Act

3598. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Loopholes in Evidence Act" published in the Times of India, Bombay on November 5, 1991;

(b) whether the Government propose to bring forward a legislation to amend the India Evidence Act; and

(c) if so, the time by which the legislation is likely to be brought forward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Judgment required to be studied in depth. As such no proposal to amend the Evidence Act is under consideration of the Government as at present.

Technical Assistance by Asian Development Bank

[Translation]

3599 SHRIBARELAL JATAV: Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asian Development Bank has agreed to provide technical assistance to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details of the technical assistance grants provided by Asian Development Bank to India so far are given in the attached Statement.

Technical Assistance to India from Asian Development Bank

	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Amount (US\$)</i>
1.	Road Improvement	75,000
2.	Ports and Shipping Sector Study	500,000
3.	Indian Acrylics Ltd.	22,000
4.	Financial Sector Profile Study	48,500
5.	Pavement Management	490,000
6.	Expressway System Planning	260,000
7.	Power Sector Loan	50,000
8.	Management Training for DOT	390,000
9.	Study of DOT's Specifications for PIJF Cable	90,000
10.	Study of Industrial Engineering Standards and Costing System	270,000
11.	Second Road	100,000
12.	APSEB Operational Improvement Support	1,000,000
13.	National Program for Environmental Management for Coal fired Power Generation	664,000

	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Amount (US\$)</i>
14.	Operation and Financial Assistance for Bombay Ports	600,000
15.	Development of Ship Repair Facilities	400,000
16.	Vadodara-Bombay Expressway	600,000
17.	Tamil Nadu electricity Board Operational I	740,000
18.	Environment Monitoring and Pollution Control	490,000
19.	Payment and Management for National Highways	760,000
20.	Private and Sector Participation in Expressway Financing, construction & Operation	500,000
21.	Road Construction Industry	340,000
22.	Undertaking a Review of the Hydrocarbon Sector Operations	100,000
23.	Vadodara-Bombay Expressway (Supplementary)	250,000

Expenditure towards Petrol on Cars

[English]

3600. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are spending huge amount, towards petrol, on the cars provided to high officials; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to discontinue the systems of drawing fuel at Government cost and pay conveyance allowance to the officers eligible to use Government vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) Use of Staff Cars in Government offices is governed by the Staff Car Rules. No separate record of

expenditure exclusively for each officer is maintained nor the expenditure towards petrol, maintenance etc. of the Staff Cars in Ministries/Departments is centrally maintained. Instructions, however, exist putting a ceiling on the expenditure to be incurred on the petrol/diesel for Government vehicles.

(b) No, Sir.

Container Traffic at Major Ports

3601. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage growth of containers traffic at major ports during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the small ship owners are

finding it difficult to procure empty containers;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) other measures being adopted to boost the container traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The percentage growth of container traffic (TEUs) at all major ports during last three years over respective previous year has been as under:-

1988-89	7.6%
1989-90	17.0%
1990-91	7.0%

(b) The question presumably relates to availability of empty containers. Ship owners are facing difficulty in procuring empty containers at time due to imbalance in container traffic resulting in accumulation of empty containers at European Ports and shortage at Indian Ports.

(c) Empty containers are provided by re-positioning containers from other ports including foreign ports.

(d) Inland Container Depots and Container Freight Stations are being set up to provide boost to container traffic. Container handling facilities have been created at 24 locations. Periodical Trade Promotion meetings with representatives of Port Users and Chamber of Commerce are held.

Ministerial Meeting of Group of 77

3602. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL
SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the 7th Ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 held in Tehran during November, 1991 to finalise their stand in connection with the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development-VIII (UNCTAD-VIII);

(b) if so, the consolidated view of the developing countries as a whole formulated at the above meeting; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). India participated in the 7th Ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 held in Tehran from 19th to 23rd November, 1991 in preparation for UNCTAD-VIII. The meeting adopted a Declaration sub-titled towards a New Partnership for Development and finalised a substantive platform of the Group of 77 for international cooperation in areas of resources for development, international trade, technology, commodities and trade in services. These issues will be now discussed in the UNCTAD-VIII scheduled to be held in Colombia in February, 1992.

2 The Tehran Declaration says, inter alia, that the dialogue towards a new partnership for development must be pragmatic and realistic, non-confrontational, based on a mutuality of interest, and above all aimed at achieving, through a gradual deepening of the international consensus on specific issues, concrete agreements that can be implemented. It must also lead to the establishment of mechanisms for follow-up on the actions agreed upon the monitor the extent to which they are being carried out. The focus of the dialogue must

be the strengthening of national and international action and multilateral cooperation for a healthy, secure and equitable world economy and more specifically the promotion of economic growth, technological capabilities and accelerated development in the developing countries.

3. The Tehran Declaration and the substantive platform finalised in the Ministerial meeting was the result of consensus among the participating countries, and India shares in the consensus.

Foreign Loans

[*Translation*]

3603. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are taking loans from foreign countries;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to mobilise the resources within country itself by encouraging savings instead of taking loans from foreign countries;

(c) if so, the details of the schemes formulated by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Loans are taken from foreign countries/institutions mainly for meeting the foreign exchange requirements of various project and non-project programmes

according to our National Plan priorities. Government do not regard foreign borrowings as a substitute for resource mobilisation through domestic efforts and have taken a number of steps to bring about improvements in revenue receipts and domestic savings, eliminate inessential and low priority expenditure. Details of the important measures taken in this regard are contained in the Finance Minister's Budget speech presented in the Lok Sabha on 24th July, 1991.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Study on Development of Oak Tasar in Garhwal Region, U.P.

3604. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the villages covered during the study undertaken of development of Oak Taser in Garhwal region; and

(b) the steps being taken to develop commercially viable technology for development of Oak Tasar in Garhwal region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) In order to develop commercially viable technology for development of Oak Taser in the country, the Central Silk Board's Regional Tasar Research Stations have presently undertaken a few selected projects in the fields of Silkworm Breeding & Genetics, Physiology, Entomology & Pathology, Hot Plant and Reeling & Spinning.

List showing the names of the villages covered during the Survey undertaken by the UP State Government with the Assistance of Central Silk Board toward: Identifying Specific Villages for Development of Oak Tasar in Garhwal Region

<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Village</i>
Pauri	Dugadda	Chandra, Chandra Palla, Duly, Kota Gaon Dhurtal.
	Dhangu	Lawad, Susyam, Barai Gaon, Dhar Gaon, Pakhole, Amgunda, Bhajani, Silony, Cholu Saim
	Jaharikhali	Jaharikhali, U.M. Vidyalyaj Jaharikhali, Lainsdan.
	Kaljikhal	Advani, Kanskhet, Pably, Nayana, Gagodgarh, Nagsein, Mundaneswar, Chilony, Chimoly.
	Kote	Khandiyusein, Ojji, Kapalsein, Bynpadi, Khola, Dhamana, Jmalakhal
	Pauri	Nippni, Got, Ravatgaon, Raitalli, Raimalli, Railichali, Chopda, Buvakhal, Gaddli Baimvrdi, Balli Dome Srikote, Barsudi, Taker, Kivari, Tahapliya gaon, Bomsuri, Vijayadi, Nankote, Tahlak, Ghanna.
	Pao	Bharoda, Ujili, Pidolie, Pyan, Bhati Gaon, Sarana, Gwadigad, Savroott, Bhsoda, Sirkira.
Chamoli	Khirsu	Khedakhal, Barengna, Katekhal, Pidundi Khirsu, Kodgi, Gwad, Chawrakhal, Kachuli, Pokheri, Kadur, Bagoli
	Debal	Bura kamata, Van, manvouli, Didna Kuling.
Karan	Narayanbagarh	Asedrsimli, Jimer, Sidi Dungri, Race Choupla.
	Kama Prayag	Sainji, Sijangi, Ribmoli, Kimoli, Parkholi, Jainisoun, Chourasoun.
	Gairsain	Sarkot, Pkhadi, Suringgarh, Maroda Kalimati, Diwalikha, Saliyana, Gwad, Anwaraya, Bukhali, Panchali, Bhumsa, Dilangi, Dhasouth, Dhargarh Gairh.
	Augustmuni	Dungar, Baduke, Jola, Basukedar, Vadav.
	Ukhimath	Kimaha, Ukhimath, Banjpani, Mangoli, Makku, Deda, Lwani, Salya, Tulanga, Andrawadi, Lawara, Sankari, Devar, Guptakashi, Nala, R u d r a p u r .

<i>District</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Village</i>
		Garhwara, Dyuna, Bureda, Khumera, Bajasun, Tyddi, Brdaru., Nyaliasu, Hidgi, Narayan, Sitapur.
	Pokhari	Pokhari, Bajli, Devar, Ukhanda Khanni, Guniyala, Mangdhala, Balsal, Devastan, Kungar, Tudali, Kimoda, Rutala Raduva, Brchili, Burjhan, Pyala, Rudiyam, Nota, Mohankhal, Chandra Nagar.
	Dasouli	Kiroli, Gadora, Mayapur, Kamiyar, Sisen Mandal, Sisounii, Anusuya, Havakoti, Parengna, Gopeswar, Gangolgaon, Gwad, Samar, Paprdiyana Rouli, Devar, Bingrada Gyre, Tangsa, Domadi Krndri, Pachher.
	Joshimath	Ravigram, Parsai, Josimath, Pagndu Salud, Barosi, Langsi.
Tehri	Phakote	Phakote, Sirkhad, Pindi, Mysore, Chamolgaon, Duadhar.
	Dhatadhar	Voul, Jadipani, Dungli, Sangaon, Kharet, Koye Vyolangi, Ujagron, Vikhone, Lengragh.
	Jakholi	Lursyagaon, Tyonkar, Gharda, Buvana, Kotimargaon, Dhaniya, Pakikhunji, Uddana, Gormi, Nakhet, Dohli, Padiyargaon, Pyali, Bhakhadr Tehari.
Uttar Kashi	Puroula	Talalgaon, Nagjala, Sudyaragaon Budiyalgaon, Riyudi, Vaya, Nouri Kumola, Kurant, Puneli.
	Naugaon	Kafanoula, Himroul, Gyre, Tolyuka Darasyu, Liyan, Lawami, Paka, Dhari, Bhartiya, Kwadi, Bhatiya. Krishn, Tunika Vigasy.
	Dunda	Pachhdi, Majhagaon, Chinangaon, Bayalgaon, Nyatidhamari, Santangaon, Bayar Agaon, Majhajold, Palone

Settlement of Death Claims Cases in Punjab National Bank

3605. SHRIM.V.CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of claims arising out of the death of employees of Punjab National Bank are not settled expeditiously;

(b) If so, the reasons therefore and the details of representations received by the

head office of the Bank during the past two months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Punjab National Bank has reported that it has a scheme for payment of ex-gratia amount in the cases of all employees, who die while in service and that such claim cases are settled expeditiously. The bank has reported that all the 24 claims received by the Head Office of the Bank during the last two months have been settled.

(c) In view of the reply to parts (a) & (b) above, no further action appears necessary.

Procurement of Newsprint

3606. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has succeeded in procuring newsprint from international market including the US at prices 24 to 40 percent below the lowest rate of procurement last year;

(b) if so, the efforts made in this regard; and

(c) the comparative rates at which different types of newsprints are being procured under various agreements signed this year and those during the past two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). As compared with the lowest CIF price at which newsprint was purchased during 1990-91, STC has succeeded in procuring newsprint during October 1991 at prices lower by about 12%

(Standard) and about 14% (Glazed) in terms of US\$ CIF price by making the purchases in a phased manner.

(c) Average CIF cost of purchases made by STC from GCA in Rs. PMT for the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Glazed</i>
1989-90	10,559	13,268
1990-91	10,909	14,949
1991-92 (Apr-May '91)	12,744	17,440

(CIF pre-devaluation dollar rupee rates)

(CIF prices are based on the exchange rates on the dates of contracting).

Jahangir Nazarana Coin

3607. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any action to retrieve the famous Jahangir Nazarana Coin weighing about eleven Kilogram of gold against which Prince Mukaram Jah, the successor of the late Nizam VII, took a loan from the Indo-Buez Bank, Geneva;

(b) whether the Government have investigated the matter to ascertain as to how it was taken out of the country;

(c) whether it was a violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Jahangir Nazarana Coin,

an antiquity, was put to auction in Geneva on November 9, 1987 but could not eventually be sold as the highest bids were less than the reserved price. Embassy of India, Berne (Switzerland) is in touch with concerned Swiss Department viz. Federal Department of Justice & Police to find out as to what can be done to retrieve the coin;

(b) The coin is reported to have been taken out of the country in a clandestine manner;

(c) and (d). The Central Bureau of Investigation has registered a case under Sections 120-B read with 380 and Section 25(1) of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 read with Section 3 of the said Act and under Section 380 IPC. Central Bureau of Investigation has not come to final finding in the case.

[*Translation*]

Widening of Outer Ring Road

3608. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work to widen the Outer Ring Road in Delhi is going on for the last one year; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in completing the work and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Constitutionally, Govt. of India is responsible for development and maintenance of roads declared as National Highways only. All roads/bridges, other than National Highways, are essentially the responsibility of the State Govts/Union Territories concerned. The road

in question is a State road and Delhi Administration is the executing agency. According to information received from them, except for the portion of Outer Ring Road from Road-Over-Bridge No.22 to Nehru Place, widening of Outer Ring Road is complete. However bituminous work on the widened portion is in progress which is likely to be completed by June, 1991. As regards widening of the portion from road-Over-Bridge No.22 to Nehru Place, the work is yet to be sanctioned. It is likely to be completed within 1 1/2 years from the date of sanction.

Memorandum From Weavers of Handloom Silk Cloth Industry Kancheepuram

[*English*]

3609. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a memorandum from representatives of weavers engaged in the handloom silk cloth industry in Kancheepuram Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The main request of the silk handloom weavers of Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu is that the Govt. may import raw silk to meet shortage and check its prices.

(c) A proposal to import 200 tonnes of raw silk is under consideration of Government.

Import of Milk Products

3610. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether milk products were imported during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of milk products imported during these years, year-wise;

(c) whether some of the imported milk products were also exported;

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

(e) whether there is any proposal to import milk products during the current year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details of quantity and value of milk products imported during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given below:

Year	Quantity (000' Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1988-89	33.1	77.23
1989-90	13.1	56.83
1990-91	1.1	3.66

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no proposal for commercial

import of milk products during the current year.

(f) Does not arise.

Bank Loans to Small Scale Industries in Orissa

3611. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of loan applications from Small Scale Industries made to the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks in Orissa during the last one year and the amount of loans sanctioned thereon;

(b) whether these banks are not providing loans to Small Scale Industries in time and many industries have become sick;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) State Bank of India has reported that during the year 1990-91, it has granted loans/loan enhancements aggregating to Rs. 28 crores to 953 SSI units in Orissa, in addition to loans worth Rs. 2.97 crores to 2117 small scale industrial units set up under the poverty alleviation schemes. Further, loans aggregating to Rs. 11.35 crores have been granted to SSI units by other nationalised banks in Orissa including loans under the poverty alleviation schemes.

(b) It is not a fact that these banks are typically not providing loans to small scale industries in time in Orissa, leading to their sickness.

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

Admissions in Sainik Schools

3612. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make admission to Class IX in Sainik Schools to the boys after passing Eighth Class examinations to attract more talent for a career in Armed Forces;

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented and if not, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether the Government propose to give more chances to the candidates appearing in Sainik School admission tests; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). The academic Study Group constituted by the Government of India has recommended inter-alia, that in Sainik Schools, there should be a system of multiple entry points to certain Classes. This recommendation is under the consideration of the Ministry of Defence.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) An increase in the number of chances available to the candidates for admission to Sainik Schools will correspondingly reduce the number of chances available to them for the NDA Entrance Examination.

Refinance Assistance by NABARD to Madhya Pradesh

3613. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of refinance assistance provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to various commercial, Cooperative and regional rural banks in Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years;

(b) the credit limits provided to the Regional Rural Banks in the State and their percentage of utilisation;

(c) the percentage of the above refinance assistance which was utilised for the benefit of the most backward and poor tribal areas in the State through the banks and other co-operative institutions;

(d) whether any appraisal of the benefits percolating from its assistance to the poor tribal has been made by the NABARD; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The amount of refinance assistance provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in Madhya Pradesh under schematic lending during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1988-89 (July-March)	1989-90 (April-March)	1990-91 (April-March)
Commercial Banks	4003	4326	7135
Regional Rural Banks	2172	2590	2172

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1988-89 (July-March)	1989-90 (April-March)	1990-91 (April-March)
Land Development Banks	2280	3911	3358
State Cooperative Banks	688	1082	866
Total	9,123	11,889	13,531

(b) The credit limits provided by NABARD to the Regional Rural Banks in the State of Madhya Pradesh and their

percentage of utilisation for the last three cooperative years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Cooperative Year</i>	<i>Amount of limit sanction</i>	<i>Amount of drawals</i>	<i>Percentage of utilisation</i>
1988-89	1560.27	785.29	50.32
1989-90	1567.27	654.78	41.78
1990-91	1439.60	742.93	51.61

(c) The data reporting system of NABARD does not generate information about the break up of their refinance assistance population/area category-wise

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held; and

(d) and (e). NABARD has reported that they have not conducted any special study in the matter.

(c) the measures agreed to by both the Government to check smuggling of narcotics?

Talks with Pakistan on Growing Menace of Narcotics Smuggling

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

3614. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of growing menace of narcotics across the border has recently been discussed with the Pakistan Government;

(b) and (c). Detailed discussions were held in Islamabad on 30th and 31st July 1991 between drug enforcement officers of India and Pakistan for exchange of intelligence on illicit drug traffickers operating across the borders, and for bilateral cooperation in the investigation of drug trafficking cases having ramifications in both the countries. Since a very large proportion

of Heroin and Hashish seized in India are smuggled from, or transited through, Pakistan into India, such exchanges on specific criminal cases and criminals, at professional level, are expected to be helpful for drug law enforcement in either country. It has been agreed that direct and expeditious transmission of information and intelligence on drug smuggling should be carried out by designated officers in either country over mail and telecommunication, and that the two teams would hold the next meeting in Delhi in February, 1992 to review the arrangements.

Export by Export Oriented Units

3615. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Target		Exports	
	EPZ	EQU	EPZ	EQU
1988-89	428.50	Not fixed	516.52	461
1989-90	605.00		732.08	605
1990-91 (Prov.)	850.00		982.72	527
Total	1883.50		2231.72	1593

Indo-Tanzanian Joint Venture Projects

3616. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some joint venture projects in collaboration with Tanzania;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when these projects are likely to be launched; and

DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of exports made by the 100 percent Export Oriented Units in rupees during each of the last three years; and

(b) the performance of the 100 percent Export Oriented Units and Export Processing Zones against the targets during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(d) the steps taken in this regard to far?

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

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

Growth Rate

[Translation]

3617. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of the country is likely to decline due to repayment of loans and shortage of foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated trade deficit for 1991-92 and the extent of internal and external borrowing including interest outstanding at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The impact of repayment of loans on the growth rate of the country is expected to be marginal because borrowing is being kept under short limit. The foreign exchange shortage could have an adverse effect upon growth if it is not alleviated by measures to strengthen export performance. However government propose to tackle the foreign exchange shortage by a vigorous export drive so the our growth targets are not jeopardized.

(c) The trade deficit during 1991-92 would depend on our export performance and the level of imports we can maintain keeping in view our foreign exchange reserve position. However, it is expected that current year's trade deficit would be lower compared to the last year's trade deficit at Rs. 15,142 crores. The extent of internal and external borrowing including interest payments as estimated for 1991-92 is as follows:

	<i>(Rs. crores)</i>	
	<i>Net borrowing</i>	<i>Interest payments</i>
Internal	38,545	24,770
External	4,224	2,702

Includes external assistance on both Government and non-Government accounts.

Foreign Banks

[English]

3618. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign banks and the number of their branches in India as on April 1, 1991;

(b) whether the Inter-annual rise in deposits, credit and profit bank-wise, of the foreign banks is higher than the national banks;

(c) if so, the actual inter-annual rise in deposits, credit and profit by the foreign banks, bank-wise, during each of the last three years;

(d) whether be foreign banks are engaging themselves in the sale and purchase of stocks in the stock market;

(e) whether the Government propose to regulate the stock exchange activity of these banks;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The names of the foreign banks and the number of their branches in India are given in the attached Statement-I

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of deposits, advances and net profits of the foreign banks for the financial years ended March, 1989, 1990 and 1991 are given in the attached Statement-II.

(d) to (g). Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have no information as to whether foreign banks are engaging themselves in the sale and purchase of stocks in the stock exchanges on their own account. However, these banks have been

providing portfolio management services to their clients and on behalf of their portfolio clients, these banks have been engaging in sale and purchase of stocks in the stock exchanges.

STATEMENT-I

List of Foreign Banks Operating in India

<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>No. of Branches</i>
1. American Express Bank Ltd.	3
2. Algemene Bank Netherland N.V.	3
3. Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	1
4. Anz Grindlays Bank	56
5. Bank of America NT and SA	4
6. British Bank of the Middle East	1
7. Bank of Tokyo Ltd.	3
8. Banque National De Paris	5
9. Bank of Oman Ltd.	1
10. Banque Indo Suez	1
11. Bank of Credit and Commercial International (Overseas) Ltd.	1
12. Bank of Nova Scotia	1
13. Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	1
14. Citi Bank N.A.	6
15. Credit LYCENNAIS	1
16. Duetsche Bank	2
17. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	20
18. The Mitsui Taiyo Kose Bank Ltd.	1

<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>No. of Branches</i>
19. Oman International Bank S.A.O.	1
20. Societe General	1
21. *Standard Chartered Bank	24
22. Sonali Bank	1
23. Banwa Bank Ltd.	1
24. Barclays Bank PLC	1
Total	140

* Operations suspended w.e.f. 6.7.1991

STATEMENT-II

(Rs. In Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Financial Yr. Ended					
		3	4	5	6	Advances	Net Profit
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	American Express Bank Ltd.	1989	523.95	334.95	11.30		
		1990	876.10	504.80	18.07		
		1991	784.56	609.36	22.42		
2.	ABN-AMRO Bank N.V. Nederland	1989	86.33	62.29	2.58		
		1990	92.66	70.62	2.61		
		1991	176.44	81.40	5.50		
3.	Abu-Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	1989	29.33	19.25	0.32		
		1990	39.64	24.53	0.31		
		1991	54.94	22.65	0.32		
4.	ANZ Grindlays Bank Ltd. P.L.C.	1989	1414.17	720.04	24.76		
		1990	1849.66	794.42	35.34		
		1991	2598.73	1115.61	34.10		
5.	Bank of America NT and SA	1989	475.66	542.36	12.15		
		1990	688.09	867.47	28.42		
		1991	706.14	1049.22	22.08		
6.	British Bank of The Middle East	1989	173.74	77.08	2.75		
		1990	227.99	110.77	4.43		
		1991	369.30	176.15	5.43		

Sr. No.	Name of the Bank	Financial Yr. Ended			Advances	Net Profit
		3	4	5		
7.	Bank of Tokyo Ltd.	1989	173.67	148.45	0.35	
		1990	264.50	169.80	(-) 5.98	
		1991	362.51	231.32	6.05	
8.	Banque Nationale De Paris	1989	143.99	121.39	1.22	
		1990	161.49	184.61	5.40	
		1991	159.35	94.68	1.93	
9.	Bank of Oman Ltd.	1989	72.29	41.60	0.71	
		1990	98.91	64.83	1.49	
		1991	127.77	66.81	0.59	
10.	Banque Indoesuez	1989	85.08	67.95	2.49	
		1990	117.48	69.70	2.86	
		1991	122.23	52.22	2.76	
11.	Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd.	1989	310.28	217.39	3.37	
		1990	365.17	230.62	3.05	
		1991	380.93	184.87	5.24	
12.	Bank of Nova Scotia	1989	18.25	28.66	0.50	
		1990	42.57	43.68	1.34	
		1991	44.62	44.67	1.72	
13.	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	1989	7.23	2.55	0.10	
		1990	65.09	46.21	0.34	
		1991	113.00	54.37	1.50	

Sr. No.	Name of the Bank	Financial Yr. Ended						Net Profit
		3	4	5	6			
14.	Citibank N.A.	1989 1295.40	1990 1784.43	1991 2641.61	793.06	24.21	24.21	
15.	Credit Lyonnais	1990 95.20	1991 251.66	20.38	93.24	(-) 0.39	4.46	
16.	Deutsche Bank	1989 97.37	1990 284.07	1991 336.85	77.03	1.08	1.08	
17.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	1989 782.04	1990 865.54	1991 1055.44	560.46	17.82	17.82	
18.	The Mitsui Taiyo Kobe Bank Ltd.	1989 15.97	1990 79.18	1991 109.07	23.97	0.88	0.88	
19.	Oman International Bank S.A.O.	1989 44.86	1990 102.75	1991 121.79	46.18	2.07	2.07	
20.	Societe Generale	1989 64.59	1990 103.27	1991 152.26	57.57	0.82	0.82	
					61.33	1.10	1.10	
					75.23	1.87	1.87	

Sr. No.	Name of the Bank	Financial Yr. Ended	Deposits	Advances	Net Profit
1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Standard Chartered Bank	1989	607.98	408.73	6.91
		1990	749.80	519.35	28.85
		1991	1043.09	813.47	31.18
22.	Sonali Bank	1989	7.72	2.49	0.43
		1990	12.62	2.57	-
		1991	9.52	3.36	0.31
23.	Barclays Bank P.L.C.	1991	7.82	5.30	(-) 0.81
24.	Sanwa Bank Ltd.	1991	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

[*Translation*]

Criteria For Acquisition of Land in Cantonment Areas

3619. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for acquisition of land in cantonment areas in possession of individuals/ex-servicement for defence purposes;

(b) whether any relaxation is given in these criteria in certain cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Government acquire land under the Land Acquisition Act, when it is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose. There is no separate criteria for the acquisition of land, in Cantonment areas, which is in the possession of ex-servicemen or other categories of owners.

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

[*English*]

Trade Fair in Delhi

3620. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the international Trade Fair held in New Delhi recently had a grand success;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to extend the period of such trade fairs to more than a month instead of just one or two weeks;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have received any requests from the State Governments to hold the trade fairs in their respective States; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). The India International Trade Fair was successfully organised from November 14-24 '91 and had following salient features:-

1. Participation by 17 foreign countries at national level and by 7 countries at company level.
2. Participation by 27 States/Union Territories, 7 Central Ministries and 15 Public Sector Undertakings, 327 companies. In all about 3000 companies participated in various Pavilions and State Pavilions.
3. Special display on following diverse sectors:-
 - i. Agriculture machinery, Equipment and technology.
 - ii. Petrochemical, Chemicals & Fertilizer machinery equipment and technology.
 - iii. Chemical Inputs for Agriculture.
 - iv. Good Living.
 - v. Health & Fitness.
 - vi. Toys.
 - vii. Building materials and Technology.

viii. Energy Conservation.

ix. Watches & Clocks.

x. Graphics & Designs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). TFAI has received a request from the Karnataka Government to organise International Silk Fair at Bangalore and the details are being worked out by TFAI.

Promotion Avenues in Banking Sector

3621. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has given a ruling that a person is recruited not just for a job but for a whole career and one must be given an opportunity to advance;

(b) if so, the steps taken to grant an opportunity to employees in banking sector to advance at a fixed interval of time; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme Court had delivered a judgement to this effect in the Civil Appeal No. 3967 of 1987 [Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and another Vs, KGS Bhatt and Another].

(b) and (c). Indian Bank Association has reported that promotions in Public Sector Banks from clerical cadre to the officers

cadre and within officers' cadre are made in accordance with the promotion policy/ Service Regulations. Generally a clerical employes is eligible to be considered for promotion to Junior Management Scale in the officers' cadre after a service of about 2 to 5 years under merit channel 1 and 6 to 10 years under seniority channel. Minimum number of years of service for eligibility for promotion from Junior Management Grade Scale I to Top Management Grade Scale VII has been laid down under the respective Service Regulations of the Public Sector Banks.

Outstanding Income-Tax in Kerala

3622. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether income tax worth lakhs of rupees is pending realisation against a number of companies, firms, traders and industrialists as well as some individuals in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of such companies, individuals and other and the amount due from each of them; and

(c) the steps taken to recover these dues?

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

(b) As on 30th September, 1991 there were 940 cases of companies, firms, individuals, etc. in the State of Kerala in which income-tax demand of more than Rs. one lakh in each case was outstanding. The details of these cases are as under :-

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Income-tax demand outstanding as on 30.9.1991 (Rs. in Crores)</i>
i. Companies	119	22.23

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Income-tax demand outstanding as on 30.9.1991 (Rs. in Crores)</i>
ii. Individuals and other non-company assesses.	821	52.44
Total	940	74.67

In view of large number of these cases, it is not practicable to collect and indicate the amount of demand outstanding in each individual case. If Hon'ble Member wants information about any particular case the same can be collected and furnished.

(c) Apart from the action permissible under the Income-tax law for the recovery of tax dues, suitable administrative steps are continuously taken to reduce the tax arrears. Legal actions include levy of penalty for non-payment, issue of garnishee orders to attach bank accounts, debts etc. drawing up of tax recovery statements by Tax Recovery Officers enabling them to effect recovery by attachment/sale of assets, appointment of receiver for managing defaulter's property, arrest of defaulters, etc; in appropriate cases. Administratively, Action Plan targets have been fixed for reduction of outstanding demands and the progress of recovery is monitored at various levels. In cases where bigger demands are outstanding, the Assessing Officers are required to send dossier reports indicating the progress in the recovery of taxes and these reports are reviewed at the level of Commissioner of Income-tax and above. Since a large part of the demand is disputed in appeals etc. steps have also been taken for expeditious disposal of appeals.

Irregularities in D.G.S. & D.

3623. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR
SHRI SIMON MARANDI

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether several instances of irregularities committed by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D) as reported in the Press from time to time during the last two years have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted by the C.B.I. in this regard;

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

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check the irregularities in the functioning of DGS&D?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). Reports in some newspapers relating to de-registration of drug firms have come to the notice of the Government. The matter was duly investigated but no irregularities were found.

(c) Government did not consider it necessary for ordering any enquiry by the CBI.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

Inflow of NRI Funds

3624. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the NRI funds which have flowed into the country since July, 1991 by way of investments in industry and trade (including investments in different securities etc.) bank deposits, purchase of bonds and cash remittances, separately:

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India is faced with the problem of handling the enormous flow of such funds;

(c) whether any policy decisions have been taken by the Government in this regards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India did not face any problem.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise, in view of (b).

STATEMENT

I. The details regarding figures of approval in principle granted by Reserve bank of India for NRI investment during the period 30.7.91 to 31.10.91 are given below:-

	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
i. Direct Investment in shares/ debentures	
a. Repatnation basis	48.92
40% Scheme	-
74% Scheme	
b. Non-repatriation basis	1.46
ii Portfolio Investment scheme	
a. Repatriation basis	0.21
b. Non-repatriation basis	0.05
iii. Deposits in Indian Companies	
a. Repatriation basis	0.04
b. Non-repatriation basis	0.53

* Some of the banks are yet to report the data

II. The balance held in NRE/FCNR accounts with authorised dealers for the penod July 1991 to October 1991 are as under:-

STATEMENT

(All balances in crores)

Month (as on last Friday of)	Foreign Currency Non-Resident Accounts											
	Non-resident (Ext) Accounts			Balances in US \$			Balances in DM			Balances in J.Y.		
	No. of Accounts (000)	Balances (Rupees)	Balances in US \$	Rupee equivalent	Balances in DM	Rupee equivalent	Balances in J.Y.	Rupee equivalent	Balances in J.Y.	Rupee equivalent	Rupee equivalent	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
July 1991*	2833	7490	491.0	12638	19.4	841	62.6	924	3257.4	610	15013	
August 1991*	2829	7581	473.4	12307	23.2	1014	60.8	904	3223.9	613	14838	
September 1991*	2834	7592	458.8	11844	27.0	1218	55.8	865	2720.8	528	14455	

(All balances in crores)

Month (as on last Friday of)	Non-resident (Ext) Accounts		Foreign Currency Non-Resident Accounts									
	No. of Accounts (000)	Balances (Rupees) in US \$	Balances in US \$ equivalent	Rupee equivalent	Balances in DM	Rupee equivalent	Balances in J.Y.	Rupee equivalent	Aggregate FCNR (Rupee equivalent)			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
October 199*	2834	7595	442.2	11460	31.0	1397	47.4	736	2735.5	542	14144	

*NEWL data is provisional

III) As on 9.12.1991, the total remittances received under "The Remittances in Foreign Exchange (Immunities) Scheme, 1991" and India Development Bonds are as under:-

India Development Bonds-U.S \$ 398.00 million

Rubber Cultivation

3625. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the rubber cultivation during the Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the proposed target thereof and the names of the States identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The target for the expansion of rubber cultivation, during the Eighth Five Year Plan, has been proposed as 80,000 hectares covering Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh (Bastar District), Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa and Maharashtra (Konkan District).

Loans to Registered Companies

3626. SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR
SHRI MARUTYUNJAYA
NAYAK

Will the Minister of MINISTRY OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered companies which have been advanced loans of more than one crore of rupees by the banks/ financial institutions during the last three years;

(b) whether these companies are repaying the interest and principal amount regularly;

(c) the number of companies which have defaulted in repayment of loans; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The number of registered companies which have been advanced loans of more than Rs. 1 crore by various financial institutions and those which have defaulted in repayment of loans during the last three years are as follows:

<i>As on 31st March, 1991</i>		
	<i>No. of Registered Companies</i>	<i>No. of Companies in default</i>
IFCI	840	98
IDBI	1348	42
ICICI	707	8
Exim Bank	40	Nil
IRBI	93	28

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it does not compile such information in respect of banks. However, it has reported that there were 1227 borrowers for the year ending March, 1990 and 1351 borrowers for the year ending March, 1991 with working capital limits of Rs. 5 crores and above and term loan of Rs. 2 crores and above from the banking system.

(d) Normally, the recovery of dues by the financial institutions is a continuous process, made in accordance with contracted recovery schedules. In respect of cases where the recoveries are considered remote, civil suits are also filed under relevant laws for recovery of dues through the sale of

mortgaged assets and taking appropriate necessary legal action against the guarantors, if any. The cases of concerns which fall under the jurisdiction of the Board for Financial Reconstruction for ameliorative measures as per provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 are referred to them for the formulation and promulgation of appropriate revival or rehabilitation schemes.

[Translation]

**Carpet Weaving Training
Centres in U.P.**

3627. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of carpet weaving training centres in Uttar Pradesh at present;

(b) the number of such training centres closed during the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up some new carpet weaving training centres in the State;

(d) if so, the locations of these proposed centres and the time by which these are likely to be set up; and

(e) the number of persons trained in carpet weaving during the last three years and the loans/grants given to them under the self employment scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) A statement-I is attached.

(b) 32 training centres have been transferred from Uttar Pradesh to other States during the last three years due to near saturation in the training programme in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A statement II is attached.

STATEMENT-I

The number of carpet weaving training centres in Uttar Pradesh at present is as follows:-

i. Primary Training Centres	92
ii. Advanced Training Centres	60
iii. Washing and Finishing Training Centres	4
Total	156

STATEMENT-II

(e) The total number of trainees trained during the last three years in Uttar Pradesh is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of trainees trained</i>
1988-89	3231
1989-90	2658
1990-91	2712

Information regarding loans/grants provided to persons trained in these carpet weaving training centres under the self employment scheme is not separately available.

[English]

AIR Base for Navy at Karwar

3628. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in regard to construction of an air-base for navy at Karwar;

availability of resources and other related aspects.

(b) the time by which the work is likely to be completed;

Opening of Branch Office of LIC In Kerala

(c) whether any compensation has been given to the people whose lands have been taken over for this purpose;

3629. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(d) if so, the total amount of compensation paid to them;

(a) the total number of Life Insurance Corporation Branch Offices functioning in various parts of Kerala at present; and

(e) whether jobs have also been provided to the affected persons; and

(b) the details of new LIC branch offices proposed to be opened in Kerala during 1991-92 and 1992-93?

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (f). There is presently no proposal to set up an air base for the Navy at Karwar. However, the requirement of a Naval air station has been included in the Master Plan for the development of the proposed Naval Base at Karwar. According to the Plan the work on the Naval Air Station is to be taken up in the third phase of the Project. This will be considered in due course, subject to review of actual requirements then obtaining,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As on date, 73 Branch Offices of Life Insurance Corporation of India are functioning in various parts of Kerala.

(b) During 1991-92 five Branch Offices of Life Insurance Corporation of India were proposed to be opened in Kerala, which have been opened and have started functioning. The details thereof are as under:-

<i>Name of the Branch</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>District</i>
Trichur-II	Ernakulam	Trichur
Ernakulam City	Ernakulam	Ernakulam
Ramanattukara	Kozhikode	Malappuram & Part of Kozhikode
Tiruvananthapuram City Branch V	Trivandrum	Tiruvananthapuram
Kottayam (CAB)	Trivandrum	Kottayaam

The plans for opening of new Branch Offices of the Corporation during the year

1992-93 have not yet been finalised.

Effect of Fiscal and Monetary Policies

3630. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the fiscal and monetary policies introduced recently are yielding the desired effect;

(b) whether there is curtailment in autonomy and freedom in the working of R.B.I. which impedes attainment of the desired results with the introduction of fiscal and monetary policies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWARTHAKUR): (a) Monetary and fiscal policy adjustments adopted so far seek to support the various macro-economic stabilisation policy and structural reforms initiated by the Government in the recent period. All these measures are expected to increase efficiency and productivity and provide a solid foundation for higher industrial and overall growth. Though it is rather early to assess the full impact of this package of measures, foreign exchange reserves (excluding Gold and SDR) have already shown improvement in recent weeks rising to Rs. 7242 crores as on December 3, 1991.

(b) and (c). There is an active consultation the Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India in the formulation of monetary and fiscal policies.

Loans to Farmers in Gujarat

3631. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced to farmers by the scheduled banks in Jamnagar,

Rajkot and Bhavnagar districts of Gujarat during each of the last three years and 1991 upto October 31; and

(b) the amount of loans recovered from them during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

Nomination of Cs/STs as Members in Stock Exchanges

3632. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons nominated by the Government as members of Stock Exchanges;

(b) whether the Government propose to nominate SCs/STs as members of Stock Exchanges;

(c) if so, the details and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWARTHAKUR): (a) Government do nominate Members of Stock Exchanges. Selection and admission of members of Stock Exchanges

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

Fake currency Scandal in Alwar Branch of Bank of Baroda

[Translation]

3633. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two foreigners posing as Kenyan citizen have absconded after taking Indian Currency against the fake Dollars from the Alwar branch of Bank of Baroda;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Bank of Baroda has reported posing as Kenyan citizens visited its Alwar branch on 4th and 7th October, 1991 and exchanged currency notes amounting to US\$ 1700, equivalent to Rs. 43,350/-. On presentation of the currency notes by Alwar branch for re-imbusement to the bank's Overseas branch had lodged had FIR with the local Police on 23rd October, 1991.

[English]

Filling up of Vacant Posts In Nationalised Banks

3634. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to State number of posts in the nationalised banks which have been filled up by different categories during 1990 and 1991 till 31 October, 1991 and the posts still lying vacant, state-wise and bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Closed and Sick Textile Mills in Bombay

3635. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the

Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a memorandum from the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh regarding the problems of closed and sick textile mills in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the government to find a solution to their problems and take over the sick mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has set up a Nodal Agency to evolve and implement packages for the revival of closed/sick textile mills found to be viable. Government has also set up a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to determine and enforce the preventive, ameliorative and remedial measures for the revival of sick industrial units. Taking over by Government of nationalisation of sick units does not provide a solution to sick industries.

Trade Protocol with USSR

3636. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade protocol for 1992 between India and the Soviet Union has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the targets and achievements of the trade protocol for 1991 as on November 10, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The annual Indo-Soviet Trade Protocols are usually

finalised towards the end of preceding calendar year. The restructuring of the economy and the foreign trade responsibilities between the Union and the Republics of the Soviet Union has made the internal situation in the USSR fluid and uncertain. Efforts are, however, being made to finalise the 1992 trade protocol as soon as possible.

(c) The latest statistics indicating Indo-Soviet trade in 1991 as against the trade plan provisions are summarised below:-

(Rs. in Million)

	<i>Trade Plan Provisions</i>	<i>Actuals (Jan-September '91)</i>
Exports	50810	28494
Imports	43300	18454

The DGCIS provisional data is available only for the period Jan-September '91. As such the trade figures as on 10th November, 1991 are not yet available

European Community Investments

3637. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the European Economic Community countries have signed an agreement for paving way towards promoting European Community investments in the country;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement; and

(c) the time by which the agreement is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Export Import Bank, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Industrial Development Bank of India each have signed framework agreements with the European Community under the European Community International Investment partners Financial Institutions Scheme. Under these agreements European Community Investment in Joint Ventures in India will be channelised through these 3 financial institutions. These investments will be mainly in the small scale and medium scale sector.

Seniority to Ex-service Officers in Nationalised Banks

3638. SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received numerous representations regarding grant of seniority to Ex-Service Officers working in nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to extend seniority benefits to such Ex-Service Officers;

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard so far; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e). Banking Division in the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance had advised all the Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions. under its

administrative control, to grant ante-dated seniority and pay fixation benefits to other eligible ex-ECOs/SSCOs re-employed with them in terms of the provisions contained in para 6 of the Department of Personnel & Training notification No. /220/69-Estt (c), dated 26th August, 1971. All the Banks have extended such benefits to the eligible Ex-ECOs/SSCOs. However, the question whether such benefits to the eligible Ex-ECOs/SSCOs re-employed in the State Bank of India, should be in terms of para 6 (a) or 6 (b) of the said notification, is under examination by the Department of Personnel & Training.

[*Translation*]

Import of codeine Phosphate

3639. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Codeine Phosphate imported annually and the foreign exchange involved;

(b) the annual production of Codeine Phosphate in the country;

(c) whether the requirement of Codeine Phosphate can be met by indigenous production; and

(d) if so, the reasons for importing Codeine Phosphate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). The quantities of Codeine Phosphate imported and manufactured in the country during the last 5 years are as follows:

Year	Quantity of Codeine Phosphate	
	(Imported in Kgs.)	Manufactured in the country (in Kgs.)
1986-87	1000	4434
1987-88	4000	3500
1988-89	4000	5896
1989-90	9000	6716
1990-91	9000	7738

Codeine Phosphate is imported under barter deal in exchange for opium; there is no direct out-flow of foreign exchange.

Codeine Phosphate is manufactured from opium in the country at the two government Opium and Alkaloid Plants at Neemuch and Ghazipur. Capacities of the plants and their recovery efficiency of this product are the limiting factors in meeting the entire indigenous requirement of Codeine Phosphate.

[*English*]

Laser Guided Technology In DRDO

3640. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the defence Research and development Organisation has achieved a breakthrough in LASER guided Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of other countries possessing this technology?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD POWER): (a) and (b). Defence

Research and Development Organisation has developed critical sub-system for laser guidance namely laser designator and laser seeker/guidance kits.

(c) As per the published literature, USA, USSR, UK, France, Sweden and Israel possess this technology.

Declaration of Karwar port as customs port

3641. SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government of Karnataka has sent a proposal to the Union Government for declaration of Karwar Port as customs Port; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Karwar Port in the State of Karnataka was declared as a Customs Port on 19.5.1973. Initially only selected commodities were allowed for import and export through this Port. A request was received from the Karnataka Government in January, 1990 for allowing imports and exports of additional commodities through Karwar port. This was examined and a decision was taken to allow those commodities, as they were needed by the trade and industry.

Cases Pending in Economic Defences Court at Ernakulam

3642. SHRIRAMESHCHEENITHALA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases involving economic offences pending in the economic

offences court at Ernakulam with year-wise pendency;

(b) the action taken for speedy disposal of these cases; and

(c) whether there is any proposed to set up one more economic offences court at Thiruvananthapuram to expedite the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The number of cases involving Income tax, central excise, gold control and customs acts offences pending in the Economic offences Court at Ernakulam from 1986 to Nov. 91 are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Cases pending</i>
1986	39
1987	59
1988	100
1989	117
1990	192
1991	68
Upto Nov.	

(b) Constant touch is maintained with the Government Counsels for speedy disposal of the cases.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Financial Assistance for Protecting Traditional Handicrafts in Uttar Pradesh

3643. SHRISURENDRA PAL PATHAK:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent any scheme to the Union Government for providing financial assistance to the craftsmen for protecting the traditional handicrafts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the date on which such a scheme has been sent by the Government of Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for starting a training centre for zari production in Varanasi.

(c) 12th November, 1991.

(d) The U.P. Export Corporation has been moved to formulate of a comprehensive scheme of training in zari production in Varanasi for implementation with financial assistance from the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts).

Anti-Dumping Proceedings Against Textile Exporters by EEC

3644. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether European Economic Community has accused India of dumping textiles and has decided to initiate anti-dumping proceedings against Indian exporters of Polyester yarn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the effect it is likely to have on the textile industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Anti-dumping proceedings are directed at the exporting companies suspected for dumping their goods. The Commission of the European Communities initiated anti-dumping proceedings in March, 1990 against imports into the EEC of certain polyester yarn originating in the Peoples Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Indonesia, India and Turkey. On 27 September, 1991 the European Communities imposed provisional antidumping duties on import of certain polyester yarn originating in Taiwan, Indonesia, India, the Republic of China and Turkey. In the case of India, the provisional anti-dumping duty has been assessed for each one of the 21 Indian exporting companies, which varies from 12 percent to 11.8 percent.

The reasons given by the EC for the imposition of anti-dumping duties are (i) the dumped imports from the concerned companies have caused material injury to the EC industry; and (ii) that the concerned companies were engaged in price cutting.

The anti-dumping duties are provisional and not final.

[*Translation*]

Bridge on River at Kachala Ghat in U.P.

3645. SHRICHINMAYANAND SWAMI:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh to construct a

bridge on the river flowing through the border of Badaun district at Kachala Ghat is under the consideration of the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in clearing the proposal?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Treaty with US for Granting Market Access to Export Labour-Intensive Services

3646. SHRI SHRIBALLAV PANIGARAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are negotiating a treaty with US under the multilateral General Agreement on Trade in Services for granting market access to export labour-intensive services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether bilateral discussions are likely to be held with European Economic Community on the issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). In the Uruguay Round negotiations on trade in services, it is envisaged that all participants will negotiate among themselves on market access for

various services sectors of interest to them. The United States and the EEC are also participating in these negotiations. India has tabled a request for market access in professional services, computer related services, other business services, health related and social services, tourism, travel and leisure services, education services and transport services by railway. In these sectors India is seeking relaxation of restrictions on movement of natural persons to enable Indian services operators to locate certain categories of skilled personnel for temporary residence in foreign markets for a period of 3-5 years. The request list has been addressed to all participants.

It is envisaged that there will be bilateral negotiations on market access among the participants, including between India and the United States and the European Economic Community.

[Translation]

Cooperative Spinning Mills

3647. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperative spinning mills set up in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) their location, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) During the Seventh Five Year Plan period 29 cooperative spinning mills were set up in the country

(b) As per the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

States	No. of Mills	Location
Andhra Pradesh	1	Vadugandla, Kurnool.

<i>States</i>	<i>No. of Mills</i>	<i>Location</i>
Assam	1	Guwahati.
Bihar	3	All the three in Patna.
Karnataka	1	Saundatti.
Kerala	2	Karamcode Quilon, Trichur.
Madhya Pradesh	1	Khargone
Maharashtra	8	Dhule (Two Mills), Malakpur, Ichalkaranji, Sakharkherda, Jalgaon, Madha, Wardha.
Orissa	2	Kirei & Cuttac..
Punjab	2	Sangrur & Jalandhar.
Rajasthan	1	Gangapur in Bhilwara.
Uttar Pradesh	7	Amroha, Baheri, Fatehpur, Farukhabad, Mau - Aaima, Bahadurganj, Sitapur.
Total	29	

[English]

C.B.I. Enquiry against Officers of State Bank of Indore

3648 SHRI RAM BADAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has made enquires against some officers of the various branches of the State Bank of Indore during the last three years and the current year till date

(b) if so, the details thereof including the objectionable documents/foreign goods seized; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Construction of Bridge Across River
Nethravathi on National
Highway No. 48**

3649. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT
be pleased to refer to the reply given to
Unstarred Question No. 1402 on August 2,
1991 and state:

(a) whether the construction work of a
new two-lane bridge on National Highway
No. 48, across the river Nethravathi at
Panemanglore in Dakshina Kannada district
of Karanataka has started;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the
project and the funds released during 1991-
92; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the
construction work?

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

(b) and (c). The estimated cost for the
construction of the bridge and its approaches
is Rs. 981.23 lakhs. The funds required for
the work during 1991-92 would be released

to the State Government after sanction of
the estimate.

Recruitment in Port Trusts

3650. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will
the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any sports quota for
recruitment in all the Port Trusts;

(b) if so, the norms fixed for this purpose;

(c) the number of appointments made
in the Madras Port Trust since 1986 on the
basis of sports quota; and

(d) the break-up thereof, grade-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). No
uniform specific scheme exists for
appointment under sports quota. Based on
Government of India's instructions on the
subject, individual Ports have evolved norms
guidelines.

(c) Since 1986, till date 241 such
appointments have been made.

(d) A Statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Showing grade-wise Break up of Appointment through Sports quota made Since 1986

Year	Class-II		Class-III				Class-IV		
	Total	Asst. Engr (Mech)/ (Civil)	Clerk	Works Clerk	Asst. Shed Master	Spd. Mech-Anlc	Peon	Mazdoor	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1986	53	-	16	25	-	-	3	9	
1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1988	45	1	17	15	-	2	2	8	
1989	19	-	8	4	-	-	1	6	
1990	35	2	5	16	1	-	4	7	
1991	89*	2	21	22	1	3	1	39	

*Apart from strengthening existing teams, two new teams for women in the games of Kabadi and volleyball have been formed.

Conversion of Port Trusts into Companies

3651. **SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:**
KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to convert port trusts into companies under the Companies Act, 1956; and

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) the main objective of the proposal; and

(d) the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). There is a proposal to convert major port trusts into companies or corporations under the overall control and supervision of the Central Government. It is envisaged that Corporate form of management such as company or corporation would be a suitable form of organisation for administering the ports.

(d) It is difficult to say by what time the proposal is likely to be implemented.

All India Judicial Service

3652. **SHRI P.C. THOMAS:**
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has asked the Union Government to constitute and All India Judicial Service;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). Through a judgement delivered on 13.11.91 in response to Writ Petition No. 1022 of 1989 filed by All India Judges' Association, the Supreme Court has desired that the Government of India should examine the feasibility of implementing the recommendations of the Law Commission for the setting up of an All India Judicial Service. In the portion relating to the summing up of this judgement, the Supreme Court has given a direction that an All India Judicial Service should be set up and the Union of India should take appropriate steps in this regard. The matter is being examined.

Alleged Unauthorised Transfer of Funds

3653. **SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enforcement Directorate had during 1985 recommended detention of 11 persons for alleged unauthorised transfer of huge funds;

(b) whether the proposal was duly approved by high level screening committee;

(c) whether these persons were actually detained;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government propose

to conduct an enquiry in this regard and, if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes, sir;

(c) No, Sir;

(d) As the detention orders could not be executed in time, it was decided not to serve the detention orders and instead the Enforcement Directorate was advised to launch prosecution proceedings;

(e) The question of conducting an enquiry in this regard does not arise as prosecution proceedings against the concerned persons had already been launched in 1986.

Accidents of Fishing Vessels

3654. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents occurred on the high seas involving Indian fishing vessels, passenger ships and cargo vessels during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of vessels which were covered by various insurance companies;

(c) whether any official assistance was provided to help the owners to settle their claims; and

(d) the number of cases still pending alongwith reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER). (a) The number of accidents involving loss of Indian Vessels on High Seas during the last three years is as under:-

	1988	1989	1990
Fishing Vessels	34	68	62
Passenger Ships	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cargo Vessels	1	-	-

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Grants-in-Aid to States

3655. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any new principles and basis for giving grants-in-aid to the State Governments;

(b) if so, the amount of grants-in-aid given to each State by the Government during 1991-92;

(c) the accumulated balance, if any, of grants-in-aid to the Government of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the reasons for not giving full grants-in-aid to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) At present

grants-in-aid to the State is given on the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission. Central assistance comprising of loans and grants to the States for State Plan Schemes is allocated by the Planning Commission on the basis of modified Gadgil formula. No new principle has been formulated for giving grants-in-aid to the States.

(b) *does not arise.*

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

Construction of Overbridge on by-pass Road near Salem on National Highway No. 47

3656. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the date by which the construction of overbridge on the by-pass road near Salem on National Highway No. 47 is likely to be completed;

(b) the reasons for delay in completing the work; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the completion of this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The Road over bridge on the bypass near Salem on National Highway No.47 has already been completed. For the work on approaches, the first contract was terminated on account of failure of the contractor and the work had to be awarded to another agency. It is likely to be completed by February, 1992.

Cluster Bank scheme in Andhra Pradesh

3657. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nationalised banks have been operating temporary counters in rural areas in Andhra Pradesh under Cluster Bank Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up bank branches in such areas on permanent basis;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), there are 33 Cluster Offices of Andhra Bank and 11 Satellite Office of State Bank of Hyderabad operating in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) to (e). Under the extant Policy of RBI for opening of branches in rural areas, the list of indentified centres with necessary particulars in each district has to be given to the lead bank of that district. The lead bank after consolidating the list received from all banks submits it to the district Collector for recommendations and onward transmission to RBI through the concerned State Government. Under the Branch Licensing Policy (1990-95), opening of branches of public sector banks is a continuous process. Hence, it is not possible to project the number of the cluster/satellite offices which are to become regular of the number of new branches that will be opened in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh.

Liberalisation of Licensing and Export Policies

3658. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have liberalised the licensing and export policies recently to set right the balance of payments to other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the sectors in which the exports have improved

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have liberalised the licensing and export policies recently.

(b) (i) The details of material changes in the Imports & Exports Policy 1990-93 Vol. I regarding the Import Policy for Registered Exporters are available in the attached Statement - I.

(ii) Similarly the details in respect of changes made in the Import & Export Policy 1990-93 Vol. II are as under:-

A total number of 116 items have been taken out from the purview of the various lists such as banned, On Merits, Ceiling, OGL and canalised Lists of Import & Export Policy 1990-93 (Vol. II) and their export has been allowed on de-controlled basis without any licensing or other formalities. The details of these are as under:

<i>Name of the List</i>	<i>No. of items decontrolled</i>
1. Banned List	41
2. Merit List	25
3. Ceiling List	19
4. OGL List	18
5. Canalised List	13
Total	116

A total of 20 items have also been shifted to the OGL List from Merits, Ceiling Lists and canalised Lists. A list of these items are available in the attached Statement.

(c) The Principal commodity sectors in respect of which exports have registered a higher growth during the period August-September, 1991 include spices, processed food, marine products, ores and minerals, leather and leather manufactures, Gem and Jewelry, Chemical and related products, engineering Goods, Textiles, Handicrafts, Carpets etc.

STATEMENT - I

In the context of deteriorating Balance of Payment situation the Government had announced a new trade policy to provide greatest thrust to the reports. It was also announced that to achieve this objective required changes in terms of policy and procedure would be necessary. Henceforth the replenishment benefits would become principal instrument for export related imports. Keeping in line with the above decision, following structural changes have been made in the Policy/Procedure:

UNIFORMITY OF REPLENISHMENT RATES

(1) All the exports products would have a uniform rate replenishment of 30% of FCB except for metal based handicrafts, Newspapers/journals/periodicals, exposed cinemate graphic films and Gem/Jewelry sector which will continue to enjoy the higher benefit of replenishment as were earlier admissible. further, in respect of some notified export products like Fish and fish products, agricultural products, drugs, electronics products, high technological engineering products the exporters are eligible an additional replenishment benefit at the rate of 10% of the FOB value of exports, in addition to the normal replenishment benefit of 30%. This will give maximum incentives to exporters whose import intensity is low like agricultural exports.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN GCA IMPORT AND RPA IMPORTS AGAINST REPLENISHMENT ENTITLEMENT

(2) Hence forth export generated from GCA (General Currency Area) and RPA (RUPEES Payment Area). In case of exports to RPA countries where the export realisation is in free foreign exchange, the benefit of import replenishment will be similar to those for export to GCA will enjoy the benefit of import replenishment for use from GCA and RPA respectively. This will encourage the exporters to make more exports to GCA and earn much needed foreign exchange.

CHANGE IN TERMINOLOGY OF "REP" TO "EXIM SCRIP"

(3) The terminology "REP, wherever it appears in the Import & Export Policy Book (Vol. I & II) as amended, and Hand Book of Procedures (Vol. I & II), amended. has been substituted by "EXIM SCRIP".

ENLARGEMENT OF THE SCOPE OF SERVICE EXPORTS

(4) The Scope of export services has been enlarged to include other services rendered abroad or exported by resident Indian architects and designers, textile designers, artists, lawyers, doctors, chartered accountant, management consultants, engineering and technical consultants, economic consultants and other professionals services rendered abroad or exported by resident Indians or exported by resident Indian.

ENHANCEMENT IN THE RATE OF REPLENISHMENT ON SERVICE EXPORTS

(5) the rate of replenishment of service exports has been increased from 10% of NFE to 30% of NFE. This will provide more encouragement to the trained Indian professionals to venture into service sector abroad to earn much needed foreign exchange.

FLEXIBILITY FOR IMPORT OF PERMISSIBLE NON-OGL CAPITAL GOODS AGAINST EXIM SCRIPTS/ ADDITIONAL EXIM SCRIPTS/SPECIAL ADDITIONAL EXIM SCRIPTS

(6) Exim Scrips/Additional Exim scrips/ special Additional Exim Scrips can be utilised, without any upper value limit, for import of permissible non-OGL capital goods including instruments and accessories thereof and balancing equipment without indigenous clearance and without advertisement procedure. this facility is available against own and/or acquired Scrips.

SURENDER OF EXIM SCRIPTS TOWARDS PAYMENT OF FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENTS

(7) Subject to the prescribed conditions,

the Exim Scrips can also be utilised by surrender towards payments of foreign technology agreements.

SPECIAL REPLENISHMENT EXPORTERS WORKING UNDER CUSTOMS BOND

(8) The rate of special replenishment to exporters operating under customs bond proposed, has been enhanced from 10% to 30% of the value addition achieved.

EXPORT REALISATION IN TERMS OF US DOLLARS ON EXPORT OF CUT & POLISHED DIAMONDS AND GOLD/SILVER JEWELRY

(9) The exports of cut & polished diamonds and Gold/Silver Jewelry are now required to fulfil export obligation in terms of US Dollars. Further, the exim scrip rates on export of cut & polished diamonds have been reduced from eight slabs to five slabs.

FLEXIBILITY FOR THE IMPORT OF OGL ITEMS ON REP LICENCES

(10) REP licences already issued or yet to be issued on the exports made upto 3.7.91 shall also enjoy other facility of OGC items listed in Dist 8, Part-I and List 10 of appendix-6 of the policy. This facility has since been allowed on the "EXIM SCRIP" to be generated on the exports made from 4.7.91. Hence this would bring a parity between the REP licences and the "EXIM SCRIP" and would help the PMP Industries, who are compulsorily linked with the utilisation of REP licences for the import of OGL items for their use.

REPLENISHMENT BENEFITS TO BE GRANTED IN THE SHAPE OF "EXIM SCRIP"

(11) The format of licence has now been modified in a simplified manner to be known as "EXIM SCRIP" would now serve

both the purposes of exchange control and custom clearance. This would enable the free trade ability of the "SCRIP" and also easy operation at the level of banks as well as custom authorities.

EASIEST PROCEDURE FOR ISSUE OF "EXIM SCRIP"

(12) Instructions have now been issued to the field offices of the CCE organisation to issue the "EXIM SCRIP" within 48 hours based on the claim furnished by an exporter supported by a bank certificate of realisation. This is of course will be subject to the condition that the claim so decided would be post-audited and the exporter would be responsible for making good the deficiencies and surrender of in admissible entitlement. This would enable the exporter to get this benefit virtually across the table.

SIMPLIFIED FORMAT OF APPLICATION AND BANK CERTIFICATE

(13) The simplified format of application for claim of "EXIM SCRIP" and bank certificate of realisation has now been notified. The applicant will have to file an application only supported by a bank certificate of realisation and the necessity of filing multiple document has been eliminated.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR GRANT OF EXPORT HOUSE/TRADING HOUSE STATUS

(14) The eligibility criteria for the grant of Export House, Trading House and Star Trading House status as laid down in the Import Policy, 1990-93 shall now be restricted to the licensing year 1991-92 only. Similarly, the provisions to the grant of Additional REP licence to Export/Trading Houses and Star Trading House would be applicable to such licences as relate to licensing period 1991-92 only. Now the revised eligibility criteria has been notified. For grant of Export House/

Trading House/Star Trading House, an exporter shall now have a minimum average NFE earnings of Rs. 6 crores, Rs. 30 crores and Rs. 125 crores respectively during the preceding three years. Further, the aforesaid status can also be granted based on export performance of one year only instead of three years. The exporters having an export performance of NFE earning of Rs. 12 crores, Rs. 60 crores and rs. 150 cores during the preceding one iytar can also attain the status of Export House, Trading House & Star Trading House, Trading House & Star Trading House respectively.

ENTITLEMENT OF ADDITIONAL REP

(15) On 4-5-91, the rate of entitlement of Additional Exim Scrips for the licensing year 1991-92 was reduced from 10% to 5% of NFS with full flexibility of import of limited permissible (App.3) and non-canalised (Appx. 5A) items. Now the rate of entitlement will be 10% of NFE for the licensing year 1991-92 with full flexibility for the above mentioned items. Similarly, the entitlement of Special Additional Exim Scrips which was reduced for 15% to 10% has now been restored to 15% of NFE.

ENLARGEMENT OF SCOPE OF IMPORTABILITY ON ADDITIONAL LICENCES GRANTED TO EXPORT HOUSES/TRADING HOUSES

(16) (a) The scope of importability on Additional Exim Scrips granted to Export/ Trading Houses has been enlarged to permit the import of limited permissible (App.3) and non-sensitive canalised items (App.5A) to the full extent. This will enable the trade and industry to meet their requirement of much needed inputs consequent to the suspension of supplementary licensing system.

FULL FLEXIBILITY OF IMPORT OF LIMITED PERMISSIBLE AND NON SENSITIVE CANALISED ITEMS ION THE EXISTING ADDL. REP LICENCES

(16) (b) It has been decided to allow full

flexibility for the import of limited permissible (App.3) and non-sensitive canalised (Appx. 5A) items on the Additional Exim Scrips already issued for the licensing year 1988-90 1989-90 and 1990-91. Earlier, these licences were enjoying the flexibility of import of such items only to the extent of 10% of the value of the licences. However, certain specified items listed in Appendix-19 of similar category were allowed to be imported to the full extent. the said Appendix-19 now stands withdrawn.

SPECIAL INCENTIVE TO EXPORTS UNDER DUTY EXEMPTION SCHEME

(17) Rate of Special replenishment benefit to exporters availing the benefit of duty exemption scheme has been enhanced rom 10% to 30% of value addition achieve. However, on the export of products listed in app. 18 of the Import & Export Policy the Special Exim Scrip has been allowed as higher rate of 40% of the value addition achieved. This will encourage the exporters to fulfil their obligation within minimum possible time to earn the better incentives now being granted.

REVALIDATION OF ADVANCE LICENCES BY LICENSING AUTHORITIES

(18) Earlier the powers for grant of revalidation on licences issued under Duty Exemption Scheme were considered in the O/O CCI&E. Now licence granted under duty exemption scheme, may be revalidated by the licensing authority concerned talking into account the merit of the case.

SPECIFICATION OF CURRENCY FOR EXPORT AND IMPORT AGAINST ADVANCE/BLANKET ADVANCE LICENCE

(19) Advance licences/Blanket Advance licences excepting those relating to exports to be effected to RPA, issued under the Duty Exemption Scheme will specify the values in

free foreign exchange both for the purposes of import and also export obligation. the currencies in which such values are determined will be lined to those notified for this purpose by the Reserve Bank of India.

FLEXIBILITY IN THE CONDITION OF SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY INVOLVED

(20) The condition relating to the substantial manufacturing activity will not be applicable for exports to GCA against Advance/Blanket Advance Licence.

GRANT OF REPLENISHMENT TO 100% EOUs/ EPZS/FTZS

(21) On the physical Exports made of the products, other than those listed in App. 17 part-ii and exports of gold and silver plain/studded, jewellery and articles, 100% EOUs/units situated in Export Processing/ Free Trade zones will get exim scrips @ 30% of the value addition achieved from the CIF value of imports (including domestic supplies taken with deemed export benefits) to FOB value of export.

GRANT OF EXPORT HOUSE/TRADING HOUSE STATUS/CERTIFICATES TO THE UNITS SITUATED IN EXPORT PROCESSING/FREE TRADE ZONES AND 100% EOUs

(22) Units located in Export processing/ Free Trade Zones and 100% EOUs will also be eligible for grant of Export/Trading House certificate like other units in the domestic tariff area, subject to fulfilment of the eligibility conditions as laid down. for this purpose the status can either be claimed independently by such units or the same could be claimed by their parent unit of the same name any style, if any, situated in the domestic tariff area, in which event the unit in the domestic tariff area may also club the performance of

the unit situated in Export Processing/Free Trade zone and 100% EOUs, with their performance for the grant of the status.

The net foreign exchange earning (NFE) for the above purpose has been defined as FOB value of relevant exports minus CIF value of the inputs used in their manufacture. units situated in Export processing Zones are also eligible for grant of Star Trading House certificate subject to the conditions laid down.

STATEMENT - II

List of Items which have been controlled on 14th August, 1991

1. Castor Oil when exported to Rupee Payment Areas.
2. Polyethylene (LTD).
3. Coal and coke other than LD Coal.
4. Colour Picture Tubes and sub-assemblies of Colour TV containing Colour TV PICTURES Tubes.
5. Ethyl Alcohol or rectified spirit of any proof degree whether denatured or not.
6. Exposed Cinematographic Films and Video Tape Cinema Films.
7. Mill Scale Scrap.
8. Bimetal Ore (black iron ore) with manganese contents from 3% upto 10% of Goa Origin.
9. Railway passenger Coaches and Locomotives.
10. Raw Jute, Mesta & Jute Cuttings.
11. Low grade bauxite with Alumina

145	Written Answers	AGRAHYANA 22, 1913 (SAKA)	Written Answers	146
	content A12 O3 less than 54% of West Coast origin.		16.	Magnesium.
	<i>The List of items which have been decontrolled on 3rd September, 1991</i>		17.	Pig lead unwrought.
	Polythelene (HD) excluding ultra High Molecularweight High Density Poly Ethlene.		18.	Zinc or spelter unwrought.
			19.	Tin, unwrought and wrought.
			20.	Cobalt, unwrought and wrought.
2.	Ethylene Oxide.		21.	Bismuth.
3.	Isopropyl alcohol.		22.	Molybdenum.
4.	Synthetic Rubber.		23.	Platinum crude and refined unwrought.
5.	Ultra High Molecular Weight high Density Poly Ethylene		24.	Tungsten.
6.	Ethylene Glycol.		25.	Vanadium
7.	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone.		26.	Copper ores and concentrates.
8.	Polythene Glycol.		27.	Lead ores and concentrates.
9.	Dihylene Glycol.		28.	Metallurgical residues i.e. drosses skimming slags, ashes, slims flue dust (Other than those of Gold and Silver) containing 15% or more of free metal content.
10.	Ethyl Hexanol.		29.	Real Madras Handkerchiefs (RMHK) made on Powerloom.
11.	High Performance Viscose Staple Fibre.		30.	Cultivated Orchids Aerides Species.
12.	Second hand automobile spares components & accessories.		31.	Dendrobium Species.
13.	Crude Rum i.e. rum not matured in wood.		32.	Plione species.
14.	Metals, namely, Copper-Electrolytic, fire refined and blister copper in the form of ingots, wire bars, blooms, slabs, cakes, tiles, bricks, billets, scrap and cathodes.		33.	Calanthe species.
			34.	Cymbidium Species.
			35.	Coelogyne species.
15.	Nickel, Unwrought and nickel pellets.		36.	Cyrtopodium species

37. *Bulbophyllum* species.
38. *Rhynostylis* species.
39. *Anocetoechilus* species.
40. *Phjus* species.
41. *Phalenopsis* Species.
42. *Eria* species.
43. *Assocentrum* species.
44. Silver bullion, silver sheets and plates with have not undergone any process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.
45. *Silver salts, Silver Chemicals and Compounds irrespective of percentage of Silver contents other than the following:-*
- Silver content assuming 100% purity.
- Silver nitrate for durgs/photo chemicals 63.5%.
- Silver, Bromide-Anticeptic photo chemicals 57.45%.
- Silver oxide for drugs 93.1%.
- Silver for electroplating 80.57%.
- Silver Suboxide AG 4" 96.4%.
- Silver Chloride for electroplating 75.26%.
- Silver Flouride for drugs formulations of mild silver protein and silver sulphadiazine conforming to formulations prescribed in recognised protein and official standards 64.63%.
46. Manufactures and products having silver as an ingredient, other than those mentioned in Part 'B' against S.No. 41 of List 3 and also excluding Engineering Handicraft and electrical goods costume jewellery and silver filigree.
47. Styrene Monomar.
48. Sugar Cane.
49. Sulphur (excluding insoluble sulphur).
50. Wool Tops other than those made from imported wool and Wood Noils.
51. *Wool Waste other than wool waste production out of imported wool under Customs Bonds.*
52. Acetic Acid.
53. Mono Chloro Acetic Acid.
54. Polythylene (ILD P).
55. PVC Compound.
56. Toluene.
57. Nylon Tyre Yarn Fabric.
58. Any other cellulosic or synthetic fibre excluding polyester staple fibre or yarn not specified elsewhere.
59. Silver coins irrespective of silver contents.
60. Woollen semi worsted yarn.
61. Calcium carbide.
62. Insoluble sulphur.
63. Nylon tyre cord.

*List of items decontrolled on 31st
October, 1991*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Zinc Ores.</p> <p>2. Zinc Concentrates</p> <p>3. Calcined Bauxite.</p> <p>4. Metal Scrap, namely.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i) Nichrome Scrap.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii) Scrap & other metal.</p> <p>6. Non-ferrous metal.</p> <p>7. Stone Ballast/pitching stone of Bihar Origin.</p> <p>8. zircon ores and concentrates semi precious variety of zircon stone.</p> <p>9. Chemical elements doped for use in electronics in the form of discs, wafers of similar forms Chemical compounds doped for use in electronics.</p> <p>10. delected.</p> <p>11. Frozen semen of animals.</p> <p>12. Castor Oil.</p> <p>13. Molasses.</p> <p>14. Khandsari Molasses.</p> <p>15. Angora Goat Hair/Mohair.</p> <p>16. Raw Wool above 36s quality indigenous.</p> <p>17. Raw Wool upto 2s quality (indigenous except angora goat hair/mohair).</p> | <p>18. Real Madras handkerchief on Handlooms.</p> <p>19. Textile Cloth and material of olive green shade excluding pure silk and artificial silk fabric.</p> <p>20. Wool tops made from imported wool excluding wool noils.</p> <p>21. Tent and Tent Cloth of Olive Green shade.</p> <p>22. Jute Carpet backing cloth.</p> <p>23. Knitwears (acrylic and mixed).</p> <p>24. Shoddy Yarn.</p> <p>25. Cyanuric chloride.</p> <p>26. P.V.C. Res in.</p> <p>27. Chloroquine sulphate.</p> <p>28. <i>Psyllium seed/Psyllium Husk Psyllium Powder.</i></p> <p>29. <i>Cathadine Beetles.</i></p> <p>30. Syntheti musk.</p> <p>31. Mercury.</p> <p>32. Chrome Concentrates.</p> <p>33. Ferro Alleys except the following:-</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i) All grades of ferro Manganese Slag,</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii) Ferro Manganese (other than ferro Manganese containing carbon less than 0.05%).</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">iii) Silico Manganese (Ferro Silica Manganese).</p> |
|---|--|

- iv) Ferro Chrome/Charge Chrome Containing carbon less than 0.03% and nitrogen bearing ferrochrome/charge chrome.
- v) Silico Chrome all grades (Ferro silico Chromium).
34. Silver Jewellery and silver articles mentioned in Para 297 of Import & Export Policy, 1990-93 (Volume I)
35. Silver Jewellery containing less than 50% silver by weight.
36. Gold Jewellery and articles.
37. Cashew Kernels.
38. S.L.V. Coal.
39. All grades of ferro Manganese Slag.
40. Ferro Manganese (other than Ferro Manganese containing carbon less than 0.05%).
41. Silico Manganese (Ferro Silica Manganese).
42. Ferro Chrome/Charge Chrome containing carbon less than 0.03% and nitrogen bearing ferrochrome/charge chrome.
43. Silico Chrome all grades (Ferro silico Chromium).
- Items which have been shifted to OGL on 14th August, 1991 and 3rd September, 1991.
1. Aircrafts and spares and accessories thereof including for repair/overhaul on returnable basis by the Airlines both Indian and Foreign.
2. Fire arms and ammunition other than those mentioned against Sl.No. 1 of list 3.
3. Kuth (Costuslappa syn. Saussara lappa) (c.b. Cl. Asteraceae) cultivated in private lands and is derivatives except wild varieties.
4. orchids the following Ascocentrum spp.
5. Denendrobium.
6. Plione.
7. Calanthe.
8. Cymbidium.
9. Coelogyne.
10. Aerides.
11. Cyrtopodium.
12. Bulbophyllum.
13. Rhynostylis.
14. Anacetochilus.
15. Phajus.
16. Phajus.
17. Eria.
18. sugar.
19. Iron Ore of Hedi Origin to all markets.
20. iron ore of Goa Origin when exported to China or Europe in addition to Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.

[Translation]

Coffee Prices in International Market

3659. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The working Group of the International Coffee Council consisting of all the Exporting and Importing Members of the International Coffee organisation is currently negotiating a new International Coffee Agreement. The measures required to stabilise international prices of coffee are being discussed in the meetings of the Working Group. The Indian delegation participating in the meetings will spell out India's views and ideas on the quota mechanism to stabilise world prices of coffee.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Diamond and Jewellery form Rajasthan

3660. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned by the export of diamond and jewellery from Rajasthan during each of the last three years; and

(b) the facilities provided or proposed to

be provided by the government to the diamond and jewellery industry in the state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) State-wise export figures are not maintained by Government.

(b) No special facility is provided by the Government to the diamond and jewellery industry in Rajasthan. The facilities available to diamond and jewellery industry as a whole in the country are available to the exporters in Rajasthan also.

[English]

Issue of Shares and Debentures by Companies with Foreign Shareholding

3661. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies with foreign shareholdings which have applied for permission to issue shares and debentures during 1991 so far for expansion as also for establishing new companies; and

(b) the names of companies which have been granted permission to issue shares and debentures for more than Rupees ten crores during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Names of the companies with non-resident shareholdings who have applied for issue of capital during 1.1.91 to 30.11.1991 is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) The names of companies which have been granted permission to issue shares and debentures for more than Rupees ten crores during this period is being gathered and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Pay Scale of Accounts Officers of
Indian Audit and Accounts
Department**

3662. SHRIPAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India had recommended the sale of Rs. 3000-4500 for the Accounts Officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this proposal was accepted by the Government in principle and only the date of implementation was to be decided in consultation with C.&A.C.; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementing the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) and (b). The Comptroller and Auditor General had recommended that the Audit/Accounts Officers in the scale of Rs. 2375-3500 be given the higher scale of pay equivalent to that of Under Secretaries to the Government of India i.e. Rs. 3000-4500.

(c) The proposal was not accepted by the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Expenditure on Trade Development
Authority and Indian Institute of
Foreign Trade**

**3663. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the Trade Development Authority and the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade during the last three years; and

(b) the total value of assistance obtained in trade through these institutions during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) The total expenditure incurred on the Trade Development Authority and the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade during the last three years i.e. from 1988-89 to 1990-91 is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Trade Deve- lopment Authority</i>	<i>Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (Rupees in lakhs)</i>
1988-89	443.14	172.37
1989-90	523.61	191.60
1990-91	553.29	204.03
Total	1520.04	568.00

(b) Trade Development Authority is an export promotion organisation set up for promoting export of selected non-traditional products to specific markets and concentrates on providing a package of services to exporters mainly in small scale sector. It does not enter the export transactions directly but only assists its members to do so, by playing the role of a catalyst. It is thus not possible to quantify the value of trade done with the assistance of Trade Development Authority. However, as a result of its promotional programmes, the estimated value of business secured by its member during the last three years is Rs. 433.37 crores, the break-up of which is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Business generated (Rs. in crores)</i>
1988-89	115.68
1989-90	188.48
1990-91	129.21
Total	433.37

The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade is mainly a Research and Training Institution in the fields of foreign trade, International business and marketing through specialised training programmes. Since it is a non-trading organisation, it is not possible to quantify the value of trade done with the assistance of Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.

[English]

Road Bonds

3664. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the Government of Andhra Pradesh to issue 'Road Bonds' for improving and developing bridge and State Highways; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). No such proposal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh is presently pending with the Government of India.

Reinsurance of Insurance covers by GIC in Foreign Markets

3665. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of insurance covers which have been reinsured by the General Insurance Corporation in foreign markets;

(b) the norms followed by the GIC while selecting brokers for the above purpose;

(c) whether there are fixed brokers or whether these are changed annually and are different for different kinds of covers; and

(d) the names of brokers through whom reinsurance has been done during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The number of insurance covers which have been reinsured by the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) and its subsidiary companies in foreign markets is 25.

(b) to (d). Reinsurance is a specialised type of business and the GIC is utilising the services of the world's leading reinsurance brokers in the respective fields to the market's best advantage. There are no fixed workers, just as there are no fixed terms. Utilisation depends on ability, performance, economical rates and terms of premium, efficient dealings in the collection of claim monies, etc.

The names of brokers through whom outward reinsurance business has been done during the last three years are as under:-

Indian Brokers

- 1) Bhaichand Amoluk & Co.
- 2) Global Insurance Claims & Allied Agencies Pvt. Ltd.

- 3) Interlink Reinsurance Consultant Pvt. Ltd.
- 4) J.B. Boda & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
- 5) K.M. Dastur Reinsurance Brokers Pvt. Ltd.
- 6) L.R. Rao & Co.
- 7) Mankad & Associates
- 8) Mathrawala & Sons
- 9) N.B. Boda & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
- 10) Reins India Ltd.
- 11) R.N. Seth & Associates (p) Ltd.
- 12) Tata Risk Management Services
- 13) Tower Insurance & Reinsurance Services (I) Pvt. Ltd.

Foreign Brokers

- 1) Alexander Howden Reinsurance Brokers Ltd.
- 2) C.T. bowring Reinsurance Co. Ltd.
- 3) E.W. Payne
- 4) Greig Fester Ltd.
- 5) International Insurance Consultants
- 6) Jenner Fenton Slade Ltd.
- 7) J.H. Minet & Co. Ltd.
- 8) Leslie & Godwin Reinsurance Ltd.
- 9) Robert Fleming Insurance Brokers Ltd.
- 10) Sedgwick Offshore Resources Ltd.

11) Tyser & Co.

12) Willcox International

13) Willis Corroon

[Translation]

R.B.I. Guidelines to Banks

3666. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines to the banks for the economic prosperity and encouraging self-employment among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the banks have started working according to these guidelines;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government have set up any evaluation agency in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank India (RBI) has issued instructions to banks for increasing flow of credit to members of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) to improve their economic conditions through self-employment activities. These instruction inter alia include:

- i) Credit Planning should take into account the needs of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/STs).

- ii) Loan application of SCs/STs should be considered sympathetically and expeditiously.
- iii) While adopting villages for intensive lending, villages with sizeable population of the SC/ST communities may be specially chosen. Alternatively adopting specific localities basis in the concerned villages which have concentration of these communities may also be considered.
- iv) Special efforts should be made to evolve suitable bankable schemes for these communities.
- v) banks should participate in the Specific programme drawn up by the State Agencies for the upliftment of SCs/STs.
- vi) banks' staff may help borrowers in filling up the forms and completing other formalities so that they are able to get credit facility without delay.
- vii) Banks' staff may contact illiterate borrowers and explain to them the salient features of the scheme as also the advantages that will accrue.
- viii) The members of SCs/STs form part of the weaker sections under priority sector. banks have to raise the proportion of their advances to priority sector to 40% and the advances to weaker sections should reach a level of 10% of total bank credit.
- ix) 40% of the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) advances should be extended to SCs/STs.

- x) under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) not less than 30% of the families assisted should belong to SCs/STs and not less than 30% of the total assistance under the programme should go to them. This target was raised to 50% from financial year 1990-91.
- xi) Loans upto Rs. 5,000/- are granted by banks to members of SCs/STs for construction of houses at a concessional rate of interest at 4% per annum.

(c) to (f). The banks are required to implement the instructions issued to them by RBI from time to time. Any specific complaint received about the sanctioning of loan etc., is looked into at appropriate levels. The banks make periodical review of credit extended to SCs/STs on the basis of returns and other feed back received from their branches. These aspects also forms one of the agenda items of the meetings of the District Coordination Committee and State Level Bankers' Committee and the review meetings taken by the Government at regular intervals.

Bank Loans to wholesale Traders in Orissa

3667. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister FINANCE be pleased to state the details of loans sanctioned by various banks to the whole sale traders in Orissa during each of the last three years and up to October, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The Banks finance to whole sale trade in Orissa was Rs. 7.09 crores in 1988-89, the same was Rs. 7.50 crores in 1989-90 and as per latest available data, the same stood at Rs. 8.07 crores in the year 1990-91.

[English]

Pollution Check of Vehicles in Delhi

3668. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pollution check of vehicles has been discontinued in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the number of vehicles checked and found polluting beyond the standard norms after June, 1991 till date;

(d) whether the DTC and other Government Vehicles were also checked;

(e) if so, the details and number of vehicles checked and found polluting above the norms; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(c) to (e). During the period July, to October, 1991, 1,13,059 vehicles were checked of which 28,126 were found polluting beyond the prescribed standards.

During the same period 2368 DTC vehicles and 269 Government vehicles were also checked of which 916 DTC vehicles and 40 Government vehicles were found polluting.

(f) Does not arise in view of answer to (c), (d), and (e) above.

Frauds in Banks and Insurance Companies

3669. SHRIV. SOBHANDREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has suggested to bring amendments to the law including provisions for confiscation of ill gotten wealth and setting up of special courts to deal with cases relating to frauds in banks and insurance companies;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). The Central Vigilance Commission had made a suggestion in 1986 regarding banking and insurance industry that it would be worthwhile considering amendments in the law for including a provision for confiscation of ill-gotten wealth from the illegitimate possessors and for trial by Special Courts. The matter was considered and in view of the enactment of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and the provisions contained therein, the need for further legislation was not felt.

Vacant Posts of Judges in Supreme Court/High Courts

3670. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and various High Courts as on November 1, 1991, court-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a)

and (b). As on 1.11.1991, there were 60 vacancies of Judges in the High Courts and 1 vacancy in the Supreme Court. The High Court wise break up is given in the enclosed statement. For filling up the vacancies of Judges in the High Courts and the Supreme Court the proces of consultation with the Constitutional authorities is on for making appointments.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>High Court</i>	<i>Vacancies as on 1.11.1991</i>
1.	Allahabad	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6
3.	Bombay	7
4.	Calcutta	6
5.	Delhi	4
6.	Gauhati	-
7.	Gujarat	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-
10.	Karnataka	5
11.	Kerala	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7
13.	Madras	3
14.	Orissa	-
15.	Patna	5
16.	Punjab & Haryana	2
17.	Rajasthan	-
18.	Sikkim	1
	Total	60
	Supreme Court	1

New Mandovi Bridge

3671. SHRI HARISH PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why an amount of Rs.1422.11 lakhs has been paid to the contractor as on July 22, 1991 while the amount of award is Rs. 957 lakhs only;

(b) whether the tempo of construction work on the new Mandovi bridge in Goa is very slow; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the completion of this bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Higher amount has been paid to the contractor because of increase in scope of work after the award.

(b) and (c). The tempo of work on the bridge was affected due to collapse of a centring truss alongwith superstructure in one of the spans during construction. The design of the superstructure has been revised and the progress of work is being

reviewed regularly to expedite completion of the bridge.

Capital Investment by Banks and Financial Institutions in Madhya Pradesh

[*Translation*]

3672. SHRI BARELAL JATAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital investment made in Madhya Pradesh by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, General Insurance Corporation and various nationalised banks, separately during the last three years and upto October 31, 1991;

(b) whether these banks and financial institutions propose to invest more capital in that State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The total amounts invested by LIC of India and the GIC of India and its Subsidiary Companies in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in Crores)</i>	
	<i>LIC.</i>	<i>GIC.</i>
1988-89	73.78	9.56
1989-90	163.23	11.62
1990-91	152.34	6.97
(April-October 1991)	39.67	3.39

Investment of the Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBS) in

Madhya Pradesh are as under:-

	(Rs. in Crores)
1988	951.38
1989	1183.08
1990	1407.18

Investment by financial institutions etc. in a particular State depends on bankable proposals received. Investments by LIC and GIC in a particular State also depend, to a certain extent, on the allocation made by the Planning Commission annually.

Recovery of Excise Duty from Cement Factories in Rajasthan

3673. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of excise duty recovered from the cement factories of Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases pending in the courts in this regard; and

(c) the amount of excise duty arrears yet to be recovered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Rs. 382.55 crores (Rupees Three Hundred Eightytwo crores and Fiftyfive lakhs only)

Yearwise

1988-89	- Rs. 113.59 crores
1989-90	- Rs. 128.73 crores
1990-91	- Rs. 140.23 crores

(b) 10 (Ten) cases

(c) Rs. 10.74 crores (Rupees Ten crores

and Seventyfour lakhs only)

[English]

Revised Pay Scale of Assistants and Stenographers

3674. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent upon the implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission Report, all officials in the Central Secretariat Service and in the autonomous and subordinate offices of the Union Government in the scale of Rs. 425-800 were given the scale of Rs. 1,400 - 2600;

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving the revised scale of Rs. 1640-2900 to the officials of the autonomous and subordinate offices, when the Assistant and Stenographers of the Central Secretariat Service have been given the revised scale;

(c) the steps contemplated to give the revised scale to the analogous officials of autonomous and subordinate offices in the pre-revised scale of Rs. 425-800; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that the officials of the autonomous and subordinate offices also get arrears in cash w.e.f. 1.1.1986 as in the case of officials of Central Secretariat Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTTUKHE): (a) to (d). The Fourth Pay Commission had recommended a scale of Rs. 1400-2600 as the revised scale for the Assistance. Subsequently, the scale of Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service and Stenographers Grade 'C' of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service was

revised to Rs. 1640-2900 to set-right, in accordance with the prescribed procedure, an anomaly in the pay scale as recommended by Fourth Central Pay Commission. As there is no such anomaly in the pay scale of Assistants/Stenographers working in Subordinate Offices and Autonomous bodies, the Question of revising their scale to Rs. 1640-2900 does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance by IDBI Under Technical Development Fund Scheme

3675. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has not provided financial assistance in some cases approved under the Technical Development Fund Scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

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

(c) the State-wise number of applications received by the Industrial

Development Bank of India for financial assistance under the Technical Development Fund Scheme during the above period and the number of cases in which the financial assistance was provided by the Bank along with the details of assistance actually provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that during the 7th Five Year Plan Period it received 415 applications under the Technical Development Fund Scheme (TDFS) out of which 9 were not found support-worthy on account of reasons such as unsatisfactory financial position and working results, unsatisfactory working of group companies and the existence of overdues to financial institutions. Some applications were also rejected as they did not fulfil the eligibility criteria for grant of loans under the scheme.

(c) A State-wise list of applications received during the 7th Plan Period under the TDF Scheme and the number of cases sanctioned along with the amounts disbursed, are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

State-wise list of TDF Applications received and sanctioned, amount sanctioned and disbursed relating to 7th Plan Period are given below :

State	No. of Applications		No. of Cases Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakhs)		Amount Disbursed (Rs. Lakhs)
	Received	Sanctioned		1	2	
1. Andhra Pradesh	12	12	12	448.05	410.40	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	-	-	
3. Assam	2	2	2	202.00	202.00	
4. Bihar	8	8	8	233.49	233.49	
5. Gujarat	39	38	38	1677.25	1419.15	
6. Haryana	14	14	14	438.03	435.88	
7. Himachal	1	1	1	-	-	
8. Karnataka	21	21	21	627.42	593.56	
9. Kerala	5	5	5	147.30	119.30	
10. Madhya Pradesh	20	19	19	931.64	915.11	
11. Maharashtra	142	141	141	4715.45	4243.61	

State	No. of Applications Received	No. of Cases Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. lakhs)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
12. Orissa	1	1	62.00	57.00
13. Punjab	11	10	324.12	285.42
14. Rajasthan	12	12	803.38	671.88
15. Tamilnadu	63	61	2045.14	1856.13
16. Uttar Pradesh	29	27	1049.36	922.06
17. West Bengal	28	27	947.68	921.91
18. Union Territories				
I. Chandigarh	2	2	27.50	27.50
II. New Delhi	2	2	225.62	83.50
III. Pondicherry	2	2	99.00	-
Total	415	406	15104.42	13403.50

*[English]***Opening of Sub-Office of Controller of Imports and Exports at Mysore**

3676. SHRIMATICHANDRAPRABHARS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open a sub-office of the Controller of Imports and Exports at Mysore; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration with the Government to open a sub office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports (CCI&E) at Mysore.

Losses in Nationalised Banks in Kerala

3677. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHÁVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the nationalised banks in Kerala which have suffered loss as on October 31, 1991; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The present data reporting system does not yield region-wise information in regard to the profits and losses of nationalised banks.

Setting up of Cardamom Board

3678. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA .
SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are contemplating to set up Cardamom Board; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

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

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

Trade Deficit

3679. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the trade deficit expected during 1991-92;

(b) whether it includes imports for defence; and

(c) the manner in which this deficit is proposed to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) According to the provisional figures, India's trade deficit amounted to Rs. 2356 crores during April-September, 1991 as compared to Rs. 4234 crores during April-September 1990. It is difficult to precisely estimate the trade deficit for the financial year 1991-92 at this stage.

(b) The trade figures include only the merchandise trade that pass through the customs, without any distinction being made whether they are for defence purposes or otherwise.

(c) The Government introduced a package of trade policy reforms aimed at strengthening of export incentives, eliminating substantial volume of import

licensing and optimal import compression with a view to contain the trade deficit. REP licences have been replaced by a new instrument named Exim Scrips. These will be the means of obtaining access to certain categories of imports of raw materials, components and spares. The system of advance licensing as an instrument of export promotion has also been strengthened. Government has decided to allow established exporters to open Foreign Currency Accounts in approved banks and allow exporters to raise external credits, pay for export related imports from such accounts, and credit export proceeds to such accounts. Besides, Government have taken other steps which include reducing controls through licensing simplification of procedures for export, activation of Board of Trade, bilateral discussion with selected countries, interaction with national organisations of trade and industry, etc.

Relief to Workers Under Textile Workers Rehabilitation Scheme in Gujarat

3680. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of unemployed textile workers in Gujarat have not been paid any relief under the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Scheme, 1985;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of workers who have been provided with relief so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) 12188 workers have been provided with relief under the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme.

[*Translation*]

Shifting of Villages Near Ammunition Depot, Bharatpur

3681. SHRIMATI KRISHNAENDRA KAUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to shift the villages near the ammunition depot, Bharatpur; and

(b) if so, the places where these villagers are proposed to be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Widening of National Highway No.3 from Nasik to Bombay

3682. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to widen the National Highway No.3 from Nasik to Bombay into four lanes;

(b) if so, the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(c) when the work is likely to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). No decision about the four laning of Bombay-Nasik Section of National Highway No. 3 could be taken till finalisation of the VIII Plan, and would depend *inter alia* on availability of resources and various inter-se priorities.

[*Translation*]

Consignment Tax

3683. SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have to suffer loss of revenue on inter-State consignment of goods as Central sales tax cannot be levied on such consignments;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to bring forward legislation during the current Session of Parliament of levy tax on inter-State consignment of goods;

(c) whether the Union Government are regularly assigning to the State Governments the share from the proceeds of the Central sales tax; and

(d) if so, the details of such assignments made to the States during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) There is avoidance of tax through the medium of inter-State consignment of goods as central sales tax cannot be levied on such consignments.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The proceeds of central sales tax are retained by the collecting States.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (c) above.

[*English*]

Setting up of Public Sector Financial Institution for Higher Studies and Research Work

3684. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of a public sector financial institution to fund higher studies and research work;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be set up?

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

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

[*Translation*]

Branches of Nationalised Banks in Rural Areas of Madhya Pradesh

3685. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of branches of nationalised banks in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh, bank-wise and district-wise?

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

District-wise and Bank-wise number of branches of Public Sector Banks functioning in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh are given in Statements-I & II respectively.

196 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) functioning in the country at present, cadre-wise and bank-wise available with the National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) as on September, 1990 are given in the annexure.

(b). NABARD do not have information regarding the number of women employees working in Regional Rural Banks.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise number of branches of Public Sector Banks functioning in Rural Areas of Madhya Pradesh

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
1.	Balaghat	42
2.	Bastar	54
3.	Betul	50
4.	Bhind	23
5.	Bhopal	18
6.	Bilaspur	80
7.	Chhatarpur	17
8.	Chhindwara	43
9.	Damoh	25
10.	Datia	13
11.	Dewas	27
12.	Dhar	37
13.	Durg	32
14.	East Nimar	42
15.	Guna	32
16.	Gwalior	28
17.	Hoshangabad	16
18.	Indore	37
19.	Jabalpur	78
20.	Jhabua	21
21.	Mandla	41

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
22	Mandsaur	42
23	Morena	40
24	Narsimhapur	25
25	Panna	2
26	Raigarh	29
27	Raipur	87
28	Raisen	16
29	Rajgarh	23
30	Rajnandgaon	26
31	Ratlam	29
32	Rewa	38
33	Sagar	31
34	Satna	23
35	Sehore	40
36	Seoni	27
37	Shahdol	45
38	Shajapur	32
39	Shivpuri	21
40	Sidhi	46
41	Surajya	44
42	Tikamgarh	8
43	Vijain	33
44	Vidisha	57

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
45.	West Nimar	54

STATEMENT-II

Bank-wise number of branches of Public Sector Bank functioning in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of Bank</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
1	State Bank of India	412
2.	State Bank of Indore	151
3.	Allahabad Bank	98
4.	Bank of Baroda	32
5.	Bank of India	147
6.	Bank of Maharashtra	83
7.	Canara Bank	3
8.	Central Bank of India	278
9	Dena Bank	57
10.	Indian Bank	3
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	1
12.	New Bank of India	5
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	3
15	Punjab National Bank	106
16	Syndicate Bank	8
17	UCO Bank	60
18	Union Bank of India	116

Employees' Strength In RRB

[English]

3686. SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of Regional Rural Banks as on date, cadre-wise and bank-wise; and

(b) the percentage of women employees out of the total employees, cadre-wise and bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The details regarding the number of employees of 196 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) functioning in the country at present, cadre-wise and bank-wise available with the National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) as on September, 1990 are given in the annexure.

(b) NABARD do not have information regarding the number of women employees working in Regional Rural Banks.

STATEMENT

Regional Rural Banks (As at the end of Sept. 90)

Sl No.	Name of the Regional Rural Banks	Officers	Clerks	Subordinate Staff	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank	155	205	99	459
2	Gurgaon Gramin Bank	364	364	135	863
3	Hissar Sirsa Ksh. Gramin Bank	61	55	3	119
4	Ambala Kurukshetra Gramin Bank	67	50	41	158
5	Himachal Gramin Bank	95	85	-	180
6	Parvatiya Gramin Bank	31	33	-	64
7	Uttaranchal Rural Bank	208	101	56	365
8	Equival Dehati bank	151	141	30	322
9	Karnal Rural Bank	126	183	100	409
10	Shivalik Kshetriya Gramin Bank	77	71	27	175
11	Kapurthala-Ferozpur Ksh. Gramin Bank	77	69	4	150
12	Gurdaspur-Amritsar ksh. Gr. Bank	101	99	1	201

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Regional Rural Banks</i>	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Clerks</i>	<i>Subordinate Staff</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Malwa Gramin Bank	33	47	35	115
14.	Fardkot Bhatinda Ksh. Gramin Bank	24	28	6	58
15.	Jaipur Nagaur Anch. Gramin Bank	289	222	107	618
16.	Marwar Gramin Bank	278	225	96	599
17.	Shekhawati Gramin Bank	184	204	87	475
18.	Marudhar Ksh. Gramin Bank	112	93	65	270
19.	Alwar Bharatpur Anch. Gramin Bank	160	119	60	339
20.	Aravali Kshetriya Gramin Bank	108	74	67	249
21.	Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank	139	104	7	250
22.	Mewar Anchalik Gramin Bank	94	78	52	224
23.	Thar Anchalik Gramin Bank	101	78	14	193
24.	Bundi Chittorgarh Ksh. Gramin Bank	101	106	67	274
25.	Bhilwara Ajmer Ksh. Gramin Bank	78	68	54	200

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Rural Banks	Officers					Subordinate Staff	Total
		1	2	3	4	5		
26.	Dungarpur Banswara Ksh. Gramin Bank			60	57	1		118
27.	Sriganganagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank			60	49	47		156
28.	Bikaner Kshetriya Gramin Bank			35	36	3		74
29.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank			25	24	20		69
30.	Pragjyotish Gaonlia Bank			330	339	73		792
31.	Lakhimi Gaonlia Bank			191	173	68		432
32.	Cachar Gramin Bank			75	56	36		167
33.	Langpi Dehangl Rural Bank			74	59	2		135
34.	Subansiri Gaonlia Bank			80	62	17		159
35.	Manipur Rural Bank			44	30	4		78
36.	Khasi Jaintia Rural (ka Bank)			84	66	11		161
37.	Mizoram Rural Bank			10	8	1		19
38.	Nagaland Rural Bank			10	8	1		19

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Regional Rural Banks</i>	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Clerks</i>	<i>Subordinate Staff</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	Tripura Gramin Bank	295	310	82	687
40.	Bhojpur Rohtas Gramin Bank	305	314	114	733
41.	Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank	254	180	153	587
42.	Magadh Gramin Bank	318	193	103	614
43.	Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank	307	173	78	558
44.	Vaishali Kshetriya Gramin Bank	387	212	195	794
45.	Monghyr Kshetriya Gramin Bank	270	137	75	482
46.	Santhal Parganas Gramin Bank	212	132	106	450
47.	madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank	171	660	51	282
48.	Nalanda Gramin Bank	130	122	60	312
49.	Singhbhum Kshetriya Gramin Bank	118	129	39	286
50.	Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank	140	97	60	297
51.	Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank	125	102	47	274

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Rural Banks	Officers				Subordinate Staff	Total
		1	2	3	4		
52.	Palamau Kshetriya Gramin Bank			154	75	80	309
53.	Hanchi Kshetriya Gramin Bank			89	178	7	274
54.	Gopalganj Kshetriya Gramin Bank			90	61	71	222
55.	Saran Kshetriya Gramin Bank			105	60	41	206
56.	Siwan Kshetriya Gramin Bank			108	77	83	268
57.	Giridih Kshetriya Gramin Bank			38	34	3	75
58.	Hazaribagh Kshetriya Gramin Bank			43	38	2	83
59.	Patliputra Gramin Bank			22	27	3	52
60.	Bhagalpur 71-Banks Kshetriya Gramin Bank			43	36	27	106
61.	Begusarai Kshetriya Gramin Bank			32	25	14	71
62.	Puri Gramya Bank			239	252	48	539
63.	Bolangir Anchalik Gramin Bank			246	358	24	628
64.	Cuttack Gramin Bank			296	295	89	680

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Rural Banks	Officers				Clerks	Subordinate Staff	Total
		3	4	5	6			
65.	Koraput Panchabati Gramin Bank	189	211	76		476		
66.	Kalahandi Anchalik Gramin Bank	176	82	84		342		
67.	Baitarani Gramin Bank	207	125	36		368		
68.	Balasore Gramin Bank	130	93	16		239		
69.	Rushikulya Gramin Bank	141	88	25		254		
70.	Dhenkanal Gramin Bank	80	76	19		175		
71.	Mallabhum Gramin Bank	381	266	100		747		
72.	Mallabhum Gramin Bank	479	447	128		1054		
73.	Mayurakshi Gramin Bank	211	187	-		398		
74.	Uttarabanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank	243	214	34		541		
75.	Nadia Gramin Bank	94	152	29		275		
76.	Sagar Gramin Bank	239	189	88		516		
77.	Bardhaman Gramin Bank	173	174	78		425		
78.	Howrah Gramin Bank	110	123	43		276		

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Rural Banks	Officers					Subordinate Staff	Total
		1	2	3	4	5		
79.	Murshidabad Gramin Bank			68	50	42	160	
80.	Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshangabad			172	134	85	391	
81.	Bilaspur Raipur Ksh. Gramin Bank			292	174	42	348	
82.	Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank			145	125	78	348	
83.	Bundelkhand Kshetriya Gramin Bank			183	156	59	398	
84.	Sharda Gramin Bank			119	53	67	239	
85.	Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank			146	87	28	261	
86.	Bastar Kshetriya Gramin Bank			150	84	38	272	
87.	Durg Rajanandgaon Gramin Bank			194	126	52	272	
88.	Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank			166	102	43	311	
89.	Raigarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank			109	89	69	267	
90.	Shivpuri Gunakshetriya Gramin Bank			122	91	27	240	
91.	Damoh Panna Sarar Ksh. Gramin Bank			131	97	79	307	
92.	Dewas Shajapur Kshetriya Gramin Bank			103	75	62	240	

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Rural Banks	Officers				Clerks	Subordinate Staff	Total
		1	2	3	4			
93.	Nimar Kshetriya Gramin Bank.			142	82	70	294	
94.	Mandia Balaghat Ksh. Gramin Bank			95	60	6	161	
95.	Chhindwara Seoni Ksh. Gramin Bank			97	85	43	225	
96.	Rajgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank			74	73	48	195	
98.	Ratlam mandasaur Ksh. Gramin Bank			59	49	32	140	
99.	Chambal Kshetriya Gramin Bank			65	58	7	130	
100.	Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank			71	57	39	167	
101.	Indore Ujjain Ksh. Gramin Bank			58	49	3	110	
102.	Gwalior Datla Ksh. Gramin Bank			41	32	33	106	
103.	Vidisha Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank			33	25	2	60	
104.	Prathama Bank			508	575	224	1307	
105.	Gorakhpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank			569	420	162	1151	
106.	Samyut Kshetriya Gramin Bank			367	407	171	945	

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Rural Banks	Officers					Subordinate Staff	Total
		1	2	3	4	5		
107.	Barabanki Gramin Bank			211	157	67	435	
108.	Raebareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank			196	104	80	380	
109.	Farrukhabad Gramin Bank			186	188	92	466	
110.	Bhagirath Gramin Bank			247	192	81	520	
111.	Bailla Kshetriya Gramin Bank			150	130	103	383	
112.	Bailla Kshetriya Gramin Bank			150	130	103	383	
113.	Avadh Gramin Bank			273	187	126	586	
114.	Kanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank			246	139	108	493	
115.	Sravasti Gramin Bank			184	121	107	412	
116.	Etawah Kshetriya Gramin Bank			86	65	54	205	
117.	Kisan Gramin Bank			111	99	17	227	
118.	Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank			91	105	7	203	
119.	Kashi Gramin Bank			181	100	83	364	

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Rural Banks	Officers				Subordinate Staff		Total
		3	4	5	6			
120.	Basti Gramin Bank	166	156	66	388			
121.	Alahabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank	185	106	91	382			
122.	Pratapgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank	158	114	78	350			
123.	Faizabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank	130	102	76	308			
124.	Fatehpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank	134	70	66	270			
125.	Bareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank	175	119	18	312			
126.	Devi Patan Kshetriya Gramin Bank	154	119	53	320			
127.	Aligarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank	184	207	71	462			
128.	Tulsi Gramin Bank	184	108	26	318			
129.	Etah Gramin Bank	103	105	69	277			
130.	Gomti Gramin Bank	176	120	89	385			
131.	Chhatrasal Gramin Bank	155	91	2	248			
132.	Rani Lakshmi Bai Ksh. Gramin Bank	92	60		152			

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Rural Banks	Officers				Clerks	Subordinate Staff	Total
		1	2	3	4			
133.	Vidur Gramin Bank			80	59	35	174	
134.	Shahjahanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank			55	47	37	139	
135.	Nainital Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank			97	68	1	166	
136.	Vindhyavasini Gramin Bank			81	52	49	182	
137.	Sarayu Gramin Bank			76	37	48	161	
138.	Jamuna Gramin Bank			81	73	40	194	
139.	Muzaffarnagar Ksh. Gramin Bank			51	41	27	119	
140.	Pithoragarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank			37	33	25	119	
141.	Ganga Yamuna Gramin Bank			54	50	47	151	
142.	Alaknanda Gramin Bank			52	66	33	151	
143.	Hindon Gramin Bank			27	23	4	54	
144.	Kutch Gramin Bank			77	55	33	165	
145.	Jamnagar Gramin Bank			91	66	2	159	
146.	Banaskantha Mehsana Gramin Bank			129	93	78	300	

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Rural Banks	Officers					Subordinate Staff	Total
		1	2	3	4	5		
147.	Panchmahal Gramin Bank			93	91	5	189	
148.	Surrendranagar Bhavnagar Gramin Bank			53	56	1	110	
149.	Valsad Dangs Gramin Bank			61	51	2	114	
150.	Surat Bharuch Gramin Bank			72	49	41	162	
151.	Sabarkantha Gandhinagar Gramin Bank			50	39	34	123	
152.	Junagarh Amreli Gramin Bank			55	42	22	119	
153.	Marathwada Gramin Bank			447	409	244	1100	
154.	Aurangabad Jaina Gramin Bank			86	90	48	224	
155.	Chandrapur Gadchiroli Gramin Bank			94	79	59	232	
156.	Akola Gramin Bank			64	56	39	159	
157.	Ratnagiri Sindhudurg Gramin Bank			63	63	9	135	
158.	Solapur Gramin Bank			56	47	38	141	
159.	Bhandara Gramin Bank			79	67	49	195	
160.	Yavatmal Gramin Bank			38	35	3	76	

Sl. No	Name of the Regional Rural Banks	Officers					Subordinate Staff	Total
		3	4	5	6			
161.	Buldhana Gramin Bank	32	32	2	66			
162.	Thane Gramin Bank	38	30	27	95			
163.	Nagarjuna Gramin Bank	377	197	143	717			
164.	Rayalseema Grameena Bank	305	426	153	884			
165.	Sri Visakhapatnam Grameena Bank	421	236	151	808			
166.	Sree Anantha Gramin Bank	142	163	41	346			
167.	Shri Venkateshwara Gramin Bank	200	137	68	405			
168.	Sri Saraswathi Grameena Bank	141	90	75	306			
169.	Sangameshwara Grameena Bank	110	78	37	225			
170.	Manjira Grameena Bank	154	75	68	297			
171.	Pinakini Grameena Bank	182	182	88	452			
172.	Kakathiya Gramin Bank	82	51	27	160			
173.	Chaitanya Grameena Bank	87	94	31	212			
174.	Shri Sathavahana Gramin Bank	75	62	46	183			

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Rural Banks	Officers				Clerks	Subordinate Staff	Total
		3	4	5	6			
175.	Golconda Grameena Bank	30	27	24	81			
176.	Sri Rama Grameena Bank	35	35	20	90			
177.	Kanakadurga Grameena Bank	36	30	2	68			
178.	Godavari Grameena Bank	32	34	3	69			
179.	Tungabhadra Gramin Bank	344	553	164	1061			
180.	Malaprabha Grameena Bank	590	700	199	1489			
181.	Cauvery Grameena Bank	267	171	94	532			
182.	Krishna Grameen Bank	223	164	43	430			
183.	Chitradurga Grameen Bank	176	199	78	453			
184.	Kalpatharu Grameen Bank	136	130	49	315			
185.	Kolar Grameen Bank	111	167	69	347			
186.	Bijapur Grameen Bank	188	152	35	375			
187.	Chickmagalur Kodagu Grameen Bank	76	62	7	145			
188.	Sahyadri Grameen Bank	44	54	2	100			

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Rural Banks	Officers				Clerks	Subordinate Staff	Total
		3	4	5	6			
189.	Netravati Grameen Bank	48	22	2	72			
190.	Varda Grameen Bank	58	59	27	124			
191.	Visveshwaraya Grameen Bank	40	39	3	82			
192.	South Malabar Gramin Bank	542	905	158	1605			
193.	North Malabar Gramin Bank	350	502	131	983			
194.	Pandyan Gramin Bank	345	404	128	877			
195.	Adhiyaman Grama Bank	43	27	27	97			
196.	Vallalar Gramin Bank	33	28	-	61.			

Finance Cost of Industry

3687. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether industry has been hit by high finance cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to scale down finance cost of industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The increase in the cost of finance interpreted as the increase in interest cost is typically expected to form a relatively small proportion of the total project cost. As such, the increase in interest rate in itself is not expected to seriously affect industrial production.

(c). The present level of interest rates is reflective of the inflationary situation and can be reduced only after inflationary pressures abate. The higher lending rates are expected to bring about general financial discipline, improve productivity and control inventory build up.

Financial Assistance for Minor Irrigation Schemes by NABARD in Karnataka

3688. SHRIG. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conditions laid down by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for extending credit facility to minor irrigation projects have prevented the implementation of these schemes in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Union

Government to liberalise the norms governing the sanction of loans for minor irrigation schemes and also to reduce the interest rate on loans; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that they have not laid down any specific condition for extending credit facility to minor irrigation projects which may prevent implementation of the schemes in Karnataka. However, as a general norm no scheme is sanctioned in Dark Blocks and the spacing norms, as per recommendations of State Government, are followed by them in sanction of schemes. Interest rates structure has been modified by Reserve Bank of India on 9th October, 1991. Representations have been received from various sections of the society for reducing the rate of interest on loans provided by scheduled commercial banks, including that of minor irrigation programme. However, there is no proposal at present under consideration to make any changes in the present structure of interest rates to be charged by commercial banks.

Recommendation of Sachar Committee

3689. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to accept the recommendations of the Sachar Committee with regard to simplifying the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 with a view to reduce paper work for small companies;

(b) whether there is also a demand to

define a small company for the purposes of the Companies Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). Sachar Committee had recommended that private companies be further classified into small private companies having a paid-up capital of not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs and such companies be eligible for further exemptions and privileges. Similar suggestions have been received from other quarters. The Government is not in favour of such a classification. However, the Government is considering certain additional exemptions/privileges for all private companies.

[*Translation*]

Road between Hanumangarh and Suratgarh

3690. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road between Hanumangarh and Suratgarh was under the control of General Reserve Engineering Force;

(b) whether the road has been handed over to the Public Works Department of Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is heavy military traffic between Hanumangarh and Suratgarh;

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal to hand over this road back to General Reserve Engineering Force; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, as it is not of operational significance to Army.

(d) The density of civil traffic on this road is much more than that of military traffic.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Issue of Licences for Poppy Cultivation in Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh

3691. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) the number of licences for poppy cultivation issued in Barabanki (U.P.) during each of the last three years; and

(b) the total number of such licenses issued there during the current year so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Number of licences for poppy cultivation issued in Barabanki (U.P.), Divisions I and II, during each of the last 3 years are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Licences</i>
1988-89	10512
1989-90	8571
1990-91	9541

(b) Total number of licenses issued in Barabanki Divisions I & II during the current year (upto 9.12.1991) are 9019.

[English]

Current Account Deficit

3692. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current account deficit for 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the reasons for sharp rise in the current account deficit for the year 1990-91;

(c) the amount of capital account and borrowings from IMF during 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(d) the amount of net invisible receipts for 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). The sharp rise in the current account deficit during 1990-91 was the result of a combination of adverse factors which include deceleration in export growth as a result of recessionary conditions in the industrialised countries and the economic disruption in the Eastern Europe; the Gulf crisis which set in in August 1990 leading to a sharp escalation in POL import bill, partial loss of export markets in West Asia and foreign exchange expenditure incurred in repatriation of Indian workers from the affected zone in the West Asia and; uncertain and disturbed situation in the domestic polity during most of the 1990-91 which resulted in a sharp fall in invisible receipts in the form of private remittances, travel and tourism etc. The current account deficit, net invisible receipts, capital account (net) and net borrowings from the IMF during 1989-90 and 1990-91 were as indicated in the Table below:

(Rs. crores)

	1989-90	1990-91
Current account (net)	-10391	-13088
Invisibles* (net)	2541	2054
Capital Account (net)	10341	8617
IMF (net)	1-460	2178

* includes official transfer (net)

Letting Out of Units and Sections of Ordnance Factories to Private Sector

Board propose to let out some of the section and units in various Ordnance Factories to some private manufacturing units;

3693. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

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

(a) whether the Ordnance Factories

(c) whether any working modalities have been worked out in this regard; and

(d) if so, the impact of these changes on the cost of the defence supplies and promotional avenues of the staff?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

Extension of MRTP Act to Cover Services Sector and Co-Operatives

3694. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for extending the ambit of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act to cover the Services Sector and Co-operatives; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAGALAM): (a) and (b). The MRTP Act, 1969, already applies to the 'Services' sector as defined in Section 2(r) of the Act. The Act has also been extended to Co-operative Societies vide Notification GSR No.605 (E) dated 27th September, 1991 issued under Section 3 of the Act.

Economic Offences

3695. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have declared some economic offences as criminal offences; and

(b) if so, the details of such offences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Provision has been made for prosecution in a court of law for various economic offences such as those specified in Chapter XXII of the Income Tax Act, Chapter VIII of the Wealth Tax Act, section 9 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, section 135 of the Customs Act and section 56 of FERA, etc.

Export Potential of Bihar

3696. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have examined the Export Potential of Bihar;

(b) if so, the names of the exportable items in Bihar; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to boost exports of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A study was conducted by the Trade Development Authority in 1988.

(b) Major non-engineering product groups identified for export are:

Handlooms - Silk and Cotton; leather manufactures; handicrafts; and processed fruits;

(c) The Government of Bihar and Bihar Chamber of Commerce are taking action on the study.

Visit of International Credit Rating Agencies

3697. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some International Credit Rating Agencies visited India recently to assess the strengths and weaknesses of its economy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No Credit Rating Agency has visited India in the current financial year so far.

(b) Question does not arise.

Assistance for Handloom Cloth Provided Under Market Development Scheme to Andhra Pradesh

3698. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided to Andhra Pradesh under the Market Development Scheme for handloom cloth during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 so far; and

(b) the amount utilised for primary societies and the APEX Society therefrom during these years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The assistance provided by Central Government to Andhra Pradesh under Market Development Assistance Scheme during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 is as follows

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1989-90	280.30
1990-91	440.50
1991-92	242.97

(b) Market Development Assistance is provided on 50 : 50 matching basis by Central Government and State Government. As per information received from Government of Andhra Pradesh, in 1989-90, amount released to APCO was Rs. 448.66 lakhs and to Primary Societies Rs.285. 07 lakhs. For 1990-91 amount released to APCO was Rs. 380 lakhs and to Primary Societies Rs. 315.43 lakhs. For 1991-92 amount released to APCO is Rs. 208.66 lakhs and to Primary Societies Rs. 20.54 lakhs.

Fake Underwriting of Capital Issues

3699. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that fake underwriting of capital issues has become rampant especially in the case of bigger issues; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No such case has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above

[*Translation*]

Income Tax on Allowances to Staff of Public Sector Undertakings and Private Institutions

3700. SHRIGOVINDRAONIKAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector undertakings and private institutions pay salary to their staff by dividing it in different allowances in order to save income tax;

(b) whether the Government propose to take into account all these allowances for income-tax purposes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Under the Income-tax Act, 1961 salary is to include, inter-alia, any payment due to or received by an employee from, inter-alia, his employer. However, exemption from tax is provided for in respect of certain allowances subject to the conditions and limits laid down in the Act. Any such allowance in excess of the specified limits is liable to tax.

(b) and (c). In view of answer to part (a) of the question, replies to these parts do not arise.

[*English*]

Devolution of Funds to States

3701. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has requested the Union Government to re-examine the existing

criteria of devolution of funds to the States;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have considered the request of the State Government; and

(c) if so, the details of the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) Government of Rajasthan has requested for a review of the basis on which funds for calamity relief are now released to the States.

(b) and (c). The present arrangements for release of funds for calamity relief flow from the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission which Government have accepted. There is no proposal as of now for a reconsideration of these arrangements.

Evaluation Study of "SEEYU"

3702. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.2492 on August, 9, 1991 and state:

(a) the criteria fixed for choosing places for evaluation study of Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth Scheme by the Ministry of Industry and the reasons for not including Garhwal region for such study; and

(b) the nature and constitution of District Level Consultative Committees and State Level Bankers Committee entrusted with the task of undertaking such evaluation study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) With a view to assess the

impact and to suggest improvements in implementation of Self Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) Scheme, guidelines were issued by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries in 1986 to all State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for carrying out evaluation of SEEUY Scheme on a regular basis. This evaluation is undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves through independent organisations with the prior approval of the Development Commissioner (SSI), New Delhi. No criteria is fixed for choosing places for evaluation study for SEEUY Scheme and the choice is left to the State Governments for selection of districts. However, the coverage of the study is confined to 2 to 5 districts in each State in a year.

(b) State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) comprises financial institutions, commercial banks, RBI, NABARD, State level Government Officials and Central Government representative. District Consultative Committee consists of all the financial institutions operating in the district, commercial banks and State Governments authorities at the district level. Lead Bank of the district acts as convener of District Consultative Committee, Deputy Commissioner/District Collector/District Magistrate is the Chairman of the District Consultative Committee.

Paying of Buses by Contract Carriage Permit Holders at Stage Carriers

3703. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1251 on January 3, 1991 and state:

(a) the number of contract carriage permit holders found paying their buses as

stage carriages in Delhi between January 1, 1991 and October 31, 1991 and the action taken against them; and

(b) how the Government propose to deal with the situation in an effective manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). From 1st January to 31st October, 1991, 242 Contract Carriages were persecuted for violation of permit conditions. The Delhi Administration carries-out vigorous checking on a regular basis against such malpractices.

Cut in Defence Expenditure

3704. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY :
SHRI ANBARASU ERA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund has suggested for reduction in the defence expenditure by about 20 per cent for the three years period beginning from April 1, 1992; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Settlement of Loans taken by Punalur Paper Mills Limited, Kerala

3705. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SUREH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1622 on August 17, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Development Bank of India and Canara Bank are not implementing the decision taken on 26 June, 1990 to accept the principal amount from the Punaiur Paper Mills Limited, Kerala, in full and final settlement of loans taken by it;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). At the meeting held on 26.6.90 it was agreed by Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) (the lead financial institution) and Canara Bank that they would consider a one time settlement proposal from Punalur Paper Mills (PPM) subject to certain terms and conditions. ICICI has subsequently reported that since PPM was not agreeable to abiding by some of these terms and conditions, it became impossible to implement the one time settlement proposal.

(c) Government would continue to urge that PPM would need to approach the financial institutions and the bank for working out a mutually acceptable solution.

Amendment to Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929

3706. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring forward legislation to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 in order to raise the minimum age of marriage and to

provide for stricter enforcement of the provisions of the Act; 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 LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 had already been amended as far back as in 1978 to raise the minimum age of marriage in the case of a male to 21 years and in the case of a female to 18 years. For stricter enforcement of the provisions the offences under the Act have been made cognizable for the purposes of investigation, etc. Hence no further proposals in this regard are under consideration at present.

[*Translation*]

Loan From IMF

3707. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sought from the International Monetary Fund for Eighth Five Year Plan projects;

(b) the names of the projects for which this loan has been sought; and

(c) the amount of loan assured to be given and the conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) International Monetary Fund credits are not project-tied. IMF extends credit to a member country to overcome its balance of payments difficulties.

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

[*Translation*]

Licences to Export Oriented Units

3708. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued to cent percent Export Oriented Units in Uttar Pradesh during 1990 and 1991 till date; and

(b) the number of industries set up by these units during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Twenty nine 100% EOUs were approved in Uttar Pradesh during this period. These units are yet to report commencement of production.

Companies Registered Under the Company Act, 1956

3709. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR :

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of companies with capital investment of Rs. 20 crores or more, registered in Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Delhi under the Companies Act, 1956?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAGALAM): On the basis of Balance Sheets for 1988-89 filed by the companies and received from the Registrar of Companies, the number of companies with capital investment of Rs. 20 crores or more registered in Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Delhi under the Companies Act, 1956, is as under:

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number of companies with capital investment of Rs. 20 crores or more</i>
Uttar Pradesh	61
Orissa	22
Delhi	108

National Highways in Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan

3710. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National Highways affected by rains and flood in Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) the amount spent on their repairs during the above period in each of these two States, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Different sections of National Highways No. 8, 11, 12, 14 and 15 in Rajasthan and National Highways No. 1A, 20, 21 and 22 in Himachal

Pradesh were affected by rains and floods during the last 3 years.

last 3 years for repairs of rain/flood damages of National Highways in the State of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh are as follows:-

(b) The amounts allocated during the

Allocations for Flood Damage Repairs

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rajasthan</i>	<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>
1988-89	210.83	327.20
1989-90	132.92	513.84
1990-91	203.62	361.89

[*English*]

current year so far;

Raids Conducted to Unearth Black Money

(b) the top ten persons from whom the maximum amount of black money was unearthed and the amount of black money unearthed from each of them; and

3711. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(c) the penalty levied on each of them?

(a) the number of raid conducted and the amount of black money unearthed during each of the last five financial years and the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a)

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>No. of Searches</i>	<i>Value of Assets seized (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Amount of concealed income surrendered during searches</i>
1986-87	7054	100.70	36.85
1987-88	8464	145.02	147.49
1988-89	7505	152.70	249.35
1989-90	3984	128.02	193.44
1990-91	5474	227.87	328.01
1991-92 (Upto Nov.' 91)	441	17.79	10.60

(b) The details of the top ten persons who have disclosed maximum amount of concealed income under section 132(4) of

the Income Tax Act, 1961 in course of searches during the last three years are as under:

<i>Name of the person</i>	<i>Amount of concealed income disclosed during searches (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Dav Kumar Agarwal & Others, Bombay	1133.36
2. Bhai Shankar N. Raval and Others, Bombay	685.75
3. Malhotra Steel Group, Ahmedabad	568.00
4. M/s. Plaza Panshil Properties and Others, Bombay	505.29
5. M/s. Swadeshmitran Ltd., Madras	475.15
6. Harshad S. Mehta & Others, Bombay	470.60
7. M/s. V.B. Desai & Co. & Others, Bombay	439.78
8. M/s. Lok Group & others, Shri Shailesh P. Bhutta & Others, Bombay	432.75
9. M/s. Deep Chand Brothers & Others, Bombay	402.13
10. Shri Shankat N. Sarkar and Others, Bombay	402.00

(c) Penalty is levied only on completion of assessments. Relevant information regarding completion of assessments and levy of penalty is being compiled.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to issue necessary guidelines in this regard?

Guidelines to Financial Institutions for use of Share Holding Rights

3712. SHRI DIGVJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued any guidelines to the financial institutions regarding the use of their share holding rights in the event of takeover bid or merger in the corporate sector,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). In the matter of takeovers and mergers in the corporate sector, there are guidelines relating to acquisition of shares less than 10% of the voting rights in a company as well as 10% or more of the total voting rights in a company. Where any person acquires or agrees to acquire any shares in a company exceeding in the aggregate 5% of the voting capital of the

company, he has to notify the stock exchange within two days of such acquisition. Where the acquisition carries 10% or more of the total voting rights of a company, a public announcement of a take over offer has also to be made. These stipulations are contained in Clauses 40A and 40B of the Listing Agreement. Where the public financial institutions sell over 1% of the paid-up capital of a company, the information regarding the transaction and the price has to be disclosed to the general public by the financial institution concerned through a press release. Information has also to be sent to SEBI and the concerned stock exchange. The public financial institutions are also required normally to sell shares to non-institutional buyers only on recognised stock exchange and such sale has to be made through empanelled brokers at market price. All such sales should be for delivery. Each financial institution has also to inform its Board of Directors, on a quarterly basis of sales and purchases of shares of any company where such sales/purchases exceed Rs. 5 lakhs during the quarter.

Long Term Loan Assistance to States

3713. **SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ninth Finance Commission had recommended to the Government to grant special long term loan assistance to the needy States to fill in the gap in their revenue account;

(b) whether it has been decided to implement the above recommendation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to provide long term loan to Rajasthan to cover the part of revenue deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) The Ninth Finance Commission has observed in para 7.31 of their Second Report that if the deficit States make some extra efforts to reduce revenue deficits substantially from the levels assessed, the Planning Commission may consider giving them special long term loans to cover a part of their remaining deficit.

(b) and (c). The observation made by the Ninth Finance Commission is in the nature of a suggestion and not the recommendation and has not been accepted by the Government of India.

External Debt

3714. **SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of outstanding external debt at present, country-wise and institution-wise;

(b) the amount of debt in agricultural and industrial sectors, separately;

(c) the estimated amount of annual repayment; and

(d) the share of repayment by the agricultural and industrial sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWARTHAKUR): (a) Information is given in the statement attached.

(b) to (d). The accounts of the Government are kept on single loan basis and sometimes the single loan caters more than one sector. It is, therefore, not possible to segregate the debt outstanding and the share of its repayment to a particular sector.

(c) The amount of repayment during 1991-92 is estimated to be Rs. 6588 crores.

STATEMENT*Country-wise/Institution-wise External debt Outstanding as on 31 March, 1991***A. Government Account**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Country/ Institution</i>	<i>Amount in Rs. Crores (Prov.)</i>
1.	A.D.B.	420.44
2.	Abu Dhabi	11.78
3.	Austria	105.13
4.	Belgium	202.51
5.	Canada	1101.25
6.	Czechoslovakia	52.35
7.	Denmark	298.44
8.	E.E.C. (SAC)	100.79
9.	F.R.G.	5871.28
10.	France	2229.51
11.	I.S.O.	11.03
12.	I.B.R.D.	12033.01
13.	I.D.A.	25457.27
14.	I.F.A.D.	302.94
15.	Iran	397.65
16.	Italy	406.16
17.	Japan	6440.80
18.	Kuwait Fund	344.92
19.	Netherlands	1975.72
20.	O.P.E.C.	188.36

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Country/ Institution</i>	<i>Amount in Rs. Crores (Prov.)</i>
21.	Poland	0.02
22.	Saudi Fund	153.02
23.	Spain	81.75
24.	Sweden	281.39
25.	Switzerland	20.40
26.	U.K.	475.90
27.	U.S.A.	4839.48
28.	U.S.S.R.	2204.34
29.	U.A.E.	36.07
B.	Non-Government Account	
1.	F.R.G.	512.96
2.	I.B.R.D.	1486.99
3.	U.S.A.	0.01
4.	France	31.89
5.	A.D.B.	314.84
C.	IMF Borrowing	4389.00
D.	External Commercial Borrowings	26706.00

Liquor Supply to C.S.D. Canteens

the year 1990-91 by Mohan Meakins Limited to C.S.D. for defence forces;

[*Translation*]

3715. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(b) whether the Government have received any complaints about the supplies made by this firm;

(a) the value of liquor supplied during

(c) if so, the details of the complaints received; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) During 1990-91, CSD purchased Indian Made Foreign Liquor, Rum and Beer from M/s Mohan Meakins Ltd. valued at Rs. 17.50 crores.

(b) to (d). A complaint had been received in November, 1990, from one of the Unit Run Canteens regarding the presence of a foreign body in a bottle of rum called 'Black Beauty'. After analytical test, it was confirmed that the sample did not conform to Specifications. Accordingly, all CSD Depots stopped the sale of the affected batch. Penalty, as per Contract terms, has been levied on the distillery. Another complaint was received in August 1991 from one of the CSD Depots that a particular batch of 'Lion' brand of beer manufactured by this firm in the year 1990-91 was found to be sedimented. The sale of the affected batch has been suspended in all the Depots and the samples of the affected batch have been sent for testing.

[English]

Implementation of Court Orders

3716. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 275 on March 30, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the Government have ensured that the instructions issued to the Ministries/Departments are complied with in time and no case not involving substantial questions of law or public importance is filled by any Department of the Union Government 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 LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAGALAM): (a) and (b). The reply given to Starred Question No. 275 on 30.3.1990 was on the subject of prompt implementation of Court Orders which have become final with a view to avoid contempt petitions for non-compliance of the same. In the said reply, no reference was made to filling of cases not involving substantial questions of law or public importance. However, in service matters, all the Ministries and Departments of Government of India have been requested to ensure that appeals are filed only in those matters which require authoritative pronouncement of the Supreme Court on matters of law or questions of general importance.

Payment to Crew of Merchant Ships

3717. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crew of Indian merchant ships are paid in foreign exchange for the period of their stay in foreign waters;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount paid in foreign exchange during each of the last three years; and

(d) whether the Government propose to pay them in Indian currency and provide tax relief?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir. At the option of the crew.

(b) While in foreign waters the crew

have to incur expenditure in Foreign currencies. The payment is made to them as per agreement between the Shipowners and Unions.

(c) Government do not maintain the details of payment by Shipowners to the crew members either in foreign exchange or in Indian currency.

(d) There is no proposal to pay them exclusively in Indian currency or to provide tax relief on such payment.

Effect of Duty Exemptions on Prices

3718. SHRIM.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss of revenue to the Union Government due to duty exemptions granted during the current year;

(b) whether there has been any effect on prices as expected by the Government due to these duty exemptions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The estimated annual loss of revenue by way of exemptions, either partly or wholly, from customs and excise duties, during the current year so far is Rs. 1209.73 crores of which Rs. 1180.58 crores relate to the budget proposals of 1991-92.

(b) and (c). Duty exemptions are granted for achieving different objectives like reducing input cost, protecting the small scale sector, promotion of exports etc. It is expected that some of these concessions would result in reduced prices to the consumers. However, Government does not enforce price control on most manufactured products. Market prices are generally determined by a

multiplicity of factors. While there is no legal mechanism except in cases where there is a price control to see that the concessions are passed on to the consumers by the industry, the administrative Ministries hold dialogue with the concerned industry with a view to persuade them to reduce prices where duty concessions are granted in order to bring down the prices.

Group Insurance Scheme for Landless and Agricultural Labourers

3719. SHRIM.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries under the Group Insurance Scheme for landless agricultural labourers in Andhra Pradesh, since its inception, district-wise;

(b) the number and amount of claims settled under this scheme, so far in the state, year-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend the scheme to other poorer sections of the society;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) It is not the practice in the Life Insurance Corporation of India to maintain district-wise statistics in respect of the beneficiaries under the Group Insurance Scheme for landless agricultural labourers. However, the total number of beneficiaries under the said scheme in Andhra Pradesh has been estimated as on 31st March, 1991 to be 6.75 lakhs.

(b) The number and amount of claims settled under this scheme are as below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of claims</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
1988-89	3641	36,41,000
1989-90	2772	27,72,000
1990-91	3689	36,89,000
From 1.4.91 to 31.10.91	2426	24,26,000

(c) to (e). No, Sir. This scheme is exclusively for landless agricultural labourers. However, there are other Group Insurance Schemes in existence providing attractive benefits to the vulnerable and weaker sections of the society. A Group Insurance Scheme for borrowers of loans under the Integrated Development Programme of the Government of India (IRDP) is being run by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. Under this scheme, a sum assured of Rs.3000 with Double Accident Benefit of an equal amount is payable to the nominee on the death of the loan covered. Under this scheme, Central Govt./State Govt. share the cost of premium equally. No part of the premium is payable by the beneficiary.

Besides, certain other occupations like bidi workers, fishermen, rickshaw pullers/ auto drivers, cobblers, handloom weavers, safai karamcharis, tendu leaf collectors, sericulture, lady tailors, etc. are covered under the Social Security Schemes of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for a sum assured of Rs. 3000 with Double Accident Benefit. 50% of the premium is met from the Social Security Fund set up by the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the balance 50% is borne by the beneficiaries.

Modification of Banking System

3720. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SEKHARA MURTHY: Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has asked India to modify its banking system;

(b) whether the World Bank has also stipulated certain other conditions to be eligible for reference assistance from the Bank; and

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof?

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

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

Financial Assistant to Cantonment Boards in Allahabad and Kanpur

3721. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance given by the Government to the Cantonment Boards in Allahabad and Kanpur during the last two years;

(b) the details of revenue earned by these boards during the same period;

(c) the details of public grievances received during the period on account of

health hazards and sanitation and the action on each complaint;

(d) the details of suggestions received from the Station Health Organisation for the above two Cantonments during the period;

(e) whether any lapses have been detected on the part of concerned authorities; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof and action

taken against the concerned authorities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (f). Central Govt. provides financial assistance to Cantonment Boards, by way of grants-in-aid and service charges in lieu of Property tax, to enable them to meet their day to day expenditure. The Central Govt. provided following financial assistance to Allahabad and Kanpur Cantonment Boards during 1989-90 and 1990-91:-

<i>Cantonment</i>	<i>1989-90</i>		<i>1990-91</i>	
	<i>Grant-in-aid (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Service Charges (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Grant-in-aid</i>	<i>Service Charges</i>
Allahabad	10.50	73.62	Nil	23.56
Kanpur	Nil	80.75	15.00	80.98

2.. The revenue earned by these Boards, through different rates and taxes, during 1989-90 and 1990-91, was as follows:-

<i>Cantonment</i>	<i>Nature of Tax Head I-Rates and Taxes</i>	<i>1989-90 Rs. in lakhs</i>	<i>1990-91 Rs. in lakhs</i>
Allahabad	(a) Octroi	10.50	3.00
	(b) Tax on annual value of lands & building	0.85	0.58
	(c) Water Rates/Tax	1.75	1.25
	(d) Other Taxes (Passenger Tax)	1.50	
Kanpur	(a) Octroi	83.92	31.63
	(b) Taxes on the annual value of lands & building	9.58	11.42
	(c) Tax on animals and vehicles	1.75	1.67

<i>Cantonment</i>	<i>Nature of Tax Head I-Rates and Taxes</i>	<i>1989-90 Rs. in lakhs</i>	<i>1990-91 Rs. in lakhs</i>
	(d) Tax on Trades and Professions	0.87	1.03
	(e) Water Rates/Tax	6.39	6.73
	(f) Cinema Show Tax	0.32	0.74

Note: Collection of Octroi was discontinued w.e.f. 1.8.1990 as per the instructions of the State Government.

3. There has been no major public grievances about health or sanitation. Routine complaints regarding these matters which have been made by residents from time to time have been attended to by the local authorities.

4. The Station Health Organisation of Allahabad Cantonment has made certain suggestions for provision of hygiene chemicals, equipments, dustbins, purchase of two new conservancy vehicles, conversion of group pan-type latrines into flush type latrines and manpower requirement. The Cantonment Board authorities have taken adequate steps to implement these suggestions except for the purchase of two new conservancy lorries which could not be done due to financial constraints. No suggestion about any specific case had been received from Station Health Organisation, Kanpur.

5. No serious lapses have been detected on the part of the concerned authorities in the two Cantonments to warrant any disciplinary action.

Idle Handlooms

3722. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDEWAL: Will the Minister of

TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the thousands of handlooms in several States have been lying idle for the past few months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have since taken any fresh measures to help the handloom weavers in the country to improve their economic condition; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The recent hike in yarn prices which affected the marketability of handloom cloth, had caused temporary under-employment among the weavers resulting in reduction in their wages. However, there are no reports of large scales closure/idleness of handlooms.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In the wake of recent spurt in year prices, central Government covered a meeting of major representative bodies of spinning industry in the country to impress upon them the need to follow moderation

and maintain stability in prices of year. The spinning mill federations have agreed to supply hank year to pre-budget prices to the State Handloom Agencies and the National Handloom Development Corporation for onward supply to weavers. Chief Ministers of States have been requested to monitor the production of yarn by cooperative/State sector mills, and to hold regular State level reviews at the level of Secretary in-charge of textiles regarding supply, prices and distribution of hank yarn. Chief Ministers have also been advised to impress upon the District collectors to organise regular checking of the stocks and selling prices of yarn dealers in the district, with a view to prevent hoarding of yarn. Central Government on its part has issued directions to National Textile Corporation (NTC) to augment production of year of country of 40s and below where the price rise has affected the handloom weaver the most. Government of India has also reviewed the export policy of cotton yarn even though it is of vital interest for maintaining balance of payment position. National Handloom Development Corporation has been directed to step up its yarn supply operations to handloom weavers and agencies in the State. Directions have been issued to Textile Commissioner to initiate checking of yarn dealers with a view to activate dehoarding operations.

In addition to the existing ongoing schemes implemented by the Government for the development of handloom sector, the following two new schemes have also been announced recently for implementation during the current financial year in order to improve the socioeconomic conditions of the handloom weavers:-

- (i) A scheme of 'Margin Money for Destitute Weavers' which envisages sustained capital support to the cooperative societies organised by the destitute weavers.

The scale of assistance provided under this scheme is @Rs.2000/= per destitute member subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh per society.

- (ii) The second scheme is called 'Development of Integrated Handloom Villages'. During the first year of its implementation, 24 villages spread throughout the country will be taken up for development under this scheme.

Alleged Irregularities In Advancing Loans by Nationalised banks in Mukerian, Punjab

3723. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of nationalised banks in Mukerian in Hoshiarpur district of Punjab;

(b) the details of the loans advanced to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections for self-employment under the various schemes in and around Mukerian by these branches during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaints about irregularities in sanctioning of loans;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There are 5 branches of Public Sector banks at Kumerian in Hoshiarpur district of Punjab.

(b) District-wise data on the advances

for SC/ST is not available with Reserve Bank of India (RBI). However, the outstanding advances of public sector banks to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes beneficiaries in Punjab are given below:

	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
December, 1988	106.7
September, 1989	119.6
March, 1990	129.2

(c) to (e) The complaints relating to sanctioning of loans and irregularities by any official of banks, whenever received by Government, RBI or the banks are looked into the appropriate authorities for taking remedial action.

[*Translation*]

World Bank Assistance for State Road Projects

3724. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World bank has provided loan assistance for some State road projects;

(b) if so, the details of the projects being implemented, State-wise; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). A statement giving details about the State Roads Projects presently under implementation under World Bank assistance, including their likely cost, is annexed.

STATEMENT

World Bank Assistance for State Road Projects

Details of World Bank Aided Project (State Highways)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Project & length</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)</i>
Bihar (Total Rs. 143.60 crores or US \$99 million)		
1.	Bhagalpur Bridge across Ganga (4 Kms)	46.03
2.	Approaches to Bhagalpur bridge (14 Kms)	7.10
3.	Hajipur-Mazaffarpur road (51Kms)	16.90
4.	Sonepur-Chhapra road (50 Kms)	21.50
Maharashtra (Total Rs. 126.5 crores or US \$ 87 million)		
1.	Ahmednagar-Koparagaon road (95 Kms)	10.17
2.	Pune-Ahmednagar road (113.6 Kms)	23.61

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Project & length</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)</i>
3.	Ahmednagar-Aurangabad road (105.4 Kms)	
4.	Aurangabad-Mantha road (124 Kms)	16.63
5.	Akola-Kanhergaon road (96 Kms)	10.22
6.	Nagpur-Kampad road (69 Kms)	9.94
7.	Palgar-Wada road (47 Kms)	5.65
8.	Wada-Ambadi road (23 Kms)	2.65
Rajasthan (Total Rs. 148.90 crores or US \$ 102 million)		
1.	Alwar-Bhiwari road (90 Kms)	11.95
2.	Alwar-Karauli road (145 Kms)	15.37
3.	Udaipur-Dabok road (16 Kms)	7.08
4.	Dabot-Chittorgarh road (97 Kms)	10.60
5.	Ajmer-Chittorgarh road (186 Kms)	22.19
6.	Sirohi-Abu Road (63 Kms)	5.70
7.	Abu Road-Mount Abu Road (23 Kms)	2.43
8.	Fatehpur-Churu road (36 Kms)	2.72
9.	Churu-Haryana border (79 Kms)	5.68
10.	Sikar-Haryana border (133 Kms)	11.31
Uttar Pradesh (Total Rs. 231.20 crores or US \$ 160 million)		
1.	Sonauli-Gorakhpur road (93 Kms)	22.32
2.	Gorakhpur-Ballia road (153 Kms)	37.56
3.	Faizabad-Allahabad road (143 Kms)	34.10
4.	Allahabad-Doharighat road (208 Kms)	51.90

[English]

Waterways in Orissa

3725. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any hydrographic survey and techno-economic studies have been carried out to declare waterways in Orissa as National Waterways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The techno-economic study for transportation of coal from Talcher to Paradip through Mahanadi and Brahmani river system was carried out in 1989. The study indicated that the route through Mahanadi river. Therefore, hydrographic surveys of Brahmani river from Talcher to Paradip and to Dhamra was carried out subsequently in 1990. The survey has revealed that due to non-availability of water during the lean season, development to Brahmani in the upstream from Jokadia to Talcher is not technically feasible.

Shipping Companies

3726. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been liberalising the Shipping Policy from time to time to attain self reliance in the carriage of overseas trade;

(b) if so, the names of shipping companies in private and public sectors, their nature of their business and the number of ships available with them;

(c) whether any review has been

carried out on their working as well as on repayment of loans; and

(d) if so, the names of sick shipping companies which are not performing well alongwith their rehabilitation proposals?

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

(b) A list of Shipping Companies and number of vessels owned by them alongwith nature of business is annexed as Statement.

(c) The working of the Government assisted shipping companies in Private sector and repayment of loans assistance sanctioned to them reviewed through its designated agency, Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India (SCICI).

(d) A review of 17 sick shipping companies was made in 1987. 10 were found to be viable and rehabilitation packages were approved. Recovery proceedings have been initiated for the balance 7 companies. On a subsequent review, two of the viable companies were found non-viable.

The performance of the 8 viable companies is encouraging and they are meeting their obligations to Governments of India. Out of these, 3 companies have opted out of the rehabilitation packages. The brief particulars of the companies are as under:—

I. Companies found viable:

1. M/s. Tolani Shipping Company Limited.
2. M/s. India Steamship Company Limited.
3. M/s. Ratnkar Shipping Limited.
4. M/s. Surrendra Overseas Limited.
5. M/s. Chowgule Steamships Limited.

6. M/s. South India Shipping Corporation Limited.
7. M/s. Garware Shipping Corporation Limited.
8. *M/s. Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited.

II. Companies found non-viable:

1. M/s. Damodar Bulk Carriers Limited.
2. M/s. Seven Seas Transportation Limited.
3. M/s. Nirvan Shipping Limited.

4. M/s. Dempo Steamships Limited.
 5. M/s. Indoceanic Shipping Company Limited.
 6. M/s. Thakur Shipping Limited.
 7. M/s. Hede Navigation Limited.
 8. M/s. Streamline Shipping Company Limited.
 9. M/s. Mangala Bulk Carriers Limited.
-

*The working of M/s. Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited is under review.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the details of Shipping Companies and number of Vessels Owned by them

Sl No.	Name of Shipping Company	No of ships	Nature of Business
1.	2.	3.	4.
I.	Public Sector:		
1.	Shipping Corporation of India Limited	127	Shipping
II.	Private Sector:		
2.	M/s. Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited	13	"
3.	M/s. Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited.	30	"
4.	M/s. South India Shipping Corporation Limited	7	"
5.	M/s. Cowgule Steamship Company Limited	11	"
6.	M/s. India Steamship Company Limited	15	"
7.	M/s. Chowgule & Company Limited	1	"
8.	M/s. Ratnakar Shipping Company Limited	4	"

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of Shipping Company</i>	<i>No of ships</i>	<i>Nature of Business</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
9.	M/s. Damodar Bulk Carrier Limited	3	"
10.	M/s. Essar Shipping Limited	20	"
11.	M/s. Larsen & Toubro Limited	5	"
12.	M/s. Jayashree Shipping	4	"
13.	M/s. Surrendra Overseas Limited.	3	"
14.	M/s. Tolani Shipping Company Limited	5	"
15.	M/s. Continental Shipping Company Limited	2	"
16.	M/s. Varun Shipping Company Limited.	9	"
17.	M/s. Hede Navigation Limited.	5	"
18.	M/s. Poompuhar Shipping Corporation Limited.	3	"
19.	M/s. Garware Shipping Limited.	16	"
20.	M/s. Taxmac Limited.	1	"
21.	M/s. Century Shipping Limited.	12	"
22.	M/s. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited.	3	"
23.	M/s. Tolani Limited.	2	"
24.	M/s. V.S. Dempo & Company Private Limited.	1	"
25.	M/s. Nirvan Shipping Company Limited.	1	"
26.	M/s. Bellarpur Industries Limited.	1	"
27.	M/s. Steam Line Shipping Company Limited.	1	"
28.	M/s. Havers Lines Private Limited.	4	"
29.	M/s. Bombay Marine Engineers Works Limited.	2	"

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of Shipping Company</i>	<i>No of ships</i>	<i>Nature of Business</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
30.	M/s. Ellon Hinengo Limited.	4	"
31.	M/s. Mercator Lines Limited.	3	"
32.	M/s. Mangala Bulk Carriers Limited.	2	"
33.	M/s. Darabsnaw B. Cursettees Sons Shipping Company Limited.	1	"
34.	M/s. Seatrans Shipping Company Limited.	1	"
35.	M/s. Hede Ferromina (Private Limited).	1	"
36.	M/s. Polaries Shipping Private Limited.	1	"
37.	M/s. Sagar Lines (India) Private Limited	1	"
38.	M/s. Shaparia Shipping Allied Industries Private Limited.	1	"
39.	M/s. Atlas Shipping Company Limited	1	"
40.	M/s. James Mackintosh & Company Private Limited.	1	"
41.	M/s. Under Water Service (Private) Limited.	1	"
42.	M/s. Bombay Offshore Supplies and Services	1	"
43.	M/s. Aditi Shipping Company Limited.	1	"
44.	M/s. Transport Corporation Of India Limited.	3	"
45.	M/s. Arcadia Shipping Company Limited.	1	"
46.	M/s. South India Corporation (Agency) Limited.	1	"
47.	M/s. Goa Diving & Salvage Company Private Limited.	2	"
48.	M/s. Peerless Drive Private Limited.	1	"

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of Shipping Company</i>	<i>No of ships</i>	<i>Nature of Bunisess</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.
49.	M/s. Siccal Jabson Ships India Limited.	2	"
50.	M/s. VNS Off-Shore Services Company.	2	"
51.	M/s. Reliance Industries Prvate Limited.	2	"
52.	M/s. Jaisu Shipping Private Limited.	2	"
53.	M/s. Sahnti Shipping Company (Private) Limited.	2	"

In addition to the above, the Govt. of India/ONGC own 61 vessels.

Capital base of Nationalised Banks

3727. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHIJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow the public sector undertakings to own equity in nationalised banks to bolster the capital base of the latter;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to adequately broadbase the capital of the nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) At Present no such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to strengthen the capital base of nationalised banks, Government

have been subscribing funds to the share capital of these banks. During the period 1985-86 to 1990-91, a sum of Rs. 2600 crores has been injected for this propose.

Trade and Economic Cooperation with European Community

3728. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken some effective measures to strengthen the ties with European Economic community countries with a view to stimulate trade and economic cooperation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the specific fields in which cooperation has been sought; and

(c) the time by which final decisions are likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Steps taken to strengthen ties with European Economic Community (EEC) countries inter-alia include:-

- (i) Regular bilateral discussions at official and ministerial level and exchange of trade and industry delegations;
- (ii) Participation in trade fairs, exhibitions, seminars, training programmes, and buyer-seller meets;
- (iii) Execution of Trade Promotion Programmes in sectors such as textiles, engineering, electronic goods, leather of footwear, gems and jewellery, fisheries, computer software, etc. with financial and technical assistance from European Community and Government of FRG, UK and Switzerland; and
- (iv) Promotion of foreign direct investment in India by private enterprises in the form of joint ventures through the European Community International Investment Partner Scheme for which Agreements have recently been signed.

Sinking of Ship in MID Sea at Karaikal Coast, Pondicherry

3729. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have information regarding a speed boat which reportedly came and picked up the captain of the ship seized in mid-sea off Karaikal coast in Pondicherry;

(b) if so, the details and the factual position regarding the incident;

(c) whether a smaller boat which was also apprehended sank into the sea; and

(d) if so, the circumstances leading to its sinking?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d). The Indian Navy apprehended two foreign vessels on the night of 7/8th November, 1991, after hot pursuit which started 10.5 nautical miles off the coast of Karaikal. While the vessels were being toward to the mainland, the smaller one sank due to excessive ingress of water from a leak, not detected at the time of apprehension. The other vessel was found to be carrying certain items bound for Jaffna in Sri Lanka, apparently for use by the LTTE for preparing explosives. The documents seized from the vessel indicated a definite linkage with the LTTE.

Government are not aware of the Captain of any of the captured vessels having been picked up by a speed boat.

[*Translation*]

Radars for Central Ordnance Depot, Agra

3730. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether three radars procured for the Central Ordnance depot at Agra are working efficiently;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e). No radars have been procured for the central Ordnance

Depot at Agra. However, some radars, received from M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., a Ministry of Defence Public Sector Undertaking, for use by the Indian Army could not be issued to the users due to delayed supply of certain additional accessories required by them. Action to procure the needed accessories has been taken to ensure deliveries as per the revised delivery schedule.

Setting up of Special Benches of Delhi High Court

3731. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of LOW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7117 on September, 13, 1991 and state:

(a) whether special benches have been constituted for disposal of old cases relating to service matters pending in the Delhi High Court; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): The position, as reported by the Registry of the High Court is as follows:

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no special provision under their Rules for giving over-riding priority to service matters against other categories of cases. However, in the immediate past, exclusively oldest cases were listed before the Division Benches and Single Benches in

the third week of each month. The matter regarding constitution of regular benches for hearing only oldest cases is receiving attention of the Delhi High Court.

Transactions by Public Sector Undertakings with Foreign Banks

3732. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the existing policy regarding transactions by sector undertakings with foreign banks;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to restrict the public sector undertakings to bank with the scheduled commercial banks only; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The existing policy is under review.

Revision of Wages of Officers of Port Trusts and Dock Workers Boards

3733. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Committee constituted for wage revision of the grade I and II officers of the Port Trusts and Dock Workers Boards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Orders for wage revision of Class I and II officers have been issued to all Major Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards on 29.10.1991. Copy of the order is enclosed as Statement.

STATEMENT

Government of India
Ministry of Surface Transport
(Ports Wing)

Dated: New Delhi, the 29th Oct.91.

To

The Chairman,
All Major Port Trusts
Dock Labour Boards.

Subject: Revision of Pay and Allowances of Class-I & Class-II Officers in Major Port Trusts and Docks Labour Boards.

Sir,

The Pay structure of Class-I and Class-II Officers in the Major Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards was last revised

w.e.f. 1.8.1982 for a period of 5 years on the basis of the recommendations of OSD (Shri D. R. Bansal) vide this Ministry's letter No. BW/PEO-2/84 dated 1.2.84. For next revision from 1.8.1987, a Committee, consisting of 6 members with Chairman of Bombay, Calcutta and Paradip Port Trusts, Managing Director IPA and Asstt. Finance Advisor of the Ministry with Joint Secretary (Ports) as Convenor was constituted to formulate the proposals for pay revision vide this Ministry's letter No. A-2 9018/2/87-PE-I dated 25.10.88. The recommendations of the Committee have been carefully considered in the Ministry taking into account the demands of the port and Dock Officers Federations as made in their various memoranda and during discussions and the guidelines of Bureau of Public Enterprises and the Government has decided to revise the Payscales, allowances etc. of the Port and Dock Officers of the Major Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards as per details given below:-

(i) *Revision of Pay scales:*

The revised pay scales of Chairman, and Dy. Chairman and other officers of Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards will be as follows from 1.1.1987 for a period of five years upto 31.12.1991.

STATEMENT

	Existing Pay Scale (in Rs.)	Revised Pay Scale (in Rs.)
1	2	3
(A) Chairman		
Schedule 'B' of BPE		
Bombay Calcutta	4000-125-4500	8500-200-9500
Schedule 'C' of BPE		
Madras Vizag & Cochin	3500-100-4000	7500-200-8500
Schedule 'D' of BPE		
Kandla, Mormugao, Paradip, New Mangalore & Tuticorin	3000-100-3700	6500-175-7550
In case of post of Chairman JNPT, the existing arrangements will continue.		
(B) Dy. Chairman Port Trusts		
Bombay, Calcutta JNPT	3500-100-4000	7500-200-8500

	1	2	3
		Existing Pay Scale (in Rs.)	Revised Pay Scale (in Rs.)
	Cochin Madras Vizag	2550-100-3450	5150-175-6900
	Kandla, Mormugao, New Mangalore, Paradip & Tuticorin	2450-100-3350	5000-175-6750
	Dy. Chairman, DL Boards		
	Bombay Calcutta Madras, Cochin, Kandla, Mormugao vizag	2090-75-2300-100-3190 2400-100-3300 2090-75-2390-100-2890	4350-150-4950-175-6525 4900-175-6650 4350-150-4950-175-6000

(C) Other officers:

The revised pay scales of other Officers against the existing pay scales will be as indicated below.

S.No.	Existing Scale (Rs.)	Proposed Scale (Rs.)
1	2	3
E-1	965-50-1455-EB-50-1715	2100-90-2550-100-3150 2150-100-3650
E-2	980-50-1330-EB-50-1680-EB-50-1930	2200-100-4100
E-3	1150-50-1400-EB-50-1700-EB-50-1950	2550-100-4150
E-4	1060-50-1269-EB-60-1680-EB-60-1980	2350-100-2550-120-4230
E-5	1360-60-1720-EB-60-2020	2950-120-4270
E-6	1515-60-1875-EB-60-2175	3250-120-4690
E-7	1100-50-1200-60-1440-EB-60-2040-EB-60-2340	2400-100-2600-120-5000
E-8	1560-60-2100-EB-60-2400	5050-120-5150
E-9	1560-60-2100-EB-60-2400	3350-120-5150
E-10	1760-70-2298-EB-70-2600	3750-140-5430
E-11	1760-70-2250-EB-70-2670	3750-140-5570
E-12	1560-60-1860-EB-60-2220-EB-70-2850	3350-120-4790-140-5910

S.No.	Existing Scale (Rs.)		Proposed Scale (Rs.)
	1	2	
E-13	1760-70-2670-EB-100-2670		3750-140-5570-175-5920
E-14	2090-75-2390-EB-100-2890		4350-150-4950-175-6000
E-15	1760-70-2250-EB-70-2670-EB-100-3170		3750-140-5570-175-6445
E-16	2090-75-2300-100-3190		4350-150-4950-175-6525
E-17	2300-100-3200		4750-175-6550
E-18	2250-100-3250		4650-175-6575
E-19	2400-100-3300		4900-175-6650
E-20	2450-100-3350		5000-175-6750
E-21	2550-100-3450		5150-175-6900
E-22	2650-100-3550		5500-175-7075
E-23	3000-100-3700		6000-175-7225
E-24	3500-100-4001		6100-200-7700

(D) All officers who may be directly recruited in Pay scale E-I given above on or after 1.1.92, will be appointed in the scale of pay of Rs. 2100-90-2550-100-3150. The existing employees on pay rolls as on and upto 31.12.91 will be allowed the revised pay scale of Rs. 2150-100-3650 as personal to them. The revised pay scales of Rs. 2150-100-3650 will be applicable even to those of such employees who are appointed/promoted on or after 1.1.92

(ii) *Dearness Allowance:*

Industrial D.A at AICPI 685 as on 1.1.1987 has been absorbed in the revised pay scales and hence D.A. payable on that date shall be nil D.A. for rise and fall in AICPI 685 may be regulated by increase/decrease @ Rs. 1.65 per point as per the guidelines of BPE issued from time to time in this regard. If the Industrial D.A. rate of Rs. 1.65 per point is revised by the Government, the revised rate will also be applicable from the date of such revision.

(iii) *Stagnation Increments:*

Keeping in view the guidelines of the BPE, stagnation increments will not be admissible in the revised scales mentioned above.

(iv) *Fitment benefit:*

The following fitment amount shall be allowed in fixation of pay in the revised pay scales as on 1.1.87 in the case of all those who were in service as on upto 31.12.1986.

S. No. (Rs.)	Extimnt scale	Fitment amount (Rs.)
1.	965 - 1715	500
2.	980 - 1930	550

S. No. (Rs.)	Extimnt scale	Fitment amount (Rs.)
3.	1150 - 1950	650
4.	1060 - 1980	600
5.	1360 - 2020	700
6.	1515 - 2175	750
7.	1100 - 2340	600
8.	1560 - 2400	800
9.	1560 - 2570	800
10.	1760 - 2600	850
11.	1760 - 2670	850
12.	1560 - 2870	800
13.	1760 - 2870	850
14.	2090 - 2890	950
15.	1760 - 3170	850
16.	2090 - 3190	950
17.	2300 - 3200	1050
18.	2250 - 3250	1000
19.	2400 - 3300	1100
20.	2450 - 3450	1150
21.	2550 - 3450	1150
22.	2650 - 3550	1200
23.	3000 - 3700	1200
24.	3500 - 4000	1200
25.	4000 - 4500	1500

- (v)
- (i) Actonnage Allowance
 - (ii) Allowance for night work
 - (iii) Length Allowance
 - (iv) Tonnage Allowance
 - (v) Cold Move Allowances
 - (vi) Arduoud Duty Allowance (Over time Allowance)
 - (vii) River Training Allowance (Calcutta Port)

It has been decided to refer the matter relating to these allowances to a Committee in order to restructure the basis of these allowances. pending such examination and Government's decision thereon. Marine officers of Port Trusts shall be allowed an adhoc increase of 70% in the existing rates of these allowances. In cases where the allowances are being paid either as a percentage of pay or otherwise being related to pay the amount of allowances which an individual was getting as on 31.12.1986 shall be increased by 70% with effect from 1-1-1987.

(vi) *Fixation of pay in the revised scales*

Basic pay in the revised pay scales as on 1.1.1987 will be fixed as explained below:-

- (i) Basic pay in the existing scale of pay as on 1.1.1987 .
- Plus First ad-hoc relief related to actual basic pay As on 1.1.1987.
- Plus Industrial D.A. of Rs. 838.35 at ACIPI 685 as on 1.1.1987.
- Plus Fitment amount applicable as

given in (iv) above of this para.

- (ii) If the aggregate arrived at as per (vi) above is a stage in the corresponding revised scale, pay may be fixed at the stage and if such a stage is not available in the revised scale, at the stage next above.
- (iii) The second adhoc relief granted with effect from 1st August 1987, vide this Ministry's letter No. A-2714/1/90- PE. I dated 6th April, 1990 will stand absorbed in the fitment benefit.
- (iv) Any personal pay, personal allowance, special pay (other than family planning incentive), etc. will stand absorbed in the fitment amount.
- (v) If the minimum of the revised pay-scale is higher than the aggregate of existing basis pay, plus first *ad hoc* relief plus D.A equivalent to AICPI 685 plus fitment amount, the pay of such officer may be fixed at the minimum of the revised pay-scale.
- (vi) If the aggregate of existing basis pay plus first *ad hoc* relief plus DA equivalent to AICPI 685 plus fitment amount exceeds the maximum of the revised pay-scale, the pay of such officer may be fixed at the maximum of the revised pay scale and the excess amount may be treated as personal pay.
- (vii) Pay of an officer appointed to any grad or promoted to a higher grade after 1st January 1987 may be fixed in accordance with

the normal rules relating to fixation of pay.

- (viii) If as a result of fixation of pay in the new scales, the pay of an officer senior to another officer in the same post and pay scale and line of promotion and drawing a higher pay in the existing (per-revised) pay scale gets fixed in the revised pay scale at a stage lower than that of his junior officer either at the time of fixation or becomes lower after drawal of the next increment by the junior officer, the pay of the senior officer may be stepped up to the level of that of the junior officer.

- (vi) After fixing pay in the revised scale in the above manner, the next increment will be due on the anniversary of the last increment drawn in existing pay scale except in cases covered under (viii) above.

(vii) *Fixed Traveling Allowances.*

At present fixed traveling allowances in being paid to specified officers on a monthly basis without possession of a vehicle. It has been decided to examine the matter relating to payment of this allowance. Pending such examination and Government's decision thereon, the Fixed Travelling Allowances shall continue to be paid as per the existing rate of Rs. 300/- per month per officer to those who are already

in receipt of it. Marine Officers who are in possession of conveyances may be substitute the Fixed Travelling Allowance with Conveyances. Allowance and per provisions in (viii) below:

(vii) *Convince Allowance:*

It has been incided that Port and Dock Labour Board officers will be sanctioned and allowed conveyance allowance at the same rates and subject to the same conditions as applicable to the Central Government Employees under SR-25, the Board of Trustees of the Port Trust and Dock Labour Boards shall be competent to sanction the conveyance allowance to the Officers.

(ix) *H.R.A.*

CCA

Work of weekly day of rest or holiday:

The Bureau of Public Enterprises has decided to apoint a Working Group of examine the rate of HRA, CCA, etc. for the executives of the Public Sector Enterprises. Pending such examinations and Government's decision thereon, Port Dock labour Board Officers shall be paid HRA, CCA and allowance for word on weekly day of rest or holiday at the existing rates on the reved scales of pay.

(x) *Recovery of House Rent:*

Recovery of House Rent of occupation of Port Trust accommodation shall be made at the following rates:

(1) For accommodation as per entitlement	10% of revised basic pay or standard rent whichever is lass
(2) For accommodation as level below entitlement	7 1/2% of revised basis pay or maximum rent payable by an officer entitled for that class or accommodation or standard rent, whichever is least.

- (3) For accommodation more than one level below entitlement 5% of pay or maximum rent payable by an officer entitled for that class of accommodation or standard rent, whichever is least.

For calculation of the standard rent, the principles laid down under the Fundamental Rules shall be applied.

(xi) *Non—practicing Allowance:*

Non-practicing allowance shall be admissible to medical officers on flat rates depending upon the pay range as indicated below:-

(a)	Pay between Rs 2150 and Rs. 2999	=	Rs. 600
(b)	Pay between Rs. 3000 and Rs. 3699	=	Rs. 850
(c)	pay between Rs. 3700 and Rs. 5999	=	Rs. 950
(d)	Pay of Rs. 5000 and above	=	Rs. 1000

(xii) *Design Allowance:*

The rates of design allowance shall be revised as follows:-

(i)	<i>Deputy Chief Engineer Superintending Engineers</i>	=	from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300 per month
(ii)	<i>Senior Executive Engineers Junior Executive Engineers. Executive Engineer</i>	=	from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 225 per month
(iii)	<i>Junior Executive Engineer, Assistant Engineer</i>	=	from 80/- to Rs. 125/- per month

(xiii) *Uniform/Boiler Suit Allowance & Mess Allowance:*

<i>Allowance</i>	<i>Increase</i>
Uniform/Boiler suit allowance	80% on the existing rates
Mess Allowance	75% on the existing rates

In cases where the allowances are being paid either as an percentage of pay or otherwise being related to pay, the amount of allowances which an individual was getting as on 31.12.1986 shall be increased by 70% with effect from 1-1-1987.

(xiv) *Daily Allowance on Travel/Tour:*

Orders will be issued separately. Till such time existing arrangement shall continue.

(xv) *Allowance applicable to particular Ports:*

The allowances applicable to particular posts are revised as under:-

Calcutta

1. Away from base allowance	Half per cent of pay for each day of absence from bases
2. Harbor Duty Allowance	The existing rate of allowance may continue for the present incumbents till they vacate the post
3. Detention Allowance	2% of pay for detention of 24 hours of part thereof for the first 48 hours and 3% of pay for detention of 24 hours or part thereof thereafter.
4. Special pay to second officer functioning as executive officer on Pilot vessels	Rs. 200/- per month
5. Charge pay to Assistant Surveyor known as officer in Charge Survey party when attached to dredger.	Rs. 200/- per month
6. Special pay to Junior Engineer when asked to work as Second Officer or as Engineer-in Charge of Class II ves el.	Rs. 200/- per month
7. Pocket allowance to Assistant Dock aster and berthing Master.	Rs.50/- per month
8. Messing and Conveyance allowance to Lightening officers.	Rs. 600/- per month
9. Special pay to Senior Shipwright.	Rs. 200/- per month

MORMUGAO, NEW MANGALORE, TUTICORIN AND PARADIP:

addition to normal pay and allowances (including Conveyance/Fixed Travelling Allowances where admissible):

Voyage Allowance

The voyage allowance will be paid at the Ports of Mormoogao, New Mangalore Tuticorin and Paradip due to the absence of dry-docking facilities at the following rates in

- (i) Outstation Allowance equal to 33 1/3 per cent of basic pay from the date of departure to date of return to home port;
- (ii) Free accommodation and messing

on board the craft and where this is not possible, daily allowance according to normal port rules. Where either lodging or free mess facility is provided, daily allowance at 50% of normal rates;

- (iii) *Ad-hoc exgratia* payment of Rs. 200 per month for the period of stay at the other port; and
- (iv) a voyage allowance equal to three days pay (excluding allowances) per day for the period of voyage.

KANDLA

Vadinar Allowance

The allowance at the existing rate shall continue.

Visakhapatnam:

Facility of rent free unfurnished quarters is extended to one post of Deputy Medical Officer and one post of Senior Medical Officer at Viskahapatnam Port Trust on the condition that they would perform night rounds and attend to emergency, etc. ordinarily assigned to Resident Medical Officers in Hospitals.

(xvi) Other Allowances to Non-Marine Officers:

- (a) Charge Allowance to Medical officers (Dispensary) and Incharge of Dispensary and TB Clinic in Bombay Port Trust is raised to Rs. 250/- per month.
- (b) Washing Allowance of Rs. 20/- per month be granted to the Security Officer of Calcutta Port Trust who are in receipt of uniform.
- (c) Port Safety & Fire Officer at Bombay

and Fire Officer and Assistant Safety Officer at Madras on the Class-II Pay Scale of Rs. 980-1930 (pre-revised) are granted a special pay of Rs. 250/- per month.

- (d) Special pay to Private Secretary to Chairman, Cochin Port Trust for Public Relations Work is increased to Rs. 300/- per month.
- (e) Allowances not specifically covered above are raised by 90% in keeping with the rise in Consumer Price Index.

(xvii) Officiating Appointment in short term vacancies:-

At present officiating appointment is made if leave vacancy is of not less than 45 days duration. In view of the peculiar nature of operation requirement of Ports leave vacancies may be filled up, if the vacancy is of 15 days duration or more. However, this will not apply to posts for which the appointing authority is the Central Government.

(xviii) Leave and encashment of Earned leave.

The existing limit on accumulation of Earned Leave shall be increased from 180 to 240 days. Consequently, the existing ceiling of 90 days for availing the benefit of encashment on resignation shall be raised to 120 days. The benefit of encashment of Earned Leave of the time of retirement is also increased to 240 days.

Under the existing rules, encashment of Earned Leave to Class-I and II Officers is limited to 50% of the leave standing to the credit of an officers subject to availing a minimum of 7 days leave. This provision will continue.

While encashing earned leave, only the elements of the Pay and Dearness Allowances shall be taken into account and HRA, CCA or any other allowance shall not be taken into account. The guide-line issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises if any shall be observed.

(xix) House Building Advance.

Orders will be issued separately. Till such time the existing orders shall continue.

(xx) Conveyance Advance and other Advances.

Conveyance Advance and other Advances will be admissible to Class-I and Class-II Officers of the Major Port Trusts/Dock Labour Boards on the same rates and subjects to the same conditions

as applicable to the Central Government Officers.

(xxi) Children Education Allowance and Reimbursement of Tuition Fees.

It has been decided that Children Education Allowance and Reimbursement of Tuition Fees shall be paid to Class-I and Class-II Officers of the Major Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards at the same rates and pattern and subject to the same conditions as applicable to the Central Officers.

(xxii) Ungradation of Ports.

It has been decided to upgrade 18 category of posts in different Ports as detailed below:-

STATEMENT

<i>Post</i>	<i>Existing Scale Applicable</i>	<i>Upgraded to</i>	<i>Corresponding revised scale to upgraded scale</i>
1	2	3	4
BOMBAY			
Assistant Chief Medical Officer.	Rs. 1560-2400	Rs. 2090-2890	Rs. 4350-6000
Senior Dental Surgeon.	Rs. 1560-1980	Rs. 1560-2400	Rs. 3350-5166
Biochemist	Rs. 1560-1980	Rs. 1560-2400	Rs. 3350-5160
Assistant Manager (Rty.) (One post)	Rs. 1560-2400	Rs. 1760-2600	Rs. 3750-5430
Chief Security Officer.	Rs. 1560-2480	Rs. 1760-2600	Rs. 3750-5430
CALCUTTA			
Dy. Chief Vigilance Officer.	Rs. 1560-2400	Rs. 2090-2890	Rs. 4350-6000
Safety and Anti-pollution Officer.	Rs. 1560-1980	Rs. 1560-2400	Rs. 3350-5166
Assistant Editor	Rs. 980-1930	Rs. 1060-1980	Rs. 2350-4250
Hindi Officer	Rs. 980-1930	Rs. 1060-1980	Rs. 2350-4230
PARADIP			
Secretary	Rs. 1760-2670	Rs. 2090-2890	Rs. 4350-6000

Post	Existing Scale Applicable			Upgraded to	Corresponding revised scale to upgraded scale
	1	2	3		
Legal Officer		Rs. 1060-1980	Rs. 1560-2400	Rs. 3350-5150	
Hindi Officer		Rs. 980-1930	Rs. 1060-1980	Rs. 2350-4230	
Traffic Manager		Rs. 1760-2670	Rs. 2090-2890	Rs. 4350-6000	
NEW MANGALORE					
Estate Officer		Rs. 980-1930	Rs. 1060-1980	Rs. 2350-4230	
Medical Officer		Rs. 980-1930	Rs. 1060-1980	Rs. 2350-4230	
Merits Surveyor		Rs. 980-1930	Rs. 1060-1980	Rs. 2350-4290	
VISAKAPATNAM					
Chief Medical Officer.		Rs. 1760-2670	Rs. 2090-2890	Rs. 4350-6000	
Financial Advisor and Chief Accounts Officer.		Rs. 2090-2890	Rs. 2250-3250	Rs. 4690-6575	

(xxiii) *Stipend to Apprentice Berthing Masters:*

The stipend to Apprentice Berthing Masters shall be increased to Rs. 1100/- per month.

(xxiv) *Classification of Posts:*

Classification of the posts is as under:

Pay Scales: E1, E2, and E3

: Class II Posts.

Pay Scales: E4 to E24

: Class I Posts.

(xxv) *Payment of Arrears:*

Payment of Arrears on account of Pay revision shall be made in cash after adjustment of the advance payments made to the officers in this regard.

Copy forwarded to:-

1. Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Public Enterprises,
Block No. 12, CGO Complex, Lodi Estate,
Institutional Area, New Delhi.

(xxvi) *Date of effect:*

i) The orders relating to revision of pay scales, grant of DA, non-practicing allowance and desing allowance shall take effect from the date of pay revision.

2. F.A.

ii) The orders relating to House Rent Allowance CCA, and recovery of House rent shall take effect from 1.4.1987.

3. M.D. (IPA)

iii) The orders relating to conveyance allowance, Uniform Allowance, Mess Allowance, daily allowance on Travel/Tour shall take effect from 1.7.1990.

4. D.S. (L)

iv) The remaining decisions shall take effect from the date of issue of these orders.

5. Shri R.V. Kharangate, President, All India Port Trust and Doak Labour Boards Officers' Federation, C/O Mormugao Port, MORMUGAO HARBOR, GOA-403 803.

Sd/-

(Ashoke Joshi)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

Alkaloid Plant, Neemuch

3734. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(xxvii) *This issue with the concurrence of Finance Wing vide their Dy. No. 4016/TF-I/91 dated 25.10.1991.*

Your faithfully,

Sd/-

(ASKOKE JOSHI)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.

(a) whether there has been a persistant demand for expansion of the Alkalodia Plant in Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh or to run it in two Shiftses; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The Workers' Union of the Government Opium & Alkaloid Works Undertaking, Neemuch, have requested the Government to run the Alkaloid Plant in two shifts.

M/s. National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (NIDC), the engineering consultants for the Alkaloid Plant at Neemuch have opined that it would be advisable if vessel to vessel material balance is worked out by the Plant Officials before straightway starting with second shift operation so as to confirm that there is no hold-up at any stage of the process. Action, as per the technical advice of NIDC has been initiated.

[English]

Printing of Stamps at Security Press, Nasik

3735. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stamps (postal, revenue and court fee) printed at Security Press, Nasik are not properly gummed;

(b) if so, the value of stamps lying as dead stock as a result thereof;

(c) the percentage of permissible wastage in processing and the actual wastage during 1990-91; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There have been some complaints from Department of Posts regarding inadequate gumming of stamps.

(b) There is no dead stock of stamps.

Strict instructions have been issued to ensure proper gumming of stamps.

(c) The permissible wastage percentage in processing is 2.5. During the year 1990-91, the gumming work as awarded to M/s. Shree Vindhya Paper Mill and M/s. Gandhi Industrial Corporation. The wastage percentage of paper gummed and supplied by M/s. Gandhi Industrial Corporation was 2.38. Out of the 1202 reels supplied by M/s. Shree Vidhya Paper Mill, 1107 reels have been consumed so far and the balance 95 reels have yet to be consumed. The wastage percentage was 5.7% for the consumed lot.

(d) The matter has been taken up with M/s. Shree Vidhya Paper Mill by the India Security Press, Nasik Road. The suitability report for the supplies and by the party will be released only after the finalisation of paper account. Payment will be made to the party only after the finalisation of the paper account.

Supervision of Operations of Banks and Financial Institutions

3736. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a regulatory body with adequate statutory powers for consolidated supervision of the operations of banks and financial institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if no, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Government had set up

a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Narasimham to examine all aspects relating to the structure, organisation, functions and procedures of the financial system. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government on 20th November, 1991. The report of the Committee will be proposed on the basis of detailed examination of its recommendations in consultation with Reserve Bank of India and other concerned agencies.

[Translation]

Production and Export of Cotton

3737. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

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

(b) the number of bales of cotton used for manufacturing cotton cloth this year;

(c) this likely effect on cotton growers of the reduction in Excise duty on man-made cloth and synthetic fibre as proposed in the new textile policy;

(d) whether the Government contemplates to have a buffer stock of cotton or to increase its export; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The Cotton Advisory Board at its meeting held on 29th August, 1991 had estimated the production of cotton during 1991-92 season at 130 lakh bales. However, due to subsequent failure of rains in some parts of the country, the expected production is likely to be lower than the earlier estimate.

(b) During September - October, 1991

about 13 lakh bales of cotton is estimated to have been used by the Mill/Powerloom/Handloom Sector for manufacture of cotton cloth. During the cotton season 1990-91, about 83 lakh bales of cotton was used by these sectors for manufacture of cotton cloth.

(c) Government has not taken any final decision in the matter of review of the Textile Policy of 1985.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Release of Smugglers

3738. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

(b) the number of smugglers released from house arrest by the Advisory Board during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The total number of smugglers released, including those released by the Advisory Boards, during each of the last three years under COFEPOSA Act indicated in the table below:

Year	Released by Advisory Board	Total releases
1989	227	731
1990	322	948
1991	146	613

(Provisional upto No., 1991)

Number of smugglers released by the Central Advisory Board during the above period under the PIT-NDPS Act is as under:

1989	13
1990	6
1991 (Provisional upto Nov., 91)	5

The remaining information under the PIT-NDPS Act is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Assistance to Spun Silk Manufactures

3739. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV:
SHRI DEVENDRA PRSAD
YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spun silk manufactures are facing crisis due to shortage of silk year and the silk industry has been adversely affected due to the advance licence and replenishment licence schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Sericulture in Rajasthan

3740. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had provided any assistance to the Government of Rajasthan for the development of sericulture in the State during 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the programmes implemented in the State and the results achieved so far;

(d) whether some centres set up for the development of sericulture in the State have been closed;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action proposed to be taken by the Union Government to promote sericulture in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The central Silk Board has extended the following assistance to the Govt. of Rajasthan for the development of sericulture in the State during 1990-91;

1. Supply of 20 tonnes of mulberry cuttings at subsidised cost.
2. Supply of 91731 disease free layings.
3. Arranging training for 399 farmers and 23 reelers. Besides, the Technical Services Center, Chawkie Rearing Centres, Demonstration cum Training Centers & Sericulture Training School established by the Central Silk Board in the State provided necessary support for development of sericulture in the State.

(c) In addition to its ongoing normal plan programmes in the State, the Central Silk

Board is implementing World Bank/Swiss Development Corporation assisted national Sericulture Project in Banswara and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan at a total cost of Rs. 348.57 lakhs for a period of 5 years commencing from 1989-1990. The project envisages development of 2000 acres of land under mulberry cultivation for the production of 60 tonnes of raw silk at the end of 5 years project period. Under this project an area of 356 acres has been covered under mulberry cultivation upto September, 1991 and most of the infrastructural units envisaged under the projects have been built up recently.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) As already mentioned in reply to part (c) of this Question, it is proposed to continue implementation of the national Sericulture Project in the State up to 1993-94.

[English]

Loss Incurred by Indian Road Construction Corporation

3741. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss incurred by Indian Road Construction Corporation during each of the last three years;

(b) the reasons for such losses; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to make to Corporation viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The amount of loss incurred by Indian Road Construction

Corporation during each of the last three years in as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Loss incurred (Rs. crores)</i>
1988-89	48.47
1989-90	36.47
1990-91	53.39 (Provisional)

(b) The main reasons for the losses are delayed payment/non payment by the Libyan and Iraqi clients for the works executed in these countries and consequential higher interest burden on Euro-dollar loans raised by the Corporation in foreign markets for execution of their contracts.

(c) The steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make the Corporation viable are yet to be finalised.

Fixation of Price of Textiles

3742. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to fix the cost price of all qualities of textiles in the country; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not possible for the Government to fix cost price of all qualities of textiles as cost price of any item, including textiles, depends upon the cost of various inputs like raw-material labour cost, duties, transport etc., at a given time and cost price is normally fixed for a standard product where

it is considered necessary to regulate prices of such product.

Equity base of Public Sector Banks

3743. DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:
KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the equity base of public sector banks through public participation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) At present no such proposal is under consideration.

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

Export of Fruits, Vegetable and Processed Foods

3744. SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value in rupees of fruits, vegetables and processed foods exported during the last three years;

(b) the percentage share of India in the world export market; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to increase the exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURASHEED): (a) The quality and value of exports of fruity, vegetables and processed food exported during the last three years is given below:-

STATEMENT

	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Qty	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh Products	295967	12177	445032	16208	339633	17991
Processed Prod.	35914	6401	42951	7721	32516	6806
Meat/Meat Prod.	68133	10690	70471	13244	72576	15466
Other Processed Products.	48991	12913	70031	11120	55822	10952

Qty: in MT
Val: In Rs. Lakhs

(b) Based on economic survey 1990-91, the percentage share of India in the

world export market during 1986-87 is as under:-

	1986	1987
vegetables & Fruits	0.6%	0.4%
Meat & Meat Preparation	0.3%	0.2%
Cereals & Cereals Preparation	0.2%	0.2%

(c) To boost exports, Government has taken many steps such as liberalisation of trade policy, exchange rate adjustments, introduction of exim scrips, market development production promotion, quality up-gradation, improved packaging price competitiveness etc.

Economic Importance during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the details of works being undertaken under this programme during 1991-92, State-wise?

[*Translation*]

Construction of Roads under ISEI Loan Scheme

3745. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the roads constructed under the Central Loan Assistance Programme for roads of Inter-state or

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) There are 41 roads works constructed/completed under the Central Loan Assistance Programme for Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance during the last three years (i.e. 1988-89, 1989-90 and 90-91). The details are given in the Statement annexed.

(b) Proposals under this Programme are approved 5-years Plan wise and not year-wise. Pending finalisation of 8th Five Year Plan, it is not possible to approve any new scheme for the period 1991-92 onwards.

STATEMENT*List of Completed E&I Roads Works during period from 1.4.1988 to 31.3.1991*

S.No	Name of State	Name of Completed Work
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.		Improvement of road from Narayankhed to Santapur (Job No. IS-AP)-86/827).
2.		Improvement to Narayankhed to Diguwadi Road (Via) Chapta Vasar Kangli (Job No. E&I AP/739).
3.		Improvement to road from Bhainsato Kubir (Via) Mirzapur, Baket, Pangra, Godsera, Chandl, pardl (K) Palsi and Sirpally (Job No. IS/AP/86/826).
4.		Improvement to road from Adliabad to Taligudu includingd construction of bridges (in Km 34) (Job No. E&I/AP/792).
5.		Vijayawada Bypass-(in Km. *) - (Job No. EC-AP-86-828).
Bihar		
1.		Improvement of Pranpur-Lava-Dilli-Diwanganj Road Section of Katihar-Harishchandrapur road including construction of a H.L. Bridge overe river Mahananda (in stretch of 10 Kms.) - (Job No. IS-BR-86-807).
2.		Widening & Strengthening of Chas-Chandan-Kiyari Ragunathpur Road (Job No. E&I/BR/789).
Jammu & Kashmir		
1.		Construction of Chamba-Bhadarwah Road in J&K (Job No. E&I/JK/576, 582 and 583).

S.No.	Name of State	Name of Completed Work
1	2	3
	Himachal Pradesh	
1.		Construction of Chamba-Koti-Sundala-Langira-Marhal-Bhadarwah Road (HP portion) - (Job No. E&I/HP/570).
2.		Wid. existing 5.7M to 7.48/8 36M-Ialdhank-Paonta-Rajban-Rohru-Sungri-Narkanda Road (Km. 103/0 to 133/167 & 174/0 to 200/0 (Job No. IS-MP-85-801).
	Kerala	
1.		Improvement of Trivandru-Kovalam Road (E&I)/KR/680.
2.		Improvement to Cochin-Madurai Road (Bart Length) in Kerala (Job No. 18 KP 80-829).
3.		Development of Main Central Road in Trivandrum (Job No. EC-KP-88-851).
	Karnataka	
1.		Improvement to selected stretches of Haspet-Mangalore Road via Harihar-Honchalli-Agamba-Bantwal Road (Job No. E&I/KNT/755).
2.		Development of Chickmagalur-Charmudi road section of Kadur-Mangalore Road (from Km. 292 to 304.4) (Job No. EC-KNT-88-844).
3.		Improvement to Karwar-Hubli Road (Km 48 to 57) (Job No. E&I/KNT/776).

S.No.	Name of State	Name of Completed Work
1	2	3
Maharashtra		
1.		Construction of Section-VB (Km. 48.00 to 51/500 to Tamhani Ghat Road to connect (Job No EC-MR-86-811).
2.		Improvement to Bhokar-Bhainsa Road in Nanded Distt. (Job No. IS-MR-86-820).
3.		Construction of Section -VA of Tamhani Ghat Road to connect Pune with Dighi Harbour (Job No. EC-MR-86-810).
4.		Improvement to Mangaon-Mhasala Road leading to Dighy Jetty (in Km. 29) - (Job No. EC-MR-86-812).
5.		Construction of Khatgaon-Shahpur-Narangal Road in Nanded District (Job No. IS-MR-86-817)
6		Improvement to Mukher Kharka-Mukranabad Road in Nanded District (Job No. IS-MR-86-818).
7.		Improvement to Bhakar-Bharbadi Road via Renupur in Nanded District (Job No. IS MR-86-819)
Madhya Pradesh		
1.		Construction of Approach road to Jonk river on Arang-Nawapara Road (Job No. E&I/MP/699).

S No.	Name of State	Name of Completed Work
1	2	3
2.		Const. of Jdaigarh Kanchjira Road (L.L. No. E&I/MP/608).
3.		Const. of Machan-Uncha-Madhogarth Road (Job No. E&I/MP/606).
4		Const. of Umari Kanwar-Churnila Road (Job No. E&I/MP/602).
5.		Const. of Limdi Thandla Road (Job No. E&I/MP/602).
6		Widening of Gwalior-Bhind-Etawah Road (in Km. 94.50) - (Job No. E&I/MP/690).
1.	Manipur	Improvement to Tamol to Barak Road near Katang (in Km. 23) - (Job No. E&I/MN/743).
1.	Meghalaya	Improvement to Nartiang-Nongphoh Road (0-5 km.) under Shillong North Division. (Job No. EC MG-82 857)
2.		Improvement of Nartiang-Nongphoh Road (in 7-10 Km.) - Jantia section under Jowai NEC Division (Job No. EC MG-89-859)
3.		Improvement of Nartiang-Nongphoh Road (in 0-6 km.) under Jowai North Divn. (Job No. EC-MG-89-858)
1.	Nagaland	Construction of Yangli-Yehmi-Kitsakita Road (Part length) - (Job No. E&I/NG/753).

S.No.	Name of State	Name of Completed Work
1	2	3
Rajasthan		
1.		Construction of road from Karuuli-Machlipur Jagner (UP) - Tamtpur (Job No. E&I/RJ/606).
Uttar Pradesh		
1.		Construction of Ring Road around Rai Bareilly (Job No.EC-UP-88-845 to 850).
2.		Construction of roads from Panipat-Khatima to Barur in District Bareilly (Job No. E&I/UP/743).
West Bengal		
1.		Widening & Improvement of Kharagpore-Balasore Road (Job No. E&I/WB/717).
2.		Improvement to Gopit aillaypur-Hatibari Road in District Midnapur (Job No. E&I/WB/669).
3.		Construction of Barathum—Bandaon Road in Purulia District (Job No. E&I/WB/693).
4.		Construction of road from Dubrajpur-Khyarasola-Barhara Bihar border (via Bara-45 km.) - (Job No. E&I/WB/569).

**Deposits in Regional Offices of
Nationalised Banks in U.P.**

3746. SHRISURENDRA PAL PATHAK:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down by the Reserve Bank of India to open regional offices of nationalised banks;

(b) whether the regional offices in Uttar Pradesh are working according to the norms fixed by the Reserve Bank of India;

(c) if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the deposits and net profit in the branches operating under these regional offices at the end of 1990-91, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Nationalised banks set up their Regional Offices keeping in view the volume of business, the branch spread in the command area, the cost benefit analysis, the need of customers, administrative exigencies etc. As per the existing guidelines, a Regional Office should cover at least 40 branches except where very long distances are involved.

(b) and (c). The information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The present data reporting system does not yield district-wise details of net profits/losses in the branches operating under each regional office. Information regarding deposits is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Loans advanced by Bank in Lakhimpur
Khiri and Hardoi in Uttar Pradesh**

3747. SHRISURENDRA PAL PATHAK:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of educated unemployed youth and persons living below the poverty line in Lakhimpur Khiri and Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh to whom loans have been given by the banks from 1st January to 31st October 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The commercial banks grant loans to Educated Unemployed youth mainly under scheme Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) and to persons living below poverty line under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). Allahabad Bank and Bank of India, lead banks for Lakhimpur Khiri and Hardoi districts in U.P. respectively, have reported that the banks have granted loans in the said two districts from 1.1.1991 to 31.10.91 as under:

	<i>Lakhimpur Khiri</i>		<i>Hardoi</i>	
	<i>No. of Accoun.</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>	<i>No. of Accounts</i>	<i>Amount (Rs in lakhs)</i>
1. Educated Unemployed Youth	139	35.96	185	40.23
2. Persons living below the poverty line	7242	418.83	12260	784.36

[English]

**Setting up of Joint Venture Company
Abroad**

3748. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from foreign companies for establishing a joint venture company abroad in collaboration with Shipping Corporation of India.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise

**Assistance for Construction of Kodal
Ghat Road**

3749. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide assistance from the Central Road Fund for construction of Kodal Ghat Road connecting Belgaum with Goa;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon. Member is referring to a proposal for improvement of Belgaum-Jamboti-Kanakambli-Chorla-Goa Road estimated to cost Rs. 75 lakhs sponsored by the State Government of Karnataka under their Central Road Fund Programme for 8th Plan period. However, this proposal could not be processed for sanction since actual augmentation of the Central Road Fund as per the Revised resolution adopted by the Parliament on 13.5.1988 is yet to take place

[Translation]

**Loans from Foreign Financial
Institutions**

3750. SHRI MOHAN SINGH. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of short term and long term loans taken by the Government alongwith the rate of interest on such loans from various foreign financial institutions other than the World Bank and I.M.F. during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of short term loan repayed till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR). (a) Government do not resort to short term loan from foreign financial institutions other than the World Bank and IMF by the Government is given below:-

Institution	Amount (Rs. Crores)			Rate of Interest
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1. International Fund for Agricultural Development	29.33	17.92	8.48	Service change of percent

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. Crores)</i>			<i>Rate of Interest</i>
	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	
2. Asian Development Bank	20.28	36.23	325.17	6.5 per cent
3. Organisation of Petroleum	28.97	6.92	9.84	Service charge between 0.5% to 0.75%.

(b) Does not arise

Evasion of Excise Duty by big Industries

3751 SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some of the big industries manufacturing consumer goods have set up units in the small scale sector also for getting the supply of manufactured goods at concessional rates of Central excise duty fixed for the small scale sector; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check evasion of duty in such an illegal manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) As per the provisions of Notfn. No. 175/86-CE dated 1.3.86 vide which duty concessions have been granted to small scale industries, it is permissible to manufacture excisable goods in the small scale sector and to supply them to the big companies who market the same. The concession continues to be available as long as the transaction between the small scale manufactures and big industries are on principal to principal basis. Where the

goods are manufactured by the small scale manufacturer on job work basis, the concession is available if the relationship between the raw material supplier and the job worker is one of principal to principal. However, if from the facts of the case and the terms of agreement between the raw material supplier and the job worker, it can be established that the job worker is a dummy unit or is just a hired labour of the raw material supplier, then the raw material supplier would be the principal manufacturer and the benefit of small scale exemption to the job worker will not be available.

(b) Whether any case of misuse of the concession granted to small scale industries is noticed, appropriate remedial action to recover duty and impose penalty is taken. Anti-evasion machinery has been asked to step up their efforts to check evasion of duty inter alia by misuse of the concessions available to small scale industries.

Imbalance in exports

3752. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which exports registered increase during the months of July, August, September and October, 1991 both in terms of rupee and dollars after the devaluation of

rupee as compared to the corresponding period of 1990; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to remove this imbalance in exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.

CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The provisional figures of the foreign trade for the current financial year are available upto September, 1991. The details of Month-wise growth of exports during July, August and September, 1991 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, both in Rupee and Dollar terms, are given below:

(value Rs: Crores)

Rupee Terms

Month	1990-91	1991-92	%age growth
July	2506	3313	+ 32.2
August	2429	3441	+ 41.7
September	2567	3656	+ 42.4

(Value :US \$ Million)

Dollar Terms

Month	1990-91	1991-92	%age growth
<i>July</i>			
GCA	1139	1200	+ 5.4
RPA	303	101	-66.7
<i>AUGUST</i>			
GCA	1192	1257	+ 5.5
RPA	254	86	-66.1
<i>SEPTEMBER</i>			
GCA	1160	1280	+10.3
RPA	279	132	-52.7

Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta.

(b) The Government introduced a package of trade policy reforms aimed at strengthening of export incentives, eliminating substantial value of import licensing and optimal import compression. REP licences have been replaced by a new instrument named Exim Scrips. These will be the means of obtaining access to certain categories of imports of raw materials, components and spares. The system of advance been strengthened. Government has decided to allow established exporters to open Foreign Currency Accounts in approved banks and allow exporters to raise external credits, export proceeds to such accounts. Besides, Government have taken other steps which include reducing controls through licensing, simplification of procedures for export, activation of Board of Trade, bilateral discussion with selected countries, interaction with national organisations of trade and industry, etc.

Financial Institutions

3753. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recognised financial institutions in the private and public sectors;

(b) the criteria laid down by the Government to grant permission to these financial institutions to raise equity capital;

(c) whether these financial institutions submit their annual account to the Reserve Bank of India or any other authority; and

(d) if so, the details of the capital invested by the public in these financial institutions and the sectors in which this money is utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There are 18 Public Financial

Institutions as defined under Section 4-A of the Companies Act, 1956. While 10 of these are registered under the Companies Act, 1956, of which 5 are non-Government companies under Section 617 of the Companies Act, 8 have been set up as Statutory Bodies.

(b) Equity capital is raised by these Institutions in terms of the provisions of their respective Statutes of Memoranda and Articles of Association applicable to them. The extent of equity capital to be raised by each institution is guided by the need for maintaining a particular debt-equity ratio.

(c) Each Institution is required to submit its annual accounts to one or more authorities such as Government of India, Reserve Bank of India, Registrar of Companies, etc.

(d) Of the 18 Public Financial Institutions public share-holding is limited to ICICI (32.32% of its paid up capital), SCICI (26.61% of its paid up capital) and TDICI (0.005% of its paid up capital). Each Institution utilises its resources in furtherance of its objectives.

Rural Development by RRBS in Orissa

3754. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Regional Rural Banks in Orissa, district wise; and

(b) the role played by these banks in the rural development of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As at the end of March, 1991, 819 branches of 9 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were functioning in Orissa. Their district-wise details are given below:

<i>Sl. Name of District</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
1. Balasore	63
2. Bolangir	66
3. Cuttack	121
4. Dhenkanai	48
5. Ganjam	75
6. Kalahandi	62
7. Keonjhar	35
8. Koraput	90
9. Mayurbhanj	55
10. Phulbani	15
11. Puri	100
12. Sambalpur	73
13. Sundergarh	16
Total	819

(b) The RRBs have helped in inculcating the banking habit in the rural population and, have also provided the much needed access to institutional credit to the weaker sections of the society. Many branches of these banks are located in remote rural areas of the State. As at the end of March, 1991, the RRBs in Orissa had mobilised Rs. 179.17 crores of deposits and had assisted 8.60 lakhs beneficiaries belonging to weaker sections by providing an outstanding credit of Rs. 192.16 crores.

Promotions to Employees Stagnating at Maximum of Pay-scales

3755. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NA YAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give one promotion to those employees who are stagnating at maximum of their pay-scales for more than one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for implementation of the proposal at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (c). No such proposal to give one promotion to all those employees who are stagnating at the maximum is under consideration of the Government. However, orders have already been issued to provide one time in-situ promotion to direct recruits in Groups 'C' and 'D' who have been stagnating at the maximum of the pay scale for a minimum period of one year, subject to certain conditions.

[English]

Customers Protection Fund

3756. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Customers protection Fund has been set up in all the Stock Exchanges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the names of Stock Exchanges where the fund has not been set up so far; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to set up the fund there at the earliest?

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

Sir. Customers Protection Fund has been set up in the Stock Exchanges at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Gauhati, Hyderabad, Ludhiana, Madras, Kanpur, and Vadodara.

(c) Out of the Stock Exchanges where trading in securities is taking place, the Exchanges located at the following places have not yet set up Customers Protection Fund:

Bangalore	Bhubaneswar
Cochin	Jaipur
Mangalore	Indore
Patna	Pune
Rajkot	

(d) The concerned Stock Exchanges are being asked to set up the Customers Protection Fund as early as possible.

Recovery of Central Excise Duty from Cigarette Manufacturing Companies

3757. SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1686 on August 6, 1987 and state the latest position regarding recovery of Central Excise duty from each of the cigarette manufacturing companies referred to therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Statement in Respect of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3757 for 13.12.91 showing the present position of the Cigarette cases cited in Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1686 answered on 6.8.1987.

S.No.	Name of the company	Date of search	Date of show Cause Notice	Amount of central excise duty (Rs. in lakh)	Modusoperandi	Present position of the case.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	M/s G.T.C. Industries Ltd. & others	20.1.86	25.3.86 4.4.86 23.4.86 22.9.86	743.84 1382.89 574.87 402.23	The Party had been selling cigarettes at higher rates in the market than printed prices.	Cross examination of witnesses is in progress.
				<u>3103.83</u>		
2.	M/s N.T.C. Ltd. & others	12.8.86	30.9.86 1.10.86	2813.78 9755.56	Clandestine removal & under valuation of cigarettes.	(a) case sent back to Collector of Central Excise, Guntur by Delhi High Court for finalisation of provisional assessment, which is in progress. (b) Collector of Central Excise, Delhi has issued interim directions to the Divisional Assistant Collector to make final assessments and to
				<u>12569.34</u>		

S.No.	Name of the company	Date of search	Date of show Cause Notice	Amount of central excise duty (Rs. in lakh)	Modusoperandi	Present position of the case.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	M/s ITC Ltd. & others	17.2.87	27.3.87	80377.97	Under-valuation and declaration of lower value on packets of cigarettes to avail lower rate of duty as per Notification for assessment at adjusted sale price.	Cross examination of witnesses is in progress.
4.	M/s ITC Ltd. Mungher	17.2.87	3.7.87	3981.00	-do-	Adjudication proceedings are in progress.
5.	M/s Asis Tobacco Co. Hosur and M/s ITC Ltd.	17.2.87	19.5.87	1045.16	-do-	Proceedings dropped by CCR Delhi vide order-in-original No.1/91 dt. 19.2.91 in view of Madras High court decision directing the Assistant Collector to determine the assessable value afresh.
6.	M/s ITC Ltd. Mungher		2.7.87	406.35	Under valuation of smoking mixture.	Adjudication proceedings are in progress.
					101483.65	

Nomination of Non-Official Directors in Banks

3758. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Directors (excluding ex-officio) of the public sector banks as on October 1, 1991, bank wise;

(b) the number of vacancies in their Boards, bank-wise, as on October 1, 1991 and when these are likely to be filled; and

(c) the guidelines, if any formulated by the Government for nominating the non-official Directors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The names of non-official directors in position and the number of vacancies as on 1st October, 1991 on the Central Board of State bank of India and 20 nationalised banks are given in the attached statement. Government have already initiated necessary steps to fill up the vacancies.

(c) Appointment of non-official directors on the Central Board of State Bank of India and the nationalised banks is made in accordance with the norms and criteria prescribed in the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes, 1970 and 1980, respectively.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Bank directors	Names of the non-official official directors	No. of vacancies of non
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Board of State Bank of India	i. Shri L.R. Naik ii. Dr. Y.B. Abba Sayulu	6
2.	Central Bank of India	i. Shri Ram Lal Thakar ii. Dr. B.C. Jain iii. Shri T.T. Vasu iv. Shri Aziz Gulamhussein Lalani	5
3.	Bank of India	i. Shri Ball Ram Rai ii. Shri Shamsher Singh Dullu iii. Shri S.L. Passey iv. Shri S.S. Kothari v. Shri G.R. Shastri vi. Smt. Monika Das	3
4.	Punjab National Bank	i. Shri Salamat Ullah ii. Shri Irshad Hussain iii. Shri Bansil Lal Dogra iv. Dr. Surinder P.S. Pruthi v. Smt. Krishna Kaul	4
5.	Bank of Baroda	i. Smt. Indira Mayaram ii. Shri Rabindra Prasad Joshi iii. Shri Ashfaq Ahmed Waziri	3

Name of the Bank directors	Names of the non-official official directors	No. of vacancies of non
1	2	3
6. UCO Bank	iv. Shri Bahura Ekka v. Shri Ravi Shankar vi. Shri Srinath Chaturvedi i. Shri Manoj Joshi ii. Smt. Tara Gupta iii. Shri Subhas Datta iv. Shri Mohanjit Singh v. Shri R. T. Rymbai vi. Shri Vikram Vajjibhai Desai	3
7. Canara Bank	i. Shri Vikram Vajjibhai Desai ii. Shri Umesh Chandra iii. Shri Vipin Malik iv. Smt. Shaguftha Khan v. Smt. Sharaya Daftary	4
8. United Bank of India	i. Shri Chandra Prakash Mehra ii. Shri Jagannath Sinha	7
9. Dena Bank	i. Shri Dipankar Chatterji ii. Shri K.N. Patel (Chaudharuy) iii. Shri V.G. Kalantri iv. Dr. Dharmendra Bhandari	5
10. Syndicate Bank	i. Ms. Jaya Arunachalam	

Name of the Bank directors	Names of the non-official directors	No. of vacancies of non
1	2	3
11. Union Bank of India	ii. Shri Peerzada Wajih-Ur-Rehman Safwi iii. Shri P.K. Pradhan iv. Shri Dinesh Mehta i. Shri Shripal Singhi ii. Smt. Mallajamma iii. Shri M. Kaiyanasundaram iv. Shri Vivek Mehta v. Shri Shalabh Sharma vi. Shri D.G. Patil	3
12. Allahabad Bank	i. Smt. Suman Lata ii. Shri A.N. Jaggi iii. Smt. Rehana Begum iv. Shri P.K. Sharma v. Shri P.N. Shah vi. Prof. Mohammad Shabir Khan	3
13. Indian Bank	i. Shri Subhakaran Luharuka ii. Shri P.L. Subbiah iii. Shri Karuna Kant Dutt iv. Shri Sanjiv Kapoor	5
14. Bank of Maharashtra	i. Smt. Vinita Goswami ii. Smt. Mukul Jha iii. Shri R.N. Dhoot	4

Name of the Bank directors	Names of the non-official official directors	No. of vacancies of non
1	2	3
15. Indian Overseas Bank	iv. Shri Nirmal Ghosh v. Shri Madan Verma i. Shri Budur A. Venugopal ii. Shri B. Sitaram Achari iii. Dr. (Miss) S. Vijayalakshmi iv. Shri C.B. Mouli v. Dr. Iftekhar Ahmed Khan	4
16. Andhra Bank	i. Smt. Pushpa Vijayrao Bonde ii. Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu iii. Prof. Ram Lal Kaushik iv. Shri Rajkumar Nagrath v. Shri Priti Pal Singh	4
17. Corporation Bank	i. Shri R.D. Tulsiram ii. Shri S.T. Padmanabha iii. Shri Venkataramana Shetty iv. Shri Yugraj Bhaduria v. Shri P.D. Dalal vi. Col. Bartendra Singh	3
18. New Bank of India	i. Shri Jagpat Dube ii. Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda iii. Shri P.N. Jha iv. Shri B.M. Sarin	4

Name of the Bank directors	Names of the non-official official directors	No. of vacancies of non
1	2	3
19. Oriental Bank of Commerce	v. Miss Seija Kumari i. Shri Raitan Lal Dewan ii. Shri Habibur Rehman Normani iii. Shri Baiwant Rai Kapoor iv. Shri Ashok Vij v. Prof. Madhu Gargav vi. Shri Gajananand Deroliya	3
20. Punjab and Sind Bank	i. Smt. Santosh Chowdhury ii. Shri C.A. Thobde iii. Shri Acharya Bhagwan Dev	6
21. Vijaya Bank	i. Smt. Chandraprabha Urs ii. Shri M.G. Sasidharan iii. Shri B.K. Rao iv. Shri J.S. Kochhar.	5

* These include the vacancies of those non-official directors whose tenures have expired and are due for replacement/reappointment

Growth of Exports After Devaluation of Rupee

3759. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports have shown a rise since the devaluation of the rupee, in terms of foreign exchange;

(b) the rate of inter-annual growth of exports as on July 1, and October 1, 1991 as compared to 1990;

(c) the exports sectors which have recorded a higher growth rate than (b) above;

(d) the importing countries in whose case the exports have recorded a higher growth rate than (b) above; and

(e) the balance of trade as on July 1 and October 1, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The monthly level of India's exports increased from US\$ 1225 million in June 1991, to US\$ 1301 million in July 1991 to US\$ 1343 million in August 1991 and further to US\$ 1412 million in September 1991.

(b) The inter-annual growth rate is compiled on cumulative monthly basis and is available upto Sept., 1991. According to the provisional figures, India's exports in rupee terms registered a growth of 10.1% during April-June, 1991 and 23.9% during April-Sept. 1991 as compared to the corresponding periods of previous year.

(c) The Commodity sectors which registered a higher growth in exports than (b) above during the period April-Sept., 1991 as compared to the corresponding period April-Sept., 1991 as compared to the

corresponding period of previous year include cereals (57.7%), Tobacco (77.4%) Spices (42.7%) Cashew Kernals Marine Products (54.8%) Ores and Minerals (47.8%), Gem & Jewellery 28.5%) Chemicals and related products (29.8%), Textiles (33.2%) Carpets (58.5%) etc.

(d) The principal countries in respect of which exports registered a higher growth than (b) above during April-Sept., 1991 as compared to the corresponding period of previous year include Belgium (33.4%), Netherlands (58.6%), Switzerland (24.1%) Australia (34.8%) Iran (75.6%), Japan (40.8%) Republic of Korea (112%), Malaysia (101.9%), Singapore (30.8%) Hong Kong (59.6%), Thailand (35.7%), Saudi Arabia (57.4%), UAE (83.6%), Canada (46.6%) USA (34.9%), etc.

(e) The figures of trade deficit are compiled on cumulative monthly basis. The trade deficit during the period April-June, 1991 amounted to Rs. 1502 crores which is less by 20% as compared to Rs. 1876 crores during April-June, 1990. Similarly, the trade deficit during the period April-Sept., 1991 amounted to Rs. 2356 crores, which is less by 44.4% as compared to Rs. 4234 crores during April-Sept., 1990.

Assistance to Women Entrepreneurs

3760. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJE-SWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend assistance to women entrepreneurs to diversify into manufacture of high tech quality products and adopt aggressive marketing strategies to promote export to earn foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proposals under consideration of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The Office of Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, through its network of Small Scale Industries, Service Institutes (SISIs) located throughout the country, regularly conducts separate programmes for the development of women entrepreneurs. The type of courses conducted are (i) General and (ii) Product and Process Oriented entrepreneur development programmes. Women entrepreneurs are also admitted for the various export marketing courses pertaining to identification of foreign markets, export procedures, export documentation, etc. Besides, women entrepreneurs are also trained in various training programmes conducted by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT).

Sale of Shares of Private companies by Financial Institutions

3761. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India has suggested that the public sector financial institutions should not be allowed to sell any shares of the Private companies exceeding one per cent of the paid up capital of the company by negotiations;

(b) whether the draft code in this regard has been prepared by the Securities and Exchange Board of India;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has prepared a Consultative Paper on Draft Regulation for substantial acquisition of shares in Listed Companies.

(c) Public financial Institutions and Mutual Funds shall not sell any shares exceeding one percent of the paid up capital of any Company by negotiation, whether through a single transaction or otherwise, to the same person or persons acting in concert, unless they make a public announcement of the intention to sell the block of shares, the number of shares to be sold and the price and unless they have given an opportunity to other bidders or considered other offers within a period of one month from the date of announcement and have accepted the highest bid.

(d) The responsibility for finalising the Consultative Paper on Draft Regulation referred to in (a) and (b) above vests with the SEBI.

Complaints Against Cochin Stock Exchange

3762. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding the functioning of the Cochin Stock Exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Cochin Stock Exchange Authorised Assistants Association has submitted a Memorandum to the President of the Exchange and endorsed a copy to this Ministry. The main demands contained in

the Memorandum relate to ensuring safety of margin deposits/shares given by authorised assistants, timely delivery of shares, and payments against sale of shares as per schedule. Complaints have also been received regarding non-delivery of Share Certificates by a member of the Exchange and manipulation of shares purchased for clients by members of the Exchange.

(c) The main responsibility for enforcement of the Bye-laws and Regulations of the Exchange relating to trading in Securities and for the smooth management of the Exchange vests with the Stock Exchange authorities. Complaints against the members of Cochin Stock Exchange

have been referred to the Exchange for necessary action and redressal.

Deposits in Nationalised Banks

3763. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the deposit in nationalised banks as on November 1, 1991, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The aggregate deposits of 28 Public Sector Banks, as reported by Reserve bank of India as on 1st November, 1991 are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Aggregate Deposits of Public Sector Banks (Excluding Inter-Bank Deposits) as on November 1, 1991

(Latest Available)

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>Nov. 1, 1991</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	State Bank of India	49841.4
2.	Central bank of India	11198.7
3.	Punjab national Bank	13250.4
4.	Bank of INdia	12075.9
5.	Bank of Baroda	11089.2
6.	Canara Bank	11796.1
7.	Syndicate bank	6115.5
8.	United Commercial Bank	6752.5
9.	Union Bank of India	7078.6
10.	United Bank of India	4788.1

*(Latest Available)**(Rs. in crores)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>Nov. 1, 1991</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
11.	Indian Overseas bank	5788.2
12.	Indian Bank	6789.8
13.	Dena bank	3074.2
14.	Bank of Maharashtra	3122.7
15.	Allahabad bank	5920.0
16.	Andhra bank*	1765.6
17.	Punjab & Sind Bank	2580.5
18.	New Bank of India	1991.2
19.	Vijaya Bank	2430.0
20.	Oriental Bank of India	3070.6
21.	Corporation Bank	1778.4
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad *	1640.6
23.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	2245.0
24.	State Bank of Travancore	2319.5
25.	State Bank of Patiala	2434.6
26.	State Bank of Mysore	1563.5
27.	State bank of Saurashtra	1157.9
28.	State bank of Indore	1139.0
Total		183797.7

* Figures relates to 4th October 1991.

Old Mandovi Bridge

3764. SHRI HARISH PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tempo of construction work on the old Mandovi bridge in Goa is very slow;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the bridge is completed by June, 1992 positively; and

(c) the total amount paid to the constructor as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Due to difficult work of demolition of old superstructure and extra work on investigation and strengthening of foundations, the progress of work was slow in the past. The progress has improved now. The State PWD and the contractor have been instructed to ensure completion of the bridge at the earliest.

(c) Upto November 1991, the total amount paid to the contractor is Rs. 494.97 lakhs.

Nationalisation of Jute Industry

3756. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been no sizable expansion or modernisation of jute industry in West Bengal despite abundant supply of raw jute available in the State;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Government of West

Bengal has been pressing for nationalisation of the jute industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 31.91 crore had been disbursed to 13 jute mills up till 15.11.91 from the Jute Modernisation Fund.

(c) and (d). Government are of the view that take-over/nationalisation is not solution to the problem of sickness and Government will not, as a rule, intervene in such cases. Government have taken several measures for the revival of sick mills including creation of Jute Modernisation Fund to cater to the modernisation requirements of the jute industry, establishment of Special Jute Development Fund for restructuring the jute economy, enactment of mandatory use of jute packing for foodgrains, sugar, cement and urea grant of financial support for R & D activities and product diversification programmes, regular purchase of B. Twill bags on cost plus basis, encouragement of diversification by providing facilities of excise exemption, concessional import duty, marking support etc. Government have also set up a Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to determine and enforce remedial, preventive and ameliorative steps for the revival of sick industrial companies.

Indo-EEC trade

3766. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the various issues relating to Indo-EEC trade deliberated at the 7th Meetings of the Indo-Ec Joint Commission held in New Delhi during the last month; and

(b) how far it succeeded to focus the question of market access for Indian products covering Generalised System of Preferences (GSP), Multi-Fibre Agreement (MFA) and anti-dumping trade promotion programme and new perspectives in co-operation including industrial co-operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). In Indo-EC Joint Commission held in New Delhi on 13th and 14th November, 1991 reviewed the progress in the field of economic cooperation, relating to trade promotion programmes, standards, quality testing and certification, setting up of the Technology Information Centre and the Joint Business Forum besides examining the ongoing activities for business to business cooperation into the sectors of industrial design, machine tools, medical and surgical equipment etc. Indo-EC collaborations in the area of energy, electronics, telecommunications, science and technology and dairy development (Operation Flood) were also reviewed and potential areas for possible future cooperation such as tourism, fisheries and environment identified. The Joint Commission also discussed the implications, the facilities of the EC International Investment Partner Scheme for promoting foreign direct investment in India.

During deliberations of the Joint Commission, the Indian Government reiterated its concern with market access and raised the issue of additional product coverage and improvement in the EC GSP Scheme. The question of rules of origin affecting India's exports and the need for exclusion of small suppliers from anti-dumping action and establishment of an effective consultative mechanism before commencement of anti-dumping proceeding was also highlighted by the Indian side. In addition, enhancement into the bilateral quota for 1992 for exports of textile products under

the extended Multi-Fibre Agreement protocol was also emphasised. The European Community took note of India's concern.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Bridge on National Highway No. 3 near Chhonda

3767. SHRI BARELAL JATAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7044 on September 13, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the technical details for construction of new bridge across the river on national Highway No. 3 near Chhonda in Morena district have since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the construction work is likely to be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in finalising the technical details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Full information/data for finalising technical details are awaited from the State Government.

[*English*]

Overdues and depreciation on Government investment for Nationalised Banks

3768. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of overdues and depreciation on the Government investment for all nationalised banks during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): As reported by Reserve Bank of India, the total outstanding, total overdues

and percentage of overdues to outstanding of Nationalised banks as on March 21 1989, March 1990 and September 1990 (latest available) is as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

	March '89	March '90	September '90
Total Outstanding	52896.69	63970.99	63646.48
Total Overdues	9067.69	10961.45	11612.06
% of overdues to Outstandings	17.1%	17.1%	18.2%

So far as amounts of depreciation on the Government investments is concerned, in accordance with the practices and usages customary among banks and the statutes, governing the public sector banks, such information is not divulged.

Trade Fairs

3769. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trade fairs organised in the country and abroad alongwith the names of the places where these fairs were organised during the last three years;

(b) the main items displayed in these fairs for publicity;

(c) the prime objective for holding such fairs;

(d) the expenditure incurred thereon and the benefits accrued as a result thereof during the above period;

(e) whether there is any proposal to expand the scope of the trade fairs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

(a) In India	Abroad
1986-6	1988-89 - 40
1990-6	1989-90 - 44
1991-9	1990-91 - 38

Details of names and places of the fairs held are given in the attached statement I to III (fairs abroad) and statement IV (fairs in India).

(b) (A) INDIA:

The items displayed at these fairs covered a very wide range. In India International Trade Fair, all product categories, machineries and technologies starting from consumer goods to capital goods machinery and equipment including raw materials is displayed. In AHARA Fair, all food products, food processing machinery and equipment, hotel and restaurant equipment and supplies are displayed. In INDIA PACK all types of printing and packaging machinery and equipment and supplies are displayed. In Leather Fair, all items relevant with leather including

machinery and technology displayed. The Electronics Exhibition covers computers, software and hardware, telecommunication and communication electronics etc. The Security Exhibition covers display of security devices, equipment and technology, TEX INDIA, SAJAVAT and CONSUMEX are consumer goods exhibitions.

(B) ABROAD:

Statements showing details of the fairs, with places, dates and products for display at the fairs organised by TFAI during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are enclosed at Annexure I to III.

(c) (A) INDIA:

The main objectives of these exhibitions are i) to develop trade, ii) to publicise the products on display, iii) and to educate general public on the developments being made in the trade and industry. The consumer goods exhibitions are aimed at promoting counter sales.

(B) ABROAD:

The prime objectives of holding

exhibitions abroad are to project India's industrial and commercial capabilities and to explore business opportunities and possibilities of mutual cooperation for trade promotion.

(d) (A) INDIA:

the expenditure incurred in these exhibitions has been Rs. 8.80 crores per annum on an average. These exhibitions have succeeded in developing trade and publicising the products on display to a very great extent. These exhibitions are visited by a large number of public.

(B) ABROAD;

The expenditure in 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 was Rs. 34.00 crores and Business booked including spot sales during these fairs was Rs. 1355.45 crores.

(e) and (f). TFAI has a proposal for starting two new exhibitions in 1993 viz. (i) International Silk Fair at Bangalore in January, 1993, (ii) Water India' 93 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, April' 93.

STATEMENT-I

Reply to para a and b of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question no.3769 for answer on 13.12.91 - TFAI's programme of fairs/exhibitions abroad dfor 1988-89.

S.No.	Name of the Events	Dates	Products for display
1	2	3	4
A.	General International Fairs:		
1.	Milan International Fair, Milan (Italy)	Apr. 14-21' 1988	Milalan Handicrafts, gem and jewellery, Gift and decoratives, readymade garments, carpet, leather and leather products
2.	Intl. Consumer Goods Fair, Brno (Czechoslovakia)	Apr. 16-21, 1988	All kinds of consumer goods like home furnishings, cotton textiles, readymade garments, kitchenwares, office equipments, leather goods, food products, sports goods, tea coffee and marine products, etc.
3.	Osaka Intl. Fair, Osaka (Japan)	Apr. 23-30, 1988	Textiles, handicrafts, processed foods, leather, goods, marine products etc.
4.	Zimbabwe Intl. Trade Fair, Bulawayo (Zimbabwe)	Apr. 23-30, 1988	Heavy and light engg. products, chemicals, textiles, consumer goods etc.
5.	Poznan Intl. Fair, Poznan (Poland)	June 12-19, 1988	Mopeds and scooters, light engg. goods, kitchenwares etc; thermos flasks, processed foods tea, coffee etc.
6.	Bucharest Intl. Fair, Bucharest (Romania)	Oct. 12-22, 1988	Machinery and equopt. for telecommunications, electrical engg. power generation, machinery for metal working pulp and power industry and light industry, agricultural products and food stuffs.

S.No.	Name of the Events	Dates	Products for display
1	2	3	4
7.	Overseas Import Fair "Partners for Sept. 7-11, 1988 Progress" Berlin (FRG),	Sept. 7-11, 1988	All kinds of consumer goods, apparels handicrafts, carpets, decoratives and gift articles e.c.
8.	Nairobi Intl. Agricultural and Industrial Show (Kenya)	Sept. 27- Oct.01, 1988	Agro-machinery, heavy and light machinery items, hand tools, chemicals and fertilizers, textiles, leather goods, small scale industries units and agricultural products etc.
9.	Baghdad Intl. Fair Baghdad (Iraq)	Nov. 1-15, 1988	All kind of heavy and light engg. items like agro, achinery, rolling stocks heavy and light vehical hardware, tea, coffee, cashews, Textiles and readymade garments jute and jute products etc
10.	Australian Bicentennial Intl. Trade Fair, Melbourne (Australia).	July '88 23-31	Handicrafts, gem and jewellery, gifts and decoratives, ready-made garments, carpet, and leather products, coffee, machine tools and processed foods.
11.	Budapest Intl. Autumn Fair, Budapest (Hungary)	Sept. 23-Oct. 2, 1988	Electric energy, natural gas, oil, iron ore, industrial raw material, timber newsprint, machine tools machinery for chemical industry and building industry, earth moving equipment, motor cars and trucks, industrial consumer goods readymade garments, fruit juices, coffee and tea.
12.	SITRA-Intl. Trade Fair, Seoul (S. Korea)	Oct. 10-Nov. 1, 1988	Hand tools, textiles, garments, furnishings, sports and leather goods, processed foods, golfwares and other consumer goods items etc.
13.	Dakar Intl. Fair, Dakar (Senegal)	Nov. 24-Dec. 4, 1988	Light engineering goods, autos, motors machinery and capital goods, food products handicrafts, electrical goods, fancy goods, jewellery, utensils jute and col. sports goods, apparels, leather goods, chemical and pharmaceuticals products, textiles etc.

S.No.	Name of the Events	Dates	Products for display
1	1?	3	4
14.	Spring Hardware and Houseware Fair, Birmingham (UK)	Jan.22-26, 1989	Hand and power tools home improvement products, locks and lock fittings, security products, kitchenwares, cookwares, bathwares, garden furniture and accessories etc.
15.	Intl. Spring Fair, Birmingham (UK).	Feb.5-9, 1989	Brassware, home improvement products, handicrafts and giftwares.
16.	Leipzig Spring Fair, Leipzig (GDR)	March 12-18, 1989	Handtools, electricals, electronics cutlery, builders' hardware, sports and leather goods, chemicals, coin products, coffee, tea, tobacco and marine products.
17.	Ce-Bit'89 Fair, Hannover (FRG)	March '89 21-28	Office equipments and telecommunications.
18.	Intl. Spring Fair, Dubai (UAE)	Feb.27-March 10, 1989	Heavy and light engg. items, industrial machines hardware and handtools, electricals and accessories readymade garments, heavy and light vehicles, fertiliser and all kinds of consumer goods etc.
B.	Specialised Commodity Fairs :		
1.	Interstoff Intl. FaTrade Fair for Textiles, Frankfurt (FRG).	April '88 10-12	Clothing textiles.
2.	Intl. Leather Fair, Hong Kong	May '88 3-6	Leather goods.
3.	Intl. Leather Goods Show, New York (USA).	May '88 9-11	Leather goods.

S.No.	Name of the Events	Dates	Products for display
1	2	3	4
4.	Star Fair, Milan (Italy)	May '88 19-23	Furnishing textiles, curtains, carpets upholstery fabrics, wall coverings and home linens etc.
5.	Australia's Intl. Engg. Exhibition, Melbourne (Australia).	Aug '88	Engg. goods.
6.	National Shoe Fair of America, New York (USA).	August '88 6-9	Footwears.
7.	National Hardware Show, Chicago (USA)	August '88 14-17	All kinds of hardware items.
8.	Intl. Machine Tools Show, Chicago (USA).	Sept. '88 7-15	Machine tools and accessories.
9.	Semaine Du-Cuir Paris (France).	Sept. '88 3-6	Leather and leather goods.
10.	Prêt-A-Porter Fair, Paris (France).	Sept. '88 18-22	Ladies ready-to-wear garments and accessories.
11.	IFMA-Intl. Bicycle and Motorcycle Exhibition, Cologne (FRG)	Sept. '88 21-25	Bicycle and bicycle parts, motorcycles, scooters and mopeds etc.
12.	Interstoff Intl. Trade Fair for Clothing, Frankfurt (FRG)	Oct. '88 25-27	Clothing textiles.
13.	SIAL Food Product Expo, Paris (France).	Oct. '88 20-24	Food Products and processed foods.

S.No.	Name of the Events	Dates	Products for display
1	2	3	4
14.	Heimtextil Fair, Frankfurt (FRG)	Jan. '89 11-14	Home furnishings, curtains, carpets, wall coverings and all kinds of home decoratives;
15.	Prof-A-Porter-Du-Feminin Paris (France).	Feb '89 10-14	Ladies ready-to-wear-garments and accessories.
16.	Intl. Food and Drinks Exhibition London (UK)	Feb '89 1-4	Food products and beverages.
17.	Intl. Hardware Show, ChCologne (FRG)	March '89 5-8	Hardware, tools, locks and fittings, building and D-I-Y supplies.
18.	Hoteres and Foodex Fair Tokyo (Japan)	March '89	Hotel equipments and food products.
19.	DOMOTEX Fair, Hannover (FRG)	Jan '89 9-12	Handmade carpets.
C.	Indian Exhibitions		
1.	Indian Engg. Exhibition, Moscow (USSR)	July '88 1-8	Heavy and light engg. goods, textiles and home furnishings, leather andleathergoods, shoe-uppers, auto-accessories, hand tools, electronics, softwares and all kinds of consumer goods.
2.	Indian Exhibition Mauritius	Aug/Sept '88 27-04	All engg. items, machine tools, hand tools, heavy and light vehicles, electricals and electronic items, agro-machines and allkinds of consumer goods, software and hardware, loaders of alltypes, garments and sarees, air

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Events</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Products for display</i>
1	2	3	4
3.	Indian Exhibition Thailand	March '89 10-19	Light and heavy engg. goods, project and consultancy, wood and paper mill machinery, rice mills, textiles and made-ups, gift articles and handicrafts and all kinds of consumer goods.

STATEMENT-II*TFAI Programme of Fairs/Exhibitions Abroad for 1989-90*

S.No.	Name of events and Place	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
A.	General International Fairs :		
1.	Poznan Intl. Fair, Poznan (Poland)	June '89 11-18	Mopeds and scooters, light and heavy engineering items, kitchenwares, thermos flasks, leather goods, processed food, cotton textiles, tea and coffee etc.
2.	Beijing Intl. Fair, Beijing (China)	July '89 14-23	Textiles machinery, electronic consumer goods, machinery for fertilizers, petrochemicals, man made fibres, food processing and packaging, computer software power generation equipment agricultural machinery, implements particularly tractors, air conditioning and refrigeration equipment, exploration equipment, synthetic yarn, electronic testing and measuring equipment, wire ropes, scooters, motorcycles, auto parts, chemicals, pharmaceuticals (bulk drugs and intermediate dyes) linear alkyl benzene, plywood, processed diamonds, electronic components.
3.	Damascus Intl, Fair, Damascus (Syria)	Aug/Sept. 28-10, 1989	Iron and steel tubes, pipes and fittings, wires, pumps, domestic electric fans, hand tools, cuttings tools and blades, knives tool tips, petrol engines, electric motors, tractors and trailer, combination, excavating, leveling and boring machinery, metal cutting machine tools, welding, brazing, cutting soldering machine (electric) industrial refrigeration equipment, furnace burners, centrifuges fans, blowers, lifting and loading machines, taps, cocks and valves, transmission shafts, pulleys and cranks, circuit, breakers, sanitary and plumbing equipment, machinery and transport requirement, fruits and vegetables, medicines and pharmaceuticals, textile yarn, fabrics and made ups, tyres and tubes, tea coffee, spices, chemical products, dyeing tanning and colouring materials conveyor belts.

S.No.	Name of events and Place	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
4.	Tehran Intl. Fair, Tehran (Iran)	Sept. '89 16-26	Mini-cement plant, power generation equipments, railway equipments, heavy and light vehicles, hardware, agro-machinery leather machines, chemicals, textiles, technology transfer, all kinds of consumer goods and gift articles etc.
5.	Budapest Intl. Autumn Fair, Budapest (Hungary)	Sept/Oct. 22-01, 1989	Electric energy, natural gas, oil, iron ore, industrial raw material, timber, newsprint, machine tools machinery for chemical industry and building industry earth moving equipments, motor cars and trucks, industrial consumer goods such as sewing machines, tape-recorders, cosmetic, leather goods, readymade garments, fruit juices, coffee and tea etc.
6.	Nairobi International Industrial Show, Nairobi (Kenya)	Sept '89 26-30	Agro-machinery, heavy and light machinery items, hand tools, chemicals and fertilizers, textiles, leather goods, small scale industries units and agricultural products etc.
7.	Overseas Import Fair, 'Partners for Progress' Berlin (FRG)	Sept '89 27-30	All kinds of consumer goods, apparels handicrafts, carpets, decoratives and gift articles, etc.
8.	Baghdad Intl. Fair, Baghdad (Iraq)	Nov '89 01-15	All kind of heavy and light engg. items like agro-machinery, rolling stocks, heavy and light vehicles, hardware, chemicals, processed foods, tea, coffee, cashews, textiles and readymade garments, jute and jute products etc.
9:	International Hardware and Houseware Show, Birmingham (UK)	Jan '90 21-24	Hand and power tools home improvement products, locks and lock fittings, security products, kitchenwares, cookwares, bathwares, garden furniture and accessories etc.

S.No.	Name of events and Place	Dates	Products for Display
1	2.	3	4
10.	Intl. Spring Fair, Birmingham (UK)	Feb '90, 05-09	Brassware, home improvement products, handicrafts and giftwares.
11.	Intl. Spring Fair, Dubai (UAE)	Feb/March 27-10, 1990	Heavy and light engg. items, industrial machines hardware and hand tools, electricals and accessories readymade garments, heavy and light vehicles, fertiliser and all kinds of consumer goods etc.
12.	Leipzig Spring Fair, Leipzig (GDR)	March '90 11-17	Handtools, electronics cutlery, builders hardware, sports and leather goods, chemicals, coil products, coffee, tea, tobacco and marine products.
13.	Cairo Intl. Fair, Cairo (Egypt)	March '90 10-23	Heavy and light engineering items, like truck material, steel products, electrical goods, agro-machinery, small and handtools, tea, sugar, spices, tobacco drugs and pharmaceuticals dye-stuff and jute products etc.
14.	Velencia Intl. Fair, Velencia	March '90 23-31	Hand tools, auto ancilleries including tyres and tubes and consumer goods, machine tools, leather goods, readymade gift articles.
B.	Specialised Commodity Fairs :		
1.	Interstoff-Intl. Trade Fair for Clothing Textiles, Frankfurt (FRG)	April '89 11-13	Clothing textiles.
2.	Intl. Leather Fair, Hong Kong	April '89 24-27	Leather and leather products.
3.	Australian Auto Mechanic Exhibition, Sydney (Australia).	Apr/May '90 29-02	Auto-parts and accessories.

S.No.	Name of events and Place	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
4.	STAR Fair, Milan (Italy)	May '89, 18-21	Furnishing textiles, curtains, carpets, upholstery fabrics, wall covering and home lines etc.
5.	Australia's Intl. Engineering Extn., Melbourne (Australia)	July/Aug. 31-04, 1989	Engineering goods.
6.	National Shoe Fair of America, New York (USA)	Aug '89, 5-8	Footwears.
7.	National Hardware Show, Chicago (USA)	Aug '89, 13-16	All kinds of hardware items.
8.	Pret-A-Porter Du-Feminin Fair, Paris (France)	Sept '89, 2-5	Ladies ready-to wear garments and accessories./
9.	8th EMO Fair, Hannover (FRG)	Sept '89, 12-20	Machine tools.
10.	Somaine-Du-Cuir Fair Paris (France)	Sept '89, 16-19	Leather and leather goods.
11.	Machine Asia '89 8th Asian Intl. Exhibition, Singapore	Sept '89, 26-29	Transmission lin towers, refractories, electric furnaces, pharmaceuticals, chemical paper, pulp, sugar and cement plants machinery, colling towers, power generation equipments like AC and DC motors, generators, transformers control gears switch gears, reactors, etc. Textile machinery like looms and weaving machine structural. Instruments-medical process control scientific and laboratory transport

S.No.	Name of events and Place	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
12.	INTERKAMA Fair Dusseldorf	Oct '89 9-14	LCVs, scooters, mopeds, trucks, 3-wheelers, auto parts, metal working equipment, cutting tools, welding and soldering etc. Bicycle and parts, machine tools, earthmoving equipment, air compressors, fork lifts, batteries, fasteners, pipe and tubes and fittings, solvent extraction machinery, plastic and rubber processing machinery, analytical and electronic testing equipment, computers, dot matrix printers, peripherals, consumer electronics, telecommunication cables.
13.	ANUGA-World Food Market Cologne (FRG)	Oct '89 14-19	Measuring instruments, sensors, transmitters, analysis and test equipment, balances, application of independent computers and accessories, instruments and system for process automation and manufacturing automation. Food products and processed foods.
14.	SYSTEMS '89 Fair, Munich (FRG)	Oct '89 16-20	Computers, hardware, softwares and telecommunication.
15.	Interstoff-Intl. Trade Fair for Clothing Textiles, Frankfurt (FRG)	Oct/Nov '89 31-02	Clothing textiles.
16.	K '89 Fair Dusseldorf (FRG)	Nov '89 2-9	Plastics and rubber products.
17.	Interstoff Asia Intl. Trade Fair for Garments Mfg. Industry Hong Kong	Nov '89 15-17	Yarns, fabrics and garments.

S.No.	Name of events and Place	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
18.	World Fashion Trade Fair, Osaka (Japan)	Nov '89 22-26	High fashion garments for men, women and children.
19.	HEIMTEXTIL-Intl. Trade Fair for Home and Household Textiles, Frankfurt (FRG)	Jan '90 17-20	Home furnishings, curtains, wallcoverings and all kinds of home decoratives.
20.	DOMOTEX Fair, Hannover (FRG)	Jan '90 8-11	Handmade carpets.
21.	Heimtextile Asia Intl. Trade Fair Tokyo (Japan)	Feb '90 01-04	Household textile, home textile and floor coverings.
22.	National Variety Merchandise Show, New York (USA)	Feb '90 17-20	Leather goods, novelties, artificial jewellery, readymade garments, gift articles and consumer goods.
23.	Pret-A-Porter Du Feminin Fair, Paris (France)	Feb '90 3-6	Ladies-ready-to-wear high fashion garments and accessories.
24.	Intl. Hardware Fair, Cologne (FRG)	March '90 5-8	Hardwares, tools, locks and fittings, D-I-Y supplies.
25.	CeBIT Fair, Hannover (FRG)	March '90 21-28	Office equipment and telecommunications.
26.	Foodex Fair, Tokyo (Japan)	March '90 13-17	Food products.
27.	FABREX Fair, London (UK)	April '90 3-5	Ladies wear, men wear, children wear sports wear, wool and wool blends cotton and cotton blends, synthetics, lace and trimmings, table and bath linen and linen blends, silk, pile fabrics, upholstery, furnishings.

S.No.	Name of events and Place	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
C.	Indian Exhibitions :		
1.	Indian Exhibition Jordan	Sept '89 14-22	Industrial machiner, equipments, air conditioning refrigeration equipment and plants, heavy and light industry machine, textile machinery, bicycle tyre making machinery, construction and earth moving equipments, all kinds of electrical electronic items, machine tools, agro machines, pharmaceuticals and chemicals, hardware and handtools all types of consumer goods, softwares and auto accessories etc.
2.	Indian Exhibition Jakarta (Indonesia)	Jan/Feb. 26-02 1990	Textile machinery parts and components dyeing and finishing machinery, spinning machinery, wide looms, shoe-making machinery, solar energy equipment, leather tanning machines, agricultural machinery equipment and implements, gloves making machines, tyre retreading machines, pharmaceuticals and medicines making machines, oil expellers and oil extraction plants and machinery, harvesting machinery, marole processing machinery stone cutting polishing, finishing and jewellery making machinery, sugar mill machinery and plants of capacity 300 tons to 1000 tons, tea process machinery, educational scientific textng and measuring, equipment and appliances, diesel engine, pumps and generation sets from 2 HP to 2000 HP machine tools, hand tools, bicycle parts and components, hardware including builders hardware, fish meal machinery, compressors, electrical machinery, transport equipment and parts, consultancy and technology services for projects like road works, irrigation, sugar, cement, textiles, civil construction, power development, railways, small industry coil machinery, computer software and forestry based industry.
3.	Indian Engg. Exhibition, Moscow (USSR)	March '90 15-22	Heavy and light engg. goods, auto-accessories, hand tools, electronics and softwares etc.

STATEMENT-III

Reply to para a & b of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question no. 3769 for answer on 13.12.91 - TFAI's programme of fairs/exhibitions abroad for 1990-91

S.No.	Name of events and Place	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
A.	General International Fairs :		
1.	Brno Consumer Goods Fair Brno, Czechoslovakia	April '90 7-12	All kind of consumer goods like home furnishings, cotton textiles, readymade garments, kitchenwares, office equipments, leather goods, food products, sports goods, tea, coffee and marine products etc.
2.	Milan Intl. Fair, Milan (Italy)	April '90 21-29	Handicrafts, gem and jewellery, gifts and decoratives, readymadegarments, carpet, leather and leather products.
3.	Hannover Industry Fair, Hannover (FRG)	May '90, 2-9	Foundry products-oasting and forming processes, casting materials; Metal castings; sintered components; finished non-cut metal parts; assemblies and metal construction; thin-gauge sheet metal products, wire products, apparatus, containers, piping; moulds, models, tools, fastenings, locks, metals fittings and other single components (subcontracted components); plastic parts (plastomers) and processing of plastics; rubber parts elastomers and processing of rubber glass or industrial ceramics; production and other services; consulting and publishing.
4.	Poznan Intl. Fair, Poznan (Poland)	June '90 10-17	Mcpeds and scooters, light and heavy engineering items, kitchenwares, thermos flasks, leather goods, processed foods, cotton textiles, tea and coffee, etc.
5.	Izmir Intl. Fair Izmir (Turkey)	Aug/Sept. 20-03, 1990	Electrical power machinery, earthmoving machinery, building

S.No.	Name of events and Place	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
	6. Overseas Import Fair 'Partners for Progress' Berlin (West)	Aug/Sept 29-01, 1990	machinery CNC machine tools, textile mill machinery, diesel engines, pumps sets, water pumps, pistons, scientific apparatus and laboratory equipments, computer hardwares, peripherals and softwares, heavy and light vehicles, railway rolling stock, heavy and light engg. items, ceiling fans and components, jute and jute products, foodproducts, dry fruits, tea, coffee, marine products, readymade garments, medicinal herbs and tiles etc. All kins of consumer goods, apparels, handicrafts, carpets, decoratives and gift articles.
7.	Budapest Intl. Autumn Fair, Budapest (Hungary)	Sept '90 21-27	Electric energy, natural gas, oil, iron ore, industrial raw material, timber, newsprint, machine tools machinery for chemical industry and building industry, earth moving equipment, motor cars and trucks, industrial consumer goods, readymade garments, fruit juices, coffee and tea.
8.	Nairobi Agricultural and Industry Show, Nairobi (Kenya)	Oct '90, 2-6	Agro-machinery, heavy and light machinery items, hand tools, chemicals and fertilisers, textiles leather goods small scale industries units and agricultural products etc.
9.	SITRA-Seoul Intl Trade Fair, Seoul (South Korea)	Oct/Nov 30-05, 1990	Engineering goods, handtools, textiles, home furnishings, carpets, garments, sports and leather goods, processed foods, cashews, giftware, minerals, granite chemicals and pharmaceuticals, spices, coffee, electronic components including software and electrical.
10.	Dakar Intl Fair Dakar (Senegal)	Nov/Dec 29-10, 1990	Light engineering goods, autos, motors machinery and capital goods, food products, handicrafts, electrical goods, fancy goods, jewellery, utensils jute and coil, sports goods, apparels, leather goods, apparels, chemical and pharmaceuticals, products, textiles etc.

S.No.	Name of events and Place	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
11.	KONSUMEXPO-Intl Consumer Goods Extn. Moscow (USSR)	Jan '91 17-24	Apparel, shoes fures and leather goods, fabrics, automobile engg. and transportation, house hold appliances and articles, office equipment, plastic articles, garden equipment and tools, watches, clocks, jewellery, glasses, musical instruments furniture, interior decorating and cosmetics etc.
12.	Leipzig Spring Fair Leipzig (GDR)	March '91 16-22	Hand-tools, electricals, electronics cutlery, sports and leather goods, chemicals, tobacco and marine products coffee, tea, coir products.
B.	Specialised Commodity Fairs :		
1.	Fabrex Fair London	April '90 3-5	Ladies wear, men wear, children wear, sports wear, wool and woolblends, cotton and cotton blends, synthetics, lace and trimmings, table and bath linen and linen bleads, silk, pile fabrics, upholstery, furnishings.
2.	Food and Hotel Asia Exhibition, Singapore	April '90 3-6	Food products, consumable bear, sprits, wine and beverages, food and beverages processing and service equipment, check-in and stock control systems, communication and security system, cleaning and maintenance equipment, house keeping products, furniture and furnishing products, shop-fittings, shelving and storage systems.
3.	Interstoff Intl. Trade Fair, Trankfurt (FRG)	April '90 24-26	Clothing textiles.
4.	Intl. Leather Fair, Hong Kong	April '90 25-28	Leather goods.

S.No.	Name of events and Place	Dates	Products for Display	
			1	4
5.	AIEE Sydney Australia	May '90 21-25		Engineering goods.
6.	Star Fair, Milan (Italy)	May '90 24-27		Furnishing textiles, curtains, carpets, upholstery fabric, wall coverings and home lines etc.
7.	Australian Automechanic Exhibition, Sydney (Australia)	June '90 2-5		Auto parts and accessories.
8.	National Shoe Fair of America, New York (USA)	Aug '90 4-7		Footweares
9.	National Hardware Show Chicago (USA)	Aug '90 12-15		All kinds of hardware items.
10.	Pret-A-Porter DU Feminin Fair Paris (France)	Sept '90, 1-4		Ladies ready-to-wear garments and accessories.
11.	IMTS-Intl. Machine Tool Show, Chicago (USA)	Sept '90, 5-13		Machine tools and accessories.
12.	Semaine-Du-Cuir Fair Paris (France)	Sept '90, 15-18		Leather and leather goods.
13.	IFMA-Intl. Bicycle and Motorcycle Exhn. Cologne (FRG)	Sept '90, 19-23		Bicycles and bicycle parts, motorcycles, scooters and mopeds.

S.No.	Name of events and Place	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
14.	SIAL Intl. Food Products Exhn. Paris (France)	Oct '90 22-26	Food products and processed foods.
15.	Interstoff-Intl. Trade Fair frankfurt (FRG)	Oct '90 23-25	Clothing textiles.
16.	ENEX-Asia Electronics *Exhibition, Singapore	Nov '90 7-10	Electronic components, devices semiconductors, ICC and PCB assembly, equipment for production micro electronics, opto electronics electric motors, generators, power transmission, switchgears, distributions, cables, instrumentation, testings and measurings, power electronics, automation, lightings and accessories.
17.	Interstoff Asia Intl. Trade Fair, Hong Kong	Nov '90 12-14	Yarns, fabrics and garments.
18.	DOMOTEX Fair Hannover (FRG)	Jan '91 7-10	Handmade carpets.
19.	Heimtextil - Intl Trade Fair, Frankfurt (FRG)	Jan '91 9-12	Home furnishings, curtains, wall coverings and all kinds of home decoratives.
20.	International Hardware and Houseware Show, Birmingham (UK)	Jan '91 20-23	Hand and power tools, home improvement products, locks and lock fittings, security products, kitchenwares, cookwares, bathwares, garden furniture and accessories etc.
21.	Heimtextil Asia Intl. Trade Fair Tokyo (Japan)	Feb '91 1-4	Household textile, home textile and floor coverings.

S.No.	Name of events and Place	Dates	Products for Display
1	2	3	4
22.	Intl. Hardware Fair Cologne (FRG)	March '91 4-7	Hardwares, tools locks and fittings, building and D-Y supplies.
23.	CeBIT Fair Hannover (FRG)	March '91 13-20	Office equipment and telecommunications.
24.	Foodex Fair Tokyo (Japan)	March '91 12-16	Food products.
C.	Indian Exhibitions :		
1.	Indian Trade Exhibition, Moka (Mauritius)	Aug '90 10-19	All engineering items, machine tools, hand tools, heavy and light vehicles, electricals and electronic items, agromachines and all kinds of consumer goods, software and hardware, loaders of all types garments and sarees etc.
2.	Indian Trade Exhibition Manila (Philippines)	Jan/Feb 29-05, 1991	Industrial machinery/equipments, airconditioning and refrigeration equipments and plants, heavy and light industry, textile machine, sugar mill machinery, bicycle tyre making machinery, construction and earth moving equipments, all kinds of electricals and electronic items, machine tools, agro-machines, pharmaceuticals and chemicals, hardware and hand tools and all types of consumer goods, software and hardware etc.

STATEMENT-IV

TFAI Programme of Fairs/Exhibitions in India 1989, 1990 & 1991.

1989

1. AHARA, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, January, 1989.
2. INDIA PACK, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, January, 1989.
3. International Leather Fair, Madras, February, 1989.
4. International Security, Exhibition, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi
5. India International Trade Fair, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, November, 1989.
6. Tex India, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi December, 1989.

1990

1. AHARA, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, January, 1990.
2. INDIA PACK, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, January, 1990.
3. International Leather Fair, Madras, February, 1990.
4. International Security, Exhibition, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi
5. India International Trade Fair, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, November, 1989.
6. Tex India, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi December, 1989.

1991

1. AHARA, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, January, 1990

2. INDIA PACK, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, January, 1990.
3. Intl. Leather Fair, Madras, Feb., 1991.
4. Consumexh, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, May., 1991.
5. Sajavat, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, Aug., 1991.
6. Intl. Security Exhibition, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, September, 1991.
7. Prakash, 1991, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, Oct., 1991.
8. India inti. Trade Fair, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, Nov., 1991.
9. Tex India, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, December, 1991.

Selection of Class 'D' Category in C.O.D. Agra

377. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have implemented the judgement and order given by Central Administrative Tribunal about the selection of Class 'D' category in the Central Ordnance Depot, Agra;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) According to the Central Administrative Tribunal Allahabad Bench order dated 21.12 90 in case No. 612/88, the applicants are to be tested and offered appointment, if selected, within the vacancies already existing. Accordingly, the Central Ordnance Depot,

Agra, projected a case for the release of vacancies in relaxation of the existing ban on direct recruitment. The vacancies have since been released by Army Hqrs and the process of implementing the said order has been initiated.

[*Translation*]

Investment by U.T.I In Development Projects

3771. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount deposited under various schemes of the Unit Trust of India during the years 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91 State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details of the amount invested by the UTI in various projects in each State/Union Territory;

(c) whether any guidelines have been laid down by the Government to maintain the balance between the deposits and investments made by the UTI in each State/

Union Territory for development projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether all the States/Union Territories have followed these guidelines in the matter of investment;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Aggregate deposits through sale of units by Unit Trust of India under its various schemes are given in the attached Statement-I.

(b) State/Union Territory-wise investment by Unit Trust of India in various projects during 1990-91 is given in the attached Statement-II.

(c) No, Sir.

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

STATEMENT-I

Aggregate deposits Mobilised through Sale of Units by Unit Trust of India under its various Schemes during 1987-88 to 1990-91

Zone	State/Union Territory	Rs. Crores						
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91			
1	2	3	4	5	6			
Western	Maharashtra							
	Gujarat							
	Madhya Pradesh	1,020.30	1,790.49	2,480.60		1,567.79		
	Goa							
	Daman and Diu							
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli							
	Bihar							
	West Bengal							
	Orissa							
Eastern	Meghalaya							
	Arunachal Pradesh	346.60	526.09	867.61		787.74		
	Nagaland							
	Manipur							
	Mizoram							
	Tripura							
	Sikkim							
	Andaman and Nicobar							
Southern	Andhra Pradesh							
	karnataka							
	Kerala	170.28	435.53	766.90		557.88		
	Tamil Nadu							
	Pondicherry							
	Lakshadweep							

Zone	State/Union Territory	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern	Punjab				
	Chandigarh				
	Haryana				
	Himachal Pradesh	406.57	837.00	1,220.99	878.10
	Jammu & Kashmir				
	Rajasthan				
	Uttar Pradesh				
Delhi					
	Total	1,943.75	3,589.11,	5,336.10	3,791.51

STATEMENT-II*State-wise Investment by Unit Trust of India in Various Projects during 1990-91*

<i>State</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in Crores)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	35.05
Assam	0.50
Bihar	1.32
Gujarat	172.95
Haryana	19.77
Himachal Pradesh	0.66
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00
Karnataka	34.73
Kerala	1.06
Madhya Pradesh	24.04
Maharashtra	1,047.09
Nagaland	2.50
Orissa	9.62
Punjab	11.17
Rajasthan	18.67
Tamil Nadu	60.24
Uttar Pradesh	64.27
West Bengal	130.95
Goa	2.29
Manipur	0.00
Union Territories	
Andaman & Nicobar	0.00

<i>State</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in Crores)</i>
Delhi	167.06
Daman & Diu	0.00
Pondicherry	0.65
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00
Total	1,804.59

[*English*]

Export of Rice to Malaysia

3772. SHRI GOPI NATH NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Malaysia has placed any order for importing rice from India;

(b) if so, the total quantity of rice proposed to be exported during the current financial year;

(c) the other countries to which rice is proposed to be exported during the current financial year; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). The National Rice and Paddy Authority of Malaysia has placed orders for import of 70,000 MTs of non-basmati rice from India.

(c) Burkina Faso, Nepal, Iraq, Malaysia, Togo, Brazil, Mexico, Sierra Leone, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, UAE, U.K., USA,

Jordan, Iran, Bahrain, Singapore, Namibia, Czechoslovakia, Kenya, Reunion, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Canada, Australia, etc.

(d) Rs. 400 crores.

Allocation of Fund to Handloom Sector

3773. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise break-up of the total amount released under various schemes during 1990-91;

(b) the total amount allocated to Bihar, Scheme-wise during 1990-91; and

(c) total amount released to Bihar during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The statement is attached.

(c) The total amount released to the State of Bihar during 1990-91 was Rs. 542.45 lakhs.

STATEMENT

State-Wise and Scheme Wise break-up of Central Releases (Plan and Non-Plan) Handloom Sector 1990-91

(Rs. in Lakhs)

States/U. T.s	Sub-Heads of Development										Total Non-Plan	Total Plan and Non-Plan				
	Plan					Non-Plan										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
States	E.P./ Primary H.D.P. / Modemisa- tion										MDA/SD/ Rebate	Janata	Total Non-Plan	Total Plan and Non-Plan		
	Processing cum house										Thrift Fund in the State	Setting- up E.M. Package	Project	Plan	Total Non-Plan	Total Plan and Non-Plan
1. Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	68.35	15.60	11.09	-	95.04	615.18	1767.01	2382.19	2477.23		
2. Assam	-	18.09	100.00	-	-	48.67	-	-	74.70	241.46	67.03	921.97	989.60	1230.46		
3. Bihar	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	-	112.70	132.70	-	409.75	409.75	542.45		
4. Gujarat	-	1.67	59.46	-	-	8.78	-	15.16	-	85.07	145.05	404.12	549.17	634.24		
5. Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	18.00	-	-	-	21.00	28.29	-	28.29	49.29		
6. Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	20.00	20.00		
7. J & K	-	-	-	-	-	5.80	-	-	-	5.80	127.01	-	127.01	132.81		
8. Karnataka	9.98	4.05	25.04	-	-	-	15.00	-	-	54.07	185.18	1053.21	1238.39	1292.45		

States/U.T.s	Sub-Heads of Development										Non-Plan			
	Development										Non-Plan			
	E.P.F./ H.D.P.	Primary H.D.P.	Mod- ernisa- tion	Proce- ssing	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1														
9. Kerala	-	-	38.72	-	21.00	-	0.22	-	59.94	145.12	0.57	145.69	205.63	
10. M. Pradesh	2.61	28.25	-	11.32	3.56	-	-	-	45.74	169.22	489.321	658.84	784.28	
11. Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	952.96	952.96	952.96	
12. Manipur	-	-	1.65	-	38.97	-	-	-	40.82	1.59	-	1.59	42.41	
13. Maghalaya	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	0.50	
14. Mizoram	22.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.30	-	-	-	22.30	
15. Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16. Orissa	-	-	15.25	-	6.00	13.24	-	-	34.49	285.74	890.91	1176.65	1211.14	
17. Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.50	8.12	50.02	50.62	
18. Rajasthan	38.00	-	-	-	-	-	6.91	-	44.91	43.89	279.52	323.41	368.32	
19. Tamil Nadu	-	-	44.00	-	20.00	63.22	-	-	127.22	2979.10	518.32	3497.42	3624.64	

(Rs. in Lakhs)

States/U.T.s	Sub-Heads of Development													
	Development							Non-Plan						
States	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
E.P.F./ H.D.P.	Primary nisa- tion	Proce- sing	Work- shed cum house	Thrift Fund in the State	Setting- up E.M. Package in the State	Project Package	Plan	MDA/SD/ Rebate	Janata	Total Non- Plan	Total Plan and Non-Plan			
20. Tripura	-	0.99	0.50	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	4.49	17.40	79.58	96.98	101.47
21. U.P.	29.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.68	658.11	3812.05	4470.16	4499.84
22. W.Bengal	-	-	33.00	-	49.50	9.00	-	-	-	91.50	69.59	1412.77	1482.36	1573.86
Total	102.96	27.41	346.57	20.00	299.39	119.62	33.38	187.40	1136.73	5600.00	13000.18	18600.18	19736.91	
U.T. Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	-	-	-	0.27	-	-	-	0.27
Pandicherry	-	-	-	-	-	0.63	-	-	-	0.63	-	0.31	0.31	0.94
G. Total	102.96	27.41	346.57	20.00	300.02	119.89	33.38	187.40	1137.63	5600.00	13000.49	18600.49	19738.12	

Col. 2. Represents Export Production Projects / Handloom Development Projects.

(a) the number of air accidents involving IAF aircraft, year-wise during each of the last three years and the current year;

Col. 3. Represents Share Capital Assistance to Primary Societies.

(b) whether some aircraft of particular manufacture and design are more prone to accidents than others; and

Col. 4. Represents Assistance for Modernisation and Renovation of Looms.

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the design or stop purchase of such aircraft?

Col. 5. Represents Assistance for setting up processing plants.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR); (a) The number of air accidents involving IAF aircraft yearwise for the last three years and the current year are as follows:-

Col. 6. Represents Assistance for Construction of Workshed-cum houses and worksheds.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Accidents</i>
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Col. 7. Represents Assistance for the Thrift Fund Scheme.

1988-89	31
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Col. 8. Represents Assistance for setting up Enforcement Machinery in the States.

1989-90	31
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Col. 9. Represents Assistance for area based projects.

1990-91	22
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Col. 10. Represents Total Plan assistance.

1991-92	25
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(upto 9 Dec. 91)

Col. 11. Represents Assistance for Market Development and Special Rebate for Handloom Cloth.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of Roads and Bridges in Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh

Col. 12. Represents Assistance for Subsidy on Janata Cloth.

3775. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

Col. 13. Represents Total Non-Plan assistance.

Col. 14. Represents Total Plan and Non-Plan assistance.

(a) the details of the roads and bridges proposed to be constructed in the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh with financial assistance from international financial institutions;

IAF Aircraft Accidents

3774. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(b) whether these projects have been cleared by the financial institutions; and

(c) if so, the names of the financial institutions and the amount of assistance proposed to be given by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) At present there is no approved proposal for financial assistance by international financial institutions for road and bridge projects in hill districts of Uttar Pradesh.

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

[*Translation*]

Mutual Fund Schemes by Banks and Financial Institutions

3776. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the numbers of banks and financial institutions which are permitted to collect money through mutual funds;

(b) the names of the financial institutions whose procedures regarding mutual funds and interest rates or granting bonus are similar;

(c) whether the administration has given a return guarantee to investors;

(d) whether the dividend rates of mutual funds are higher than the interest rates for term deposit in nationalised banks;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the total amount collected upto June 1991 through deposits in mutual funds; and

(g) the manner in which this amount has been invested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Presently five banks and three financial institutions including Unit Trust of India have established mutual funds.

(b) Mutual Funds in general have same procedures for similar schemes.

(c) In case of regular income schemes, the mutual funds have been indicating in their offer letters certain minimum return the investors can expect by investing in such schemes.

(d) and (e). The returns on investment in various schemes of mutual funds are in the range of 12-17% per annum which are by and large higher than the interest rates on term deposits in nationalised banks.

(f) The total amount collected by mutual funds including Uni Trust of India under various schemes, upto June 1991 was Rs. 21,700 crores.

(g) On the basis of schemes objectives, mutual funds invest primarily in securities.

Decline in Term Deposits in Nationalised Banks

3777. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the amount of term deposits in various nationalised banks since the presentation of budget for the current year, till November 15, 1991;

(b) if so, the extent of decline in the term deposits in each nationalised bank and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the continuous decline in the term deposits in the banks;

(d) the impact of this decline on advancing the loan; and

(e) the amount of loans advanced by nationalised banks during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). The deposits of All Scheduled Commercial Banks have increased from Rs. 201822 crores as on the last Friday of July, 1991 to Rs. 215503 crores as on 15th November, 1991. The time deposits, which are part of above, increased from Rs. 166150 crores to Rs. 174415 crores in the above period. It would be seen that deposits in absolute terms have not decreased. The outstanding credit (excluding inter bank credit) of the banks during this period increased from Rs. 117415 crores to Rs. 119149 crores.

[English]

Banking Services Recruitment Boards

3778. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to scrap the banking services recruitment boards and to authorise the individual banks to recruit staff; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance for Development of Handloom sector in Kerala

3779. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made by the Union Government for the development of handloom sector in Kerala during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) whether the Government have received any representations for increasing the allocation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). Allocation of funds to the Handloom Sector is made scheme-wise and not state-wise. Releases are made on the basis of proposals/schemes received from the state governments. During 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 205.63 lakhs was released to the state of Kerala. No releases have been made so far during the current year.

Cases of Sick Industrial Units taken up by BIFR in Kerala

3780. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations of the sick industrial units whose cases have been taken up by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) from January to October, 1991 in Kerala; and

(b) the details of the decision taken or directions given by the Board in each of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that the following decisions were taken or directions were given by it in respect

of the four industrial companies of Kerala whose references under section 15 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 were registered with the Board from January to October, 1991:

<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Decision taken Direction given</i>
1. Veneers & Laminations (I) Ltd. Perumanoor P.O. Cochin-682015	Declared sick and operating agency appointed.
2. Premier Cables Co. Ltd. MG Road, Ernakulam	-do-
3. Toshiba Anand Batteries Ltd. MG Road Ernakulam	-do-
4. T.K. Chemicals Ltd. Trivandrum	Hearing fixed for 11.12.91, postponed to 28.1.92.

[*Translation*]

Sale of Cut Pieces by NTC in Bihar

3781. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6444 on April 25, 1990 and state:

(a) whether cut pieces are proposed to be supplied in adequate quantity through the sale depots of National Textile Corporation situated in Bihar to small readymade garments manufactures;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Cut pieces are not supplied by NTC through Depots as matter of policy. However,

the small readymade garments manufacturers can approach NTC mills, who will be willing to consider each such case on merits and as per policy guidelines laid down in this regard.

[*English*]

Marketing Support for Precious Stones of Orissa

3782. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide marketing support to the precious stones found in abundance in Bolangir and Kalahandi districts of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Government

does not directly provide marketing support. However, this is done by the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) with the financial support from Marketing Development Assistance of Ministry of Commerce through organising fairs, exhibitions, seminars, Buyer-Seller meets, etc.

Saurashtra Kutch stock exchange

3783. SHRICHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Saurashtra, Kutch Stock Exchange Rajkot (Gujarat) is a registered and recognised body;

(b) if so, when it was registered and recognised;

(c) the names of its members;

(d) whether the Government have received any complaints against the Stock Exchange;

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

(f) whether the above Stock Exchange has started its trading activities; and

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

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

(b) The Exchange was incorporated under the Companies Act 1956 on 28 July, 1989. It was granted recognition by this Ministry on 10th July, 1989.

(c) This Ministry does not maintain the names of members of Stock Exchanges.

The list of members of Stock Exchanges is available in the Stock Exchanges and is generally published by the concerned Stock Exchanges.

(d) to (g). Some complaints have been received against Saurashtra Kutch Stock Exchange. Broadly, these related to allegations of malpractices in the formation of the Exchange and selection of members. The High Court of Gujarat at Ahmedabad has recently passed an order that the Stock Exchange would start functioning with those persons as members, who had secured, according to the norms laid down by the Screening Committee, 50 or more than 50 marks under the three heads, viz. Education, Financial Position and Experience. Further, the Exchange shall not permit others to act as members till further orders are passed by the Court. In pursuance of the Court orders, Exchange has commenced trading in securities with effect from 29th October, 1991. The Exchange has informed that matters relating to its Formation and membership are sub-judice.

Projects Undertaken by MPEDA in Maharashtra

3784. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the projects undertaken by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) in Maharashtra, district-wise;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided to individuals and co-operative societies in each district for the development of aquaculture during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a training institute in aquaculture in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) District-wise details of projects undertaken for promotion of aquaculture by marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) are given in Statement-I enclosed.

(b) Details of financial assistance to

individuals and cooperative societies in each district for development of aquaculture during last three years is given in Statement II enclosed.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. MPEDA does not have any proposal to set up a training institute for aquaculture in the State.

STATEMENT-I

Aquaculture Projects Assisted by MPEDA in Maharashtra

(Upto November 1991)

Particulars	(Upto November 1991)								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Bombay	Thane	Raigad	Ratnagiri	Sindurg	Others	Total
No. of farms existing		B F T	1 - 1	10 6 16	6 7 13	2 - 2	2 - 2	- 1 1 (Pune)	21 14 35
Area developed with MPEDA's technical assistance (in ha)		B F T	0.4 - 0.4	86.1 15.0 101.1	2.8 9.0 14.0	- - -	3 - 3	- 1.25 1.25 (Pune)	91.5 25.25 116.75
Area developed with MPEDA's subsidy assistance (in ha)		B F T	- - -	43.9 - 43.9	14.2 3.5 17.7	8.39 - 8.39	0.9 - 0.9	- - -	67.39 3.5 70.89
No. of feasibility reports :									
(i) issued		1	11	27	7	1	6	1	53
(ii) Area covered		2.1962	118.9352	146.163	27.703	13.329	1.60	(Aurangabad)	309.9262
Pre-feasibility reports :									
(i) issued		-	5	13	-	-	2	-	20
(ii) Area covered		-	156.436	478.41	-	-	12.77	-	647.616

(Upto November 1991)

Particulars	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Bombay	Thane	Reigad	Ratnagiri	Sindurg	Others	Total
No. of farmers registered			5	81	233	22	23	6	370
Microlevel survey									
B			51.6	537.646	457.873	75.905	62.5827	NIL	1182.6067
F			NIL	37.40	151.33	10.0	NIL	1.60	220.330
T			51.6	575.046	609.203	85.905	62.5827 (Aurangabad)	1.60	1382.3367
Trainings :									
No. of Batches			NIL	1	4	2	NIL	NIL	7
No. of farmers			NIL	75	389	199	NIL	NIL	663

B - Brackishwater

F - Freshwater

T - Total

STATEMENT-II

Details of Financial Assistance Provided to Individuals and Cooperative Societies in each District for the Development of Aquaculture During the Last Three Years

(Upto November 1991)

Year	Thane	Bombay	Raigad	Rainagiri	Sindurg	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1989-90	1 Case Rs. 12,700	NIL	2 Cases Rs. 56,250	1 Case Rs. 22,875	NIL	4 Cases Rs. 91,825
1990-91	2 Cases Rs. 312250	NIL	1 Case Rs. 73,250	1 Case Rs. 1,05,000	1 Case Rs. 1,12,000	5 Cases Rs. 5,01,750
1991-92	3 Cases Rs. 253470	NIL	2 Cases Rs. 115500	1 Case Rs. 90,000	NIL	6 Cases Rs. 4,58,970

Cooperative Societies

Thane - 4 Nos. of cooperative societies having the total area of 183 hatare surveyed. The project reports are issued by MPEDA covering an area of 3.25 ha.

Raigar - 5 Nos. of cooperative societies possessing an area of 49.25 ha.

Ratnagiri - NIL

Bombay - NIL

[*Translation*]

Arrears of Excise duty Against Big Industries

3785. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of big industries against whom excise duty amounting to Rupees one crore or more is outstanding; and

(b) the progress made in recovering this amount during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) There are 161 industrial units against whom excise duty amounting to Rs. 1 Crore or more is outstanding.

(b) The outstanding amounts are mostly linked with Court cases and cases before Customs, Excise and Gold Control Appellate Tribunal and other quasi-judicial authorities and recoveries have been stayed. However, the amounts of Central Excise arrears recovered during the last three years are as under;

(Rs. in crores)

1.	1988-89	137.28 approx.
2.	1989-90	122.35 approx.
4.	1990-91	141.98 approx.

Raids Conducted In Metropolitan Cities for Recovery of Customs Duty

3786. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted in the metropolitan cities during the last three years to unearth the cases of customs duty evasion ;

(b) the outcome thereof ; and

(c) the amount of customs duty recovered and the number of persons prosecuted ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Long Term Cotton Policy

3787. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a long term cotton policy ; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Government's endeavour is to provide remunerative prices to the cotton growers and to make cotton available to the domestic textile industry in adequate quantity and at reasonable prices. As the production of cotton is subject to the vagaries of weather conditions, it is not possible to make a long term forecast on these aspects.

[*English*]

Indo-US Trade Relations

3788. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States has expressed its preparedness to negotiate increased access in all areas including textiles which comprises of almost 25 percent of I access in all areas including textiles which comprises of almost 25 percent of India's export to U.S. ;

(b) if so, whether United States approach towards India has improved ; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the trade relations between the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). Negotiations on market access, including o textiles are being carried out in the Uruguay Round. The United States is also participating in the negotiations. The negotiations are supplemented by bilateral consultations and negotiations as and when necessary.

A new bilateral agreement between the US and India under the MFA was consulted on 22nd November, 1991 regarding access levels for India's textiles and clothing products for 1992. According to this, there will be increase in the quotas for certain products. In respect of some products certain additional flexibilities will be available which will result in increased export opportunities. It is expected that, as a result of these changes, there will be a significant increase in the access to US market during 1992.

Consultations are held between the two governments at political and official levels both bilaterally and multilaterally to address their respective concern on trade and related economic policies and to consider measures to reduce and eliminate impediments to trade and investment flows. Through the Joint Business Council, representatives of the Industries of both countries also

periodically exchange views.

Repurchase of Gold from Union Bank of Switzerland

3789. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount taken by the Government from the Union Bank of Switzerland as per the agreement dated May 18th, 1991 for sale of gold with repurchase option; and

(b) the time by which the entire quantity of gold is proposed to be repurchased by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No amount has been taken by the Government from the Union Bank of Switzerland. However, State Bank of India (SBI) utilised about 20 metric tonnes of gold leased by government of India for raising foreign currency resources amounting to US\$ 200.4 million vide SBI's agreement dated May 18, 1991 with Union Bank of Switzerland.

(b) The gold has already been repurchased by the State Bank of India. The Government intends to transfer this gold to the Reserve Bank of India, and thus add to our official gold reserves.

[*Translation*]

National Permit Policy for Passenger Buses

3791. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a national permit policy for

passenger buses on the lines of the national permit policy for goods transport;

- (b) if so, the details thereof ; and
(c) if not, the reasons there for ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per section 88, sub-section 9 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, the State Transport Authorities are empowered to grant permits in respect of tourist vehicles valid for the whole of India or in such contiguous states not being less than three in number including the State in which the permit is issued. However, such vehicles are required to pay in full the relevant taxes in each of the States where it operates. A scheme in respect of tourist vehicles on the pattern of the national permits for goods carriers is one of the items for discussion by the Transport Development Council in its next meeting.

Strike by lawyers In Delhi

3792. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lawyers of Delhi Courts have been on strike for the past several months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the effective steps taken by the Government to solve the crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b). Yes

Sir. The lawyers of the Tis Hazari Courts have been on strike demanding mainly that the pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Court should not be bifurcated.

(c) The government is of the view that the interest of the litigant public of Delhi has to be the main criterion in effecting changes and that both the proposals need to be implemented simultaneously. The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1991 raising the pecuniary jurisdiction of District Court has been passed by the Rajya Sabha on 3rd December, 1991 and is presently under processing in the Lok Sabha. As regards the matter of decentralisation off the District Court, the same is in an advanced stage of consideration in consultation with Delhi Administration and Delhi High Court.

Customs Retail Shops Selling Confiscated Goods in Bihar

3793. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of authorised Customs retail shops selling confiscated goods in Bihar;

(b) whether the smuggled goods are also sold in unauthorised shops; and

(c) if so, the value of goods seized by the Customs authorities from shops during the year 1990 and 1991 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) Available reports indicate that there are 39 shops located at various places in Bihar which are authorised to sell confiscated goods in retail.

(b) and (c) : Government is aware that smuggled goods of foreign origin are being illegally sold. In Bihar alone, goods worth

Rs. 95,000/- (approximately) were seized in 1990 and worth Rs. 1.01 lakhs were seized in 1991 (upto November) in raids searches carried out by Customs authorities.

Collection of Equity Capital by Leasing Companies

3794. SHRIRAMTAHALCHOUHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of leasing companies are collecting money and equity capital from the public ;

(b) if so, whether the Reserve Bank of India has granted permission to these companies to this effect;

(c) whether these leasing companies are covered under the regulations applicable to non-banking companies in regard to

collection of money from the public;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the action proposed to be taken by the Government against them ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Leasing Companies raise equity capital and deposits from the public. For raising equity capital consent from CCI (Controller of Capital Issues) is required. The deposit acceptance activities of leasing companies are regulated under directions issued by the Reserve Bank under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, known as Non-Banking Financial Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1977.

(c) to (e) The major stipulations in the Reserve Bank directions are as under :

-
- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Maximum amount of deposits that can be raised from public (including borrowings from banks and financial institutions) | 10 times of net owned fund of the company |
| (ii) Maximum rate of interest that can be offered | 15 percent per annum applied at quarterly rests. |
| (iii) Minimum and maximum periods of deposits. | Minimum - over 2 years. Maximum 5 years |
| (iv) Maximum brokerage that can be paid | 2 percent of the deposit. |
| (v) Liquid assets by way of deposits with scheduled banks and in approved securities. | 11percent of the deposit liabilities at present. This will go by one percent from February 1, 1992 to reach 15 percent by November 1, 1992. |
-

There are other stipulations regarding advertisements, maintenance of records, submission of returns to Reserve Bank etc. The Directions are intended to protect the interests of the depositors.

Jaipur-Jabalpur National Highway

3795 SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which Jaipur- Jabalpur Highway was declared as National Highway No. 12;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on repairs of foot-paths and bridges on this Highway in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh from the date of its declaration as National Highway to October, 1991;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(d) whether the funds allocated for this National Highway during the last three years were vary meager; and

(e) if so, whether the Government propose to release more funds for it during the next financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The road from Jabalpur to Biaora was declared as National Highway No. 12 on 4-5-1960. This National Highway was extend from Biaora to Jaipur on 17-12-1981.

(b) and (c). The footpaths, if required, on National Highways are provided in the sections passing through urban area only. Maintenance of such urban links is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Local Bodies. The Central Government however, provides a fixed sum

on per kilometer basis for maintenance of urban links. The maintenance and repair of Bridges is carried out from normal Maintenance and Repair Grants released to States. Since declaration of this road as National Highway, 21 works amounting to Rs. 47.15 lakhs for urgent repair of Bridges have been sanctioned. All these works have been completed.

(d) and (e). The allocation of funds depends upon a number of factors like traffic intensity, inter-sepriority on All India basis and availability of funds. This National Highway is being kept generally in traffic worthy condition within the overall distribution of funds.

[English]

Crash of MIG Aircraft

3796. SHRI GURDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a MIG Aircraft of Indian Air Force crashed on November 20, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons killed in the crash ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A MIG-29 trainer aircraft crashed during a low level training flight.

(c) Two persons (both pilots) were killed in the crash.

Statutory Powers to SEBI

3797. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose

to give full statutory powers to the Securities and Exchange Board of India to effectively regulate, promote and monitor the working of the Stock Exchanges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the legislation is likely to be enacted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). A proposal for giving statutory powers to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is under consideration.

World Bank Assistance for Mega Projects

3798. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has decided not to extend any financial assistance to mega projects like big dams and large power plants in India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the impact of this decision on the future of these projects?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Robbery in Public Sector Banks in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir

3799. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of robberies/dacoities in public sector banks, in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir during the last three months; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the security of the bank employees in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As per available information, there have been 3 incidents of robbery/dacoity in public sector banks in the state of Punjab during the months of September, October and November, 1991. No incident of robbery/dacoity has been reported during this period in Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) Government of India has reviewed the situation and the State Governments have intensified the security arrangements for banks.

[*Translation*]

Joint Venture Units Aboard

3801. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian Joint Venture Units Abroad;

(b) whether some of these units are not operational;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the places where such units are located; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to make these joint venture units operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) As on 30th Nov., 1991 there were 232 joint venture units

abroad approved by Government .

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) While some units are under implementation, the reasons for non-operation of certain joint ventures could , inter-alia, be financial and managarial difficulties, changed economic conditions in the host country , inadeguate pre-investment project appraisal done by promoters and new trends in the international market. Some countries where joint venture have remained non-operational or are under implementation: are Australia, Bahrain, Botswana , Bangladesh , Egypt , Hongkong , Indonesia, Kenya , Malaysia , Mauritius, Netherland , Nepal, Nigeria , Panama ,Spain, Portugal, Saudi Arabia , Jordan , Sri Lanka, Thailand , Uganda, U.A.E. ,U.K. USA, USSR, W.Germny, Venezuela, Vietnam & Hungary.

(d) Government always consider such changes as may be required during the process of implemenatation/ operation and take appropriate decisions .

[English]

Export to Soviet Union

3802. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the items like cashewnuts , tobacco etc. exported to Soviet Union under rupee payment are re-exported by them to India's tradional Western customers; and

(b) if so , the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The Trade

Agreement with USSR clearly provides that the goods exported from the Republic of India , are meant for use in USSR and India respectively and shall not be reexported to any other country , unless specifically agreed upon between the competent authorities of the two sides. Government had received reports alleging that certain agricultural exports from India were being diverted by the importing organisations.

As a pre-emptive measure certain steps have been taken in the case of exports of various agricultural items. These include:

- i) Export benefits were to be recommended only after the exporter had produced a certificate issued by a recognised authority in the importing country that the goods had actually reached.
- ii) The provisions whether in terms of quantity or in value terms - laid down in the trade plan were not to be exceeded : and
- iii) Exports to the Rupee payment Areas countries should as far as possible be in either Indian vessels or in the vessels of the importing country and use of inter-mediate third country vessels avoided.

If any specific instance of violation of the Agreement comes to the notice of the Government, the matter would be enquired into.

Delegation Of Powers To CCI&E

3803. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to unstarred question Nos. 132 and 13 on February 22, 1991 and July 12, 1991 respectively and state:

(a) whether the valid delegation of powers to the CCI&E has since been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not , the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard and delegation orders placed on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The powers delegated under Imports (Control) Order, 1955 as amended to CCI&E to issue licences are valid and no fresh delegation of powers is required.

[*Translation*]

By-Pass On Agra -Mathura -Jaipur Highway Around Bharatpur City

3804. SHRIMATI KISHNENDRAKAUR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a by- pass around Bharatpur city on Agra -Mathura -Jaipur Highway:

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

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to construct a short bypass around Bharatpur on National Highway 11 (Agra - Bharatpur -Jaipur route) following the alignment of Old Agency Road.

(b) The realignment will be taken up after land has been acquired by the state PWD which is in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Construction Of Bridge On National Highway No. 3 In Nasik

3805. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to construct an additional bridge on National Highway No.3 at Nasik:

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) whether the old bridge (Mannawar bridge) is not in a traffic-wrthy condition ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken to strengthen it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An additional two lane bridge by the side of the existing bridge has been sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 148.74 lakhs.

(c) and (d) The old bridge has already been repaired and strengthened and is now in traffic- worthy condition.

[*Translation*]

Uniform Sales Tax

3806. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No.2618 on August 4, 1989 and state :

(a) the names of 29 identified items in respect of which it was resolved at the Chief Minister Conference held in February, 1989

to end the differentials in rates of sales tax;
and

(b) the progress made in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) A statement
is attached .

(b) In pursuance of the decision taken in the Chief Ministers' Conference held in February 1989 , the state Government and Union Territory Administrations were requested to adopt the minimum floor level rates recommended by the Committee of Sales Tax Commissioners in respect of 29 identified items. Sales tax is a State subject ; the Union Government does not monitor the rates of State sales tax, which are liable to change.

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Commodity	Minimum rate of tax suggested
1	2	3
1.	Motor vehicles including motor cars, motor taxi cabs, motor taxi, motor cycles, combination, motor scooters, motor motorettes, motor mini buses, Motor vans motor lorries and chassis of motor vehicles, trailers of motor vehicles, motor tyres and tubes, accessories, components, parts of all motor vehicles, and motor bodies.	10 Paise in the rupee.
2.	Tractors, components, parts and accessories thereof.	4 Paise in the rupee.
3.	Refrigerators, air-conditioning and other cooling appliances and apparatus including room coolers and water coolers and components parts, spare parts and accessories thereof.	10 Paise in the rupee.
4.	Wireless reception instruments and apparatus, radios and radio-gramophones, television sets, accumulators, amplifiers, loud speakers and transistors and spareparts, components parts and accessories thereof including batteries and electrical valves and semiconductors diodes.	10 Paise in the rupee.
5.	Cinematographic equipments, including cameras, projectors, and sound recording and reproducing equipment and spare parts, component parts and accessories required for use therewith and lenses, films and cinema carbons and films strips.	10 Paise in the rupee.
6.	Photographic and other cameras and enlargers, lenses, films, paper and plates and other components parts, spare parts and accessories required for use therewith including photographic chemicals and photographs.	10 Paise in the rupee.
7.	All clocks, time pieces, watches, clerical time watches and mechanical timers and component parts spare parts and accessories thereof.	10 Paise in the rupee.
8.	Iron and Steel safes and almirahs	10 Paise in the rupee.

Serial No.	Commodity	Minimum rate of tax suggested
1	2	3
9.	All arms including rifles, revolvers and pistols and ammunition for the same and component parts, spare parts, accessories thereof.	10 Paise in the rupee.
10.	Cigarette cases and Lighters	10 Paise in the rupee.
11.	Dictaphone, tape-recorders and other similar apparatus for recording sound and component parts, spare parts and accessories thereof.	10 Paise in the rupee.
12.	Office machines and apparatus including typewriters, tabulating machines, calculating machines, cash registering machines, cheque writing machines, accounting machines, statistical machines, indexing machines, card punching machines, franking machines, addressing machines, tabulating machines, computers (including central processing units and peripheral devices), teleprinters and auxiliary machines, inter-com devices and components parts, spare parts and accessories of such office machines and apparatus.	10 Paise in the rupee.
13.	Binoculars, telescopes and opera glasses and component parts, spare parts and accessories thereof.	10 Paise in the rupee.
14.	Gramophones, record-players, record changers whether mechanically or electrically driven with or without an in-built system of sound reproduction or amplification (acoustic, electric or transistorised) and component parts, spare parts and accessories thereof and gramophone records and needles.	10 Paise in the rupee.
15.	Sheets, cushione, pillows, mattresses and other articles made from foam rubber, plastic foam, other synthetic foam, or rubberised coir.	10 Paise in the rupee.
16.	vacuum flasks of all kinds including thermos, thermic jugs, ice buckets or boxes, urns and other domestic receptacles to keep food or any other articles hot or cold and refills thereof.	10 Paise in the rupee.

Serial No.	Commodity	Minimum rate of tax suggested
1	2	3
17.	Cosmetics, perfumery and toilet preparations namely preparations for the care of the skin including beauty creams, vanishing creams, cold creams, make-up creams, face powder, baby powder, toilet powder, talcum powder and lipstick, preparations for the care of the hair, shaving cream whether or not containing detergent.	10 Paise in the rupee.
18.	Unholstered furniture and furniture made partly or wholly of iron and steel or aluminium.	10 Paise in the rupee.
19.	Furs and articles of personal or domestic use made from furs.	10 Paise in the rupee.
20.	Perambulators including push chairs for babies and component parts, spare parts and accessories thereof.	10 Paise in the rupee.
21.	All types of glazed and vitreous tiles, mosaic tiles, laminated sheets like sunmica, formica etc. etc. and linoleum.	10 Paise in the rupee.
22.	All carpets floor rugs, shawls whether made of cotton or wool other than those on which additional duty of excise is levied under the Additional Duties of excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957.	10 Paise in the rupee.
23.	Ivory articles or articles inlaid with ivory.	10 Paise in the rupee.
24.	China wares and porcelain wares including crockery of all sorts.	10 Paise in the rupee
25.	Foreign liquor and Indian-made foreign liquor.	10 Paise in the rupee.
26.	Precious stones whether cut or uncut real or artificial	10 Paise in the rupee.

Minimum rate of tax
suggested

3

Commodity

2

1

Serial
No.

required for such aeroplanes

28 Electroplated articles and wares

10 Paise in the rupee

29. Lifts whether operated by electricity or hydro-electric power and component parts, spare parts and accessories thereof

10 Paise in the rupee

[English]

Setting Up Of Trade Development Missions

3807. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Trade Development Missions in Indian Embassies for promoting export;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) At present, Commercial Offices are functioning in most of the important Indian Missions abroad. Measures to strengthen commercial representation in our Missions will be taken as and when necessary.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Export of Foodgrains

3808. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries to which foodgrains are exported; and

(b) the quantity and value of foodgrains exported to those countries during the current year so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) (a) and (b) ; 4,58,503 MTs of wheat valued at Rs. 110.53 crores, 1,19,183 MTs of basmati rice valued at Rs. 186.92 crores, 1,41,175 MTs of non-basmati rice valued at Rs. 85.95 crores and 1431 MTs of coarse grains valued at Rs. 0.

71 crores were exported during April - October, 1991 to Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., U.K. Bahrain, Kuwait, USA, Holland, Oman, Canada, France, Germany, Qatar, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Jordan, USSR, Lebanon, Czechoslovakia, Togo, Panama, DPR Korea, some African countries etc.

Recommendations Of Gupta Committee On Working Of Stock Exchanges

3809. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received the recommendations of the Gupta Committee on the working of Stock Exchanges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the recommendations which have been accepted by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Expert Study by Dr. L.C. Gupta on trading in Shares in Stock Exchanges has, inter alia, suggested the introduction of uniform one week settlement system in shares Management Information System in all Stock Exchanges and abolition of "Badla" System of trading.

(c) Final decisions on the recommendations have not yet been taken.

Index Of Stock Exchanges

3810. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the index of the various Stock Exchange in the country is sharply increasing day by day :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the comparative index rate during each of the last three years, Stock Exchange-wise;

(d) whether the prevailing rates of scripes traded in the Stock Exchanges at present are much higher than those of the companies; and

(e) if so, the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

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

(c) Information in respect of the Stock Exchange, Bombay, which is the largest Stock Exchange in the country, is given in the attached statement.

(d) The prices of Securities in the Stock Exchange are determined by a variety of factors such as the forces of supply and demand, financial performance of the companies, the macro-economic situation in the country, expectations of the Investors etc.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (d) above.

STATEMENT

Month-wise Aaverage of the Bombay Stock Exchange sensitive Index of Equity Prices (1978-79=100) for the last 3 years

Months	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
April	427.32	749.86	780.18

Months	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
May	517.43	721.62	785.57
June	595.08	739.63	802.45
July	580.51	757.80	938.00
August	597.10	720.16	1116.19
September	628.36	727.09	1307.87
October	680.78	733.02	1354.02
November	700.83	712.99	1306.09
December	677.42	755.81	1161.87
January	648.87	746.99	996.45
February	662.69	678.82	1100.78
March	676.59	710.76	1180.70

[Translation]

Waiving Of Loans Taken By Agriculturists In Rajasthan

3811. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agriculturists of Rajasthan have taken loans from various financial institutions under land Development Programme in various irrigation projects for construction of water channels (Khol);

(b) if so, the total liabilities towards financial institutions in this regard;

(c) whether such loans were waived off in the past in various states;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have received any representation from the State Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The land development component involving construction of water channels under various irrigation projects in Rajasthan have been implemented by Rajasthan Land Development Corporation through finance provided by banks and other credit institutions. The expenditure incurred by the corporation in carrying out the required work in the field of individual farmers was treated as a loans to be recovered from them. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the total liability to financial institutions on the work executed by the Rajasthan Land Development Corporation was Rs. 123.05 crores as on 14.12.1989, as informed by the State Government of Rajasthan.

(c) to (e) Under the Agriculture and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990, overdue amount of loan of individual farmers, landless cultivators, artisan and weavers, which was provided directly to them by the public sector banks, regional rural banks and cooperatives, was written off to the extent of Rs. 10000/- in each case. The State Government of Rajasthan requested the Government of India to include the amount of loans provided by Rajasthan Land Development Corporation to the farmers for write off in terms of the provisions of the ARDR Scheme. However, the same could not be agreed to as such indirect loans were outside the purview of the scheme.

[English]

Visit Of Indian Finance Delegation To Washington

3812. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether an Indian Finance Delegation recently visited Washington to secure loan from World Bank for reorganisation of the financial sectors;

(b) if so, the details of the financial sectors to be organised;

(c) whether the delegation has achieved its mission ;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWARTHAKUR): (a) The Governor, RBI, had visited Washington as part of a foreign tour covering Tokyo, New York, and London. During this visit, officials had an informal exchange of views with the World Bank and IMF on the ongoing programme with these institutions. No loans were negotiated nor secured during this visit.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Uruguay Round Of GATT Negotiations

3813. SHRI HARISINGH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to lay on the Table a White Paper on the Status of Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations ; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The situation in the Uruguay Round Negotiation, in which 108 countries including India are

participating, continues to be fluid and there is no finality in respect of the various proposals under consideration. In these circumstances it is not possible to make a definitive statement on the status of the negotiations.

[*Translation*]

Construction Of Truck Lay Byes On National Highway

3814. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the places where truck lay byes have been constructed on National Highway in the country to provide wayside amenities for drivers comfort on long routes, State-Wise; and

(b) the target fixed therefor during the last three years and progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) A list of the locations where truck laybyes have been constructed on National Highways in the last three years, or where these are presently in progress, is given in the attached statement along with targets of completion.

STATEMENT

State Location of the Lay Bye

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Truck Lay Bye at Pedda Amberpet on NH-9 at km.20/4. (The work has been completed)

2. Truck Lay Bye at Jadcherla on NH-7 at km 80/0 (This is expected to be completed by March, 1992)

3. Palamaneru on NH-4 at km 196/2. (This is expected to be completed by August, 1992)

ASSAM

1. Truck Lay Bye at km 1042 on NH-31. (The target date of completion is December, 1991)

2. Truck Lay Bye at km 1085-86 on NH-31. (The target date of completion is December, 1991)

3. Truck Lay Bye at km 304-305 on NH-37. (The target date of completion is December, 1991)

BIHAR

1. Truck Lay Bye at km 373 on NH-2 near Topchanchi. (The work has been completed)

GUJARAT

1 Truck lay Bye at Baola at km 33/2-34/2 on NH-8A in Ahmedabad-Banglore Section. (Completed in March, 1991)

2 Truck Lay Bye at Shamlaji at km 398/050 on HN-8 in Ajmer - Ahmedabad Section. (The target date of completion is March, 92)

3. Truck Lay Bye at Motipura, at km 446/950-447/600 on NH-8 in Ajmer- ahmedabad Sections. (The target date of completion is March, 1992)

HARYANA

1. Truck Lay Bye on Ambala-Kalka Road at Dhulkot on NH-1. (The target date of completion is March, 1992)

MEGHALAYA

1. Truck Lay Bye at km 71 on NH-40.

(The target date of completion is March, 1992)

2. Truck Lay Bye at Mile 6 and 7 on NH-44. (The target date of completion is March, 1992)

RAJASTHAN

1. Truck Lay Bye at Shahpura at km 210-202 of Delhi Jaipur Section on NH-8. (The target date of completion is December, 1992)

2. Truck Lay Bye at Bandari at km 351 on Delhi-Ajmer Section of NH-8. (The target date of completion is September, 1992)

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Construction of truck lay bye at Km 348/349 of Gorakhpuri-Kasia on NH-28. (The work has been completed)

2. Truck laybye at Km 312 of Gorakhpur-Kasia on Bihar border on NH-28. (The target date of completion is March, 1992)

3. Truck laybye at Km 297 of Gorakhpur-Kasia on Bihar border on NH-28. (The target date of completion is March, 1992)

4. Truck lay bye at Km 87 of Shivpuri-Bhogripur Road on NH-25. (The target date of completion is March, 1992)

Informatory Signs On National Highways

3815. SHRI HARIKEWAL PARSAD: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared a time-bound programme to put up additional informatory signs on National Highways;

(b) if so, the details therefor, State-wise;

(c) the percentage of work done so far in each State; and

(d) the time by which the entire work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (b). Yes, Sir. The Government had launched a programme of putting up Destination Information Signs at intervals along the National Highway System of Arunchal Pradesh, Gujrat, Haryana, Karnataka, Nagaland and Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi. In addition, the work is in varying stages of progress in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Jammu, & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and is expected to be completed by the targetted date of June, 1992.

Estimates for installation of signs have been sanctioned in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipura, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu but the execution is behind schedule. The estimate for Bihar has been de-sanctioned as the State Government has expressed its inability to execute the work due to law and order problem.

[English]

Matrimonial Cases Pending in Delhi Courts

3816. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of matrimonial/adoption and other cases are pending in the lower courts of Delhi due to

the indefinite strike of lawyers;
(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of matrimonial cases pending in the courts for more than four years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export Processing Zones

3817. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the areas of activities of Export Processing Zones functioning in the country zone-wise separately,

(b) the performance of these zones during the last three years, separately ;

(c) whether any such Zones are proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh in near future to promote export oriented products of hill districts of the State ; and

(d) the details of units set up in the Noida Export Processing Zone and the steps taken to make this Zone more viable and competitive to International standards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) There are six Export Processing Zones Functioning in the country at Kandla, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Noida, Falta. The seventh Zone at Visakhapatnam is under implementation. While the Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone, Bombay is meant exclusively for electronics and jewellery items, the other are multi-product zones.

(b) The export performance of the Zones during the last 3 years is as below:-

<i>Years</i>	<i>Exports (Rs. Crores)</i>
1988-89	516.52
1989-90	732.08
1990-91	982.72

(c) There is no proposal at present to set up another Zone in the State .

(d) At present 60 units in operation in the Noida Export Processing Zone and another 39 units are under various stages of implementation.

In order to make the Zone units more viable and competitive and meet international requirements, Government have recently announced a package for 100% Export Oriented Units and units in the EPZs as part of the new Trade Policy. This includes a revised procedure of application and processing of proposals under the two Schemes, delegation of some specific powers of Board of Approvals/Administrative Ministeries to Development Commissioners of Export Processing Zones for 100% EOUs and EPZ units and certain procedural simplifications. Besides, the facility of Exim Scrips and International Price Reimbursement Scheme for supply of Iron and Steel have also been extended to these units.

India's Point Of View During GATT Negotiations

3818. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether US has extended the deadline for conclusion of special 301 provisions against India , if so , the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon;

(b) India's point of view during GATT negotiations held recently in Geneva and its impact on Indo-US trade relations ;

(c) whether US has shown any reaction on India's stand in the said summit, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of trade related investment

measures taken by Government recently and their implications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) On 26th November, 1991, the United States Trade Representative announced the decision to extend the deadline of investigations against India under the Special 301 provisions of the U.S. Trade Legislation by three months upto 26th February, 1992 on account of the complexity of the issues involved. Government has noted the decision but does not consider it necessary to comment on an executive action taken under a law of the United States.

(b) and (c). The Uruguay Round Negotiations are in progress at Geneva. Various proposals on the issues under negotiation are still being considered and there is no finality about them. There is no immediate impact on Indo-US trade relations.

(d) The new Industrial Policy was announced on 24th July, 1991. Various measures to attract foreign direct investment are outlined in the policy. Government also decided to discontinue the system of phased manufacturing programmes for new projects. Subsequently this decision was applied to existing projects as well. At the same time, it was decided that the Reserve Bank of India would monitor the payment of dividends in respect of foreign investment to ensure that outflows on account of dividend payments are balanced by export earnings over a period of time.

Top Twenty Income Tax Assesseees

3819. SHRI RAJNATH SONKKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of top twenty income tax

assesseees during the last three years;

(b) the number of individual income tax assesseees declaring income above Rs. 5 lakh during that period;

(c) whether some of the individuals who paid huge amounts on income tax have been felicitated recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) how many of these individuals were subjected to enquiries and searches for alleged concealing of taxes in the recent past;

(f) the names of the major defaulters of income tax and the action taken or proposed to be taken against them; and

(g) the details of steps taken to unearth the undeclared income by the assesseees and to tone up the department and its rules to plug all loopholes relating to concealment and evasion of taxes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The information for the assessment year 1988-89 has not been completed. The names of top 20 income-tax assesseees, ranked in the order of their returned income (annualised) for the assessment year 1989-90 are as under:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Assessee</i>
1.	Life Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay.
2.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission Dehradun.
3.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay.
4.	Mahangar Telephone Nigam Limited, Delhi.
5.	Oil India Limited, Calcutta.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Assessee</i>
6.	Videsh Samachar Nigam , Bombay.
7.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi.
8.	International Airport Authority of India Limited, New Delhi.
9.	Bank of India, Bombay.
10.	M/s Minerals & Metals Trading Company Ltd., N. Delhi.
11.	Brooke Bonds (Private) Limited, Calcutta.
12.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay.
13.	Colgate Palmolive Limited, Bombay
14.	Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay.
15.	Genral Insurance Corporation, Bombay.
16.	State Bank of Patiala , Patiala.
17.	M/s I.T.C. Limited, Calcutta.
18.	M/s Grindlays Bank , Calcutta .
19 .	Bharat Petroleum Limited , Bombay.
20	Indian Airlines , New Delhi.

The information for assessment year 1990-91 is under compilation.

(b) The number of individual income - tax assesseees declaring income above Rs. 5 lakh for the year ending 31.3. 1989 and for the year ending 31.3. 1990 is as under:

<i>Year Ending</i>	<i>No. of Assesseees</i>
1. 31. 3. 1989	4009

<i>Year Ending</i>	<i>No. of Assesseees</i>
2. 31.3. 1990	5421

The figure for the year ending 31. 3. 1991 is under compilation.

(c) No, Sir. The Government has not felicitated any such individual recently .

(d) and (e). In view of (c) above ,do not arise.

(f) A list of the assesseees against whom income - tax (including Corporation -tax) demand of more than Rs.10 crore in each case was outstanding as on 30. 6. 1991 is enclosed in the statement.

Apart from the action permissible under the income- tax law for the recovery of tax dues, suitable administrative steps are continously taken to recover the tax arrears. Legal actions include levy of penalty for non-payment ,issue of garnishe orders to attach bank accounts ,debts etc. drawing up of tax recovery statements by Tax Recovery officers enabling them to affect recovery by attachment /sale of assets , appointment of receiver for managing defaulter's property, arrest of defaulters. etc; in appropriate cases.

Administratively , Action Plan targets have been fixed for reduction of outstanding demands and the progress of recovery is monitored at various levels .The Assessing Officers are also required to send dossiers reports in these cases indicating the progress in the recovery of taxes and these reports are reviewed at the level of commissioner of Income - tax and above . Since a large part of the demand is disputed in appeals etc steps have also been taken for expeditious disposal of appeals.

(g) The Income -tax Department takes various steps to detect tax evasion and unearth concealment of income. Some of

the administrative steps that are taken for this purpose are as under:-

- i) Survey operations;
- ii) Verification of information relating to financial transactions;
- iii) Search and seizure operations; and
- iv) In depth investigation in cases selected for scrutiny.

Legislative steps to check generation of concealed income are taken from time to time, depending upon the need for the same. In the Finance (No.2) Act, 1991, the following measure were taken against tax evasion:

(a) the provisions relating to taxability of winnings from horse races were tightened;

(b) the scope of tax deduction at source was extended to:-

- i) interest income from time deposits in the banks;
- ii) repayments under National Saving Scheme ;
- iii) payments to lottery agents ; and
- iv) payments in the nature of commission, brokerage, etc.

STATEMENT

List of Assessee Against Whom Income Tax (Including Corporation Tax) Demand Of More Than Rs.10 Crores in Each Cases Was Outstanding As On 30-6-1991

Sl. No. Name of the assessee

- | | |
|----|----------------------|
| 1. | State Bank of India. |
| 2. | G.T.C. Inds.Ltd. |

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the assessee</i>
3.	O.N.G.C.
4.	N.T.P.C.Ltd.
5.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
6.	Dunlop India Ltd.
7.	National Organic Chemical Inds Ltd.
8.	B.H.E.L.
9.	Modi Rubber Ltd.
10.	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.
11.	Continental Construction Ltd.
12.	United Bank of India.
13.	Escorts Ltd
14.	Modi Pon Ltd.
15.	U.P. Sarak Parivahan Nigam Ltd.
16.	M/s. American Express Bank.
17.	Shri Vinod Kumar Didwania
18.	Shri Sukar Narian Bakhia.
19.	I.C.I.C.I. Ltd.
20.	D.S.Construction (p) Ltd.
21.	Tata Power Co. Ltd.
22.	Tata Iron & Steel Co.
23.	Union Bank of India.
24.	M/s.I.C.I.(India) Ltd.
25.	Aditya Finance & Investment India (p) Ltd.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the assessee</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the assessee</i>
26.	Telco.	48.	U. P. State Bridge Corpn.
27.	M/s Sanchaita Investment.	49.	Tata Sons Ltd.
28.	M/s Palaji Distilleries Ltd.	50.	Shetkari S. S .K. Ltd.
29.	Micosperly S.P.A.	51.	Shri Haridas Mundra
30.	Kerala State Civil Supplies Ltd.	52.	Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co.
31.	Indián Express News Papers(P) Ltd.	53.	E.C.E. Inds.Ltd
32.	Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	54.	Peico Eletronics & Electricals Ltd
33.	Orissa Mining Corpn. Ltd.	55.	Dr. J. Dharam Teja
34.	Andhra Valley Tower.	56.	M/s Systems Communications.
35.	Nihon Electronics Ltd.	57.	Jyotsna Holding (P) Ltd.
36.	Orissa Cement Ltd.	58.	Maharshtra Electronics corpn.
37.	A. P. State Civil Suplies Corpn.	Deepening of Shipping Channel of Cochin Port	
38.	Escorts Tractors Ltd.	3820.SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:	
39.	Shri N I. Patel & Others.	Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:	
40.	Modi Inds. Ltd.	(a) whether there is any proposal for deepening the shipping channel of Cochin port.,	
41.	Brook Bond India Ltd.	(b) if so, the details thereof ; and	
42.	Parkash Bros	(c) the time by which it is likely to be taken up ?	
43.	Roger Enterprises (P) Ltd.	THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). No such proposal has been received by the Government.	
44.	Castle Rock Sea Foods (P) Ltd.		
45.	M/s.Linda A. G.		
46.	Dalmia Cement (P) Ltd.		
47.	M/s. Essar Gujrat Ltd.		

**Marine Engineering Training Institute
in Cochin**

3821. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for
starting a Marine Engineering Training
Institute in Cochin; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Battleships Of Indian Navy

3822. SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the year in which the last major
battleship joined the Indian Navy and its
name;

(b) the year in which the next major
vessel is expected to be ready for the Navy;

(c) the number of existing frigates likely
to be withdrawn from active service by the
turn of the century;

(d) the details of proposed replacements
of battleships/frigates from shipyards in the
country and the time schedule in this regard;

(e) whether the Government propose
to acquire ships from foreign shipyards to
meet the shortages;

(f) if so, the details thereof ; and

(g) if not, the alternatives likely to be
adopted ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI
SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Frigate, INS
Gomati, in 1988.

(b) In 1995-96, other things being equal.

(c) to (g). The force levels of the Indian
Navy are being developed in accordance
with a Long Term Perspective Plan and the
5 year Naval Plans, which take into account
the geopolitical environment in the region
and the proposed role of the Indian Navy
therein as well as the availability of funds.
The force level requirements of the Indian
Navy are met through both acquisitions from
abroad and indigenous construction. Further
details cannot be disclosed in the interest of
national security.

[Translation]

Schemes for Welfare of Weavers

3823. SHRI MUMTAJ ANSARI: Will the
Minister of TEXTILES state;

(a) whether the Government have
launched any new schemes for the welfare
of weavers particularly in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the
number of weavers likely to be benefitted
there -from ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK
GEHLOT): (a) and (b) During the current
year two new schemes for the welfare of
weavers have been notified viz. scheme for
Integrated Handloom village development
and scheme for Marin Money for Destitute
weavers. Releases to state governments
including the state of Bihar would be on the

basis of proposals submitted by the state for availing of assistance under these two schemes. No state-specific scheme for the welfare of weavers of Bihar has been notified.

Under the scheme for Integrated Handloom village Development, 24 villages having approximately 100 weavers households each would be taken up each year. The villagers will be spread throughout the country and will be chosen so as to encompass several traditional, ethnic and sometimes languishing weaving crafts. The project would take care of several areas like supply of raw-materials, training of weavers, marketing support, supply of equipment, up-gradation of technology, housing, community development and upgradation of managerial skills. The scheme for Margin Money for Destitute Weavers aims at (a) covering weavers who are in destitution by providing capital support (b) to sustain capital support through organisation backup and (c) to provide for skill upgradation wherever low income level is identifiable with low weavers from themselves into cooperatives for which each cooperative society shall be provided with margin money @ Rs. 2000/- per destitute weaver subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh per society.

[English]

By pass at Kollam in Kerala

3824. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of SURFACE MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a by pass on National Highway No.47 at Kollam in Kerala;

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

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Kollam bypass, length 13.141 kms, is proposed to be taken up in four phases at a rough cost of sanctioned in October, 1986 and June, 1989 for Rs. 139.04 lakhs and Rs. 95.57 lakhs respectively. Land acquisition for phases III & IV is included in Annual Programme 1991-92 completed. There is a provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs in Annual Plan 1991-92 for phase-I construction. Some clarifications have been asked from the State PWD on the project estimate of Phase-I. construction work can start after estimate is sanctioned and work awarded. Land acquisition for Phase-II is in different stages of progress.

Export of opium

3825. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries which import opium from India;

(b) whether some major importers of Indian opium have shown concern about leakage of opium in the shape of unauthorised cultivation in certain Indian States and illicit conversion of opium into heroin; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the adverse effect it is likely to have on export of opium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Opium from India is exported mainly to USA, UK, Japan, France and USSR.

No individual importer of Indian opium has expressed concern about leakage of

opium in the shape of unauthorised cultivation in certain Indian States and illicit conversion into heroin. Infact, a major importer of Indian opium in the USA, sent a team of their officers to India in March, 1991, who visited opium growing areas at the time of harvesting and submitted a very favourable report about the preventive controls exercised over illicit cultivation of opium in India. The US administration, however, has been expressing apprehensions about leakage from licit production of opium in India and stray attempts at its conversion into heroin. Available reports, though, point towards minimal leakages. The preventive set up has also been strengthened to control leakages, with the establishment/strengthening of preventive units at Dehradun, Kanpur, Agra, Udaipur, Neemuch, Barabanki and Kota.

Import of opium into USA from India is regulated by the 80-20 rule under which 80% of the imports of narcotic raw material into USA are required to be made from India and Turkey. Attempts have been made by certain lobbies in the USA to reduce India's share of exports to the USA, but these have not succeeded.

Residential accomodation to Punjab Haryana High Court Judges

3826. SHRIPAWANKUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some judges of the Punjab and Haryana High Court at Chandigarh have not been provided residential accomodation so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of other judicial officers who have not been given Government accomodation at Chandigarh ; and

(d) the time by which residential accomodation is likely to be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) . In terms of Section 22 A of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954, every judge of the High Court is entitled without payment of rent to the use of an official residence, he is paid an allowance of Rs 2500 per month which is free of incometax. As per the information supplied by the Home Department, Chandigarh Administration, at present all the judges of that High Court have been allotted official residential accomodation.

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

Constitution of Houses by LIC under policy holders housing scheme in Karnataka

3827. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA · URS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has constructed houses for policy-holders under the Policy Holders Housing Scheme in Banglore and other places in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the number of houses constructed and allotted in Banglore; Mysore and other Cities in Karnataka;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct more houses for policy holders in Mysore city, during 1991-92; and

(d) If so, the number of houses to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) LIC has constructed houses for policy holders in Bangalore only.

(b) The total number of houses constructed in Bangalore is 1592.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Aircraft by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

3828. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new aircrafts are being manufactured in the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for domestic use; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice of a Privilege Motion. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*].

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh) : Sir, yesterday in Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha a very unparliamentary remark was made by a BJP MLA against a Harijan-Adivasi and a Lady MLA of the Congress Party. It is shameful. A Party which is going on Ekta Yatra is making disparaging remarks against the Harijan-Adivasis and lady MLA of the Congress Party. They have brought down the dignity of the House to such a low ebb. It should be condemned in the strongest

possible terms. It is shameful. Sir, the BJP is not taking action against that MLA. On the contrary, they have given notices against the Congress MLAs... (*Interruptions*) This is highly deplorable and this should be condemned. Now they are taking action against the Congress MLAs who have not done anything and they have not taken any action against the BJP MLA who made such a disparaging remark against the lady MLA, which is highly objectionable (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: How can we discuss it here?

Now Mr. P. M. Sayeed.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, his party men tore off the National Flag and insulted the Speaker. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: No, Sir, not at all. They talk of Indian culture while they have made a disparaging remark against the lady M.L.A. Indian culture holds women in high esteem but they have distorted it. Shri Advani should say something about it. Will they practise such Indian culture. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you raking it up? I have gone to some other point.

[*Translation*]

Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was compelled to stage a dharna here yesterday on an important matter...

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, a Member on the Panel Chairmen should not stage a dharna.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: After that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs laid that Lakshadweep Administration would be informed about it by the Home Ministry and along with that information would also be given here about that. This commitment was made yesterday. I want to know about it. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy to inform the hon. Members that the point they have raised has been taken note of by the Home Ministry and the Home Ministry has sent instructions that the recruitment which is fixed for the 16th be stayed and the whole matter be reviewed. The Home Minister himself is reviewing the matter. He has informed me this.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the book 'Parliamentary Practice and Procedure' by Kaul and Shakhder...

MR. SPEAKER: On what are you speaking?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am speaking on the privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Please raise it after I have seen it and given my consent.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I had given it before 10 O' Clock yesterday.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to look into it. I have to get the information from the Minister also.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You have asked for facts? *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

In that notice I have mentioned about T.V. bulletin and the proceedings. Both are facts.

MR. SPEAKER: He should ask about it. No, no I have to call his explanation. If one says so, one should not be punished.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am not saying so. You are going to ask?

MR. SPEAKER: I have to ask. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. speaker, Sir, I visited Nagpur on last Saturday and Sunday. The Maharashtra Assembly session is going on in Nagpur. There has been a large scale agitation on the issue of regional Development Board. It was decided that there would be separate Regional Development Boards for both the Matathwada and Vidarbha regions. A Resolution to this effect was passed by the Maharashtra Assembly Unanimously in 1948. Since then a delegation from Maharashtra led by the Chief Minister has met hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Shri V. P. Singh, the present Prime Minister and Home Minister from time to time but no firm decision has been taken about on it so far.

Sir, a meeting of the Vidarbha Development Board was held in Nagpur last week. A resolution came up before that meeting to which I want to bring your notice as well as the notice of the Home Minister. If the Government did not announce its decision before this session, a demand for separate Vidarbha will be raised again there. A statement by the hon. Minister has appeared in the 'Hitavada', 'Tarun Bharat' and 'Lokmat'.

[English]

"Chavan's assurance-Bill on Board before December 20."

[Translation]

He has given such an assurance outside

the Parliament but there is no mention of it in the brief agenda I have got with me. Through you, I would like to know whether the Government intends to bring a Bill on it or not. I submit to the Prime Minister that such a Bill should be introduced in any case in this House before the 20th December so that Marathwada and Vidarbha may get justice. My submission is that the Prime Minister should make a statement in this regard.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Nagpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the parties are concerned with the issue of the Board. The Congress Party had raised this issue last time also they had met the hon. Home Minister. He had said that he would introduce a new Bill in the current session. All the parties have supported the issue of the Board. Through you, we want to know whether the Vidarbha Board and Marathwada Board will be set up there soon? A demand for separate Vidarbha is going to be raised there. The law and order situation is going to deteriorate. I request you that the issue of Board pending for long should be decided. I met the hon. Prime Minister last time. He assured us that the issue would be solved at the earliest. It is an all-party demand so it should be fulfilled at the earliest. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We also support it. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): There was a serious apprehension in the minds of the students belonging to backward classes and SC and ST communities about the ill intentions of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Hence they were resorting to dharnas, hartals before the headquarters of all districts and capital.

The students belonging to weaker sections of society are living under miserable conditions in hostels without proper sanitation and nominal medicines. They were served with sub-standard food with no nutrient value, and no clothes were supplied. The mess

charges are not increased in proportion to the increase in prices of essential commodities. The textbooks supposed to be supplied in the beginning of the calendar year are being supplied at the end of the academic year. The scholarships are not being given for the last one-and-a-half years. The stipend for SC ST and BC lawyers was stopped for the last two years. As a result of all these acts of Government young students may be misled by Naxalites to join in such organisations. I, therefore, request you to pull up the Government of Andhra Pradesh to at once come to the rescue of these students of weaker sections.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not to submit much. An assurance was given by the Government yesterday that the Minister of Information and Broadcasting would make a statement on the issue we raised about the Navabharat Times.. I want to know to as to when will the government make a statement and when will it fulfill its assurance? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was said that statement would be made about it. If he is in Delhi, he will make it today itself otherwise tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: I would like to inform the hon. Members that about the alleged closure of Nav Bharat Times the I & B Minister is in contact with the Labour Minister and a statement will be made either today or latest on Monday.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, some Members wanted to discuss Cauvery issue on the floor of the House. We have listed it in today's business. Now today is the Private Members' day. At 3.30 we will have Private Members' Business.

Before that it is necessary to have the reply on the debate on the law and order

situation and finish all other things. In view of that, if all Members agree, we can switch over to the business which is listed in the agenda today and leave aside the other points which you want to make for Monday or whatever time it is.

Now papers to be Laid on the Table of the House. Shri Sharad Pawar...

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Sir, I have given a notice on a very important issue....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Afterwards...

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: It is a very important issue, Sir... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You belong to the ruling party. The opposition Members are cooperating and you are not cooperating...

(Interruptions)

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification Under Navy Act, 1957 on the Working of and Annual Reports of Mazagaon Dock Ltd., Bombay for 1990-91 and Goa Shipyard Ltd., Goa for 1990-91, etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARMANGALAM): Sir, on behalf of Shri Sharad Pawar, I beg to lay on the table:

(1) A copy of the Notification No.

S.R.O. 230 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1991 specifying that women shall also be eligible for appointment as officers in the Indian Navy in certain branches/cadres issued under section 9 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-945/91]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the government on the working of the Mazagaon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mazagaon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-946/91]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-47/91]

(c) (i) Review by the government on the working of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and

- Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 948/91]
- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-949/91]
- (e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Account and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-950/91]
- (f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-951/91]
- (g) (i) Review by the Government on the Working of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library-See No. LT-952/91]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, for the year 1990-91.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-953/91.]
- Annual Report and Review on the Working of Indian Diamond Institute, Surat for 1990-91**
- THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, on behalf of Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to lay on the table:
- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government on the working of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, or the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT-954/91]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the Working of Manmade Textiles Research Association, Surat for 1990-91 and Silk and Art Silk Mill's Research Association, Bombay for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): I beg to lay on the table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Manmade Textiles Research Association, Surat for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the government on the working of the Manmade Textiles Research Association, Surat, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-955/91]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Silk and Art Silk Mill's Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Silk and Art Silk Mill's Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT -956/91]

Notification under major Port trusts Act, 1963 and Merchant Shipping, Act, 1958

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-

(i) G.S.R. 609 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1991 approving the amendment to the Mormugao Port Regulations.

(ii) G.S.R.. 682(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1991 approving the amendment to Dry docks Bye-Laws. [Placed in Library. See No. L T -957/91]

(2) A copy of the National Shipping Board (Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 644(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1991 under sub-sections (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. L T - 1958/91.]

(3) A copy of the Major Port Trust (Procedure at Board Meetings) Amendment Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English Versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 627 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 122 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No L T - 959/91]

Notifications under Customs Act, 1962 and Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) G.S.R. 584 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1991 together with an explanatory Memorandum seeking to exempt wood in the rough and wood roughly squared and half squared but not further manufactured from auxiliary duty of customs in excess of 5 percent ad valorem.
- (ii) G. S. R. 585 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 25/91-Cus., dated the 14th March, 1991.
- (iii) G.S.R. 661 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to all goods falling under Chapter 26 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (iv) G.S.R. 662 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 39/90-cus., dated the 20th March, 1990.
- (v) G. S. R. 669 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 45/79-Cus., dated the 1st March, 1979.
- (vi) G.S.R. 686 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 317/87-Cus., dated the 17th September, 1987.
- (vii) G.S.R. 573(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 45/79-Cus., dated the 1st March, 1979.
- (viii) G.S.R. 574 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 11/86-Cus., dated the 17th January, 1986.
- (ix) G.S.R. 575(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 266/86-Cus., dated the 28th April, 1986.
- (x) G.S.R. 576 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September 1991, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification mentioned in the Table annexed with the Notification.
- (xi) G.S.R. 577(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 65-88-Cus., dated the 1st March, 1990.
- (xii) G.S.R. 587 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification

- No. 49/90-Cus., dated the 20th March, 1988.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 590(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the existing concessional customs duty to the licences issued under the Import Export Policy of 1988-91.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 600 (E) and G.S.R. 601 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to raw materials and components imported for manufacture of capital goods to be supplied to fertilizer plants from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of the customs leviable thereon.
- (xv) G. S. R. 603(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 256/84-Cus., dated the 9th October, 1984.
- (xvi) The Customs Valuation (Determination of price of Imported goods) Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 612(a) in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xvii) S.O. 327 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of one Russian Rouble into Indian Currency on vice-versa.
- (xviii) S.O. 336 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of One Russian Rouble into Indian currency on vice-versa.
- (xix) S.O. 443(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.
- (xx) S.O. 446(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.
- (xxi) S.O. 487 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.
- (xxii) S.O. 556 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.
- (xxiii) S.O. 651 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum

- dum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.
- (xxiv) S.O. 731 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currencies or vice-versa.
- (xxv) G.S.R. 671 (E) to G.S.R. 676 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum allowing duty free clearance of gold when imported by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited for supply to the units in the Export processing Zones/Free Trade Zones and 100 percent Export Oriented Units in the Special Export Oriented Complexes. [Placed in Library See No. LT 960/91]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-sections (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:-
- (i) G.S.R. 553 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide full exemption from excise duty to polyimide chips used in the manufacture of nylon filament yarn (including Nylon monofilament yarn).
- (ii) G.S.R. 562 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to all goods falling under sub-heading No. 2104.10 of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 from the whole of the excise duty leviable thereon.
- (iii) G.S.R. 563 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to powders of fruits and vegetable from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (iv) G.S.R. 564 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to fruits pulp based drinks from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (v) G.S.R. 565 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to plasters of gypsum (including plaster of Paris) from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (v) G.S.R. 565 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1991 together with any explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to plasters of gypsum (including plaster of Paris) from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (vi) G.S.R. 566 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification

- No. 36/91-CE, dated the 25th July, 1991.
- (vii) G.S.R. 567 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 39/87-C, dated the 1st March, 1987.
- (viii) G.S.R. 568 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 53/88-CE, dated the 1st March, 1988.
- (ix) G.S.R. 569 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 121/89-CE, dated the 27th April, 1989.
- (x) G.S.R. 570 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1991 together with any explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 87/89-CE, dated the 1st March, 1989.
- (xi) G.S.R. 571 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 373/86-CE, dated the 29th July, 1986.
- (xii) G.S.R. 572 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 45/9-CE, dated the 1st October, 1989.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 588 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to motor vehicles fitted with diesel generating sets intending for supply to the Ministry of Defence from so much of the duty of excise leviable thereon as in excess of the duty payable on the diesel generating sets fitted on the said motor vehicles.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 589 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to trailers fitted with diesel generating sets intended for supply to the Minister of Defence from so much of duty of excise leviable thereon as in excess of the duty payable on the diesel generating sets fitted on the said trailers.
- (xv) G.S.R. 611 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 231/87-CE, dated the 1st October, 1987.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 616 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide that the concessional duty of excise on goods cleared from 100 per cent EOUs/FTZs equivalent to 50 per cent of the customs duty leviable on

- like goods produced or manufactured outside India if imported and sold into India under and in accordance with the provisions of the Import and Export Policy 1990-93.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 618 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 10/89-CE, dated the 1st March, 1989.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 637 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum providing that in accordance with a general practice that was prevalent at the relevant time, the excise duty which was not being levied on monofilament and captively consumed in manufacture of ropes shall not be required to be paid from the 1st March, 1987 to 31st May, 1989.
- (xix) G.S.R. 569 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 40/86-CE, dated the 10th February, 1985.
- (xx) G.S.R. 660 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 49/86-CE, dated the 10th February, 1986.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 687 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 177/86-CE, dated the 1st March, 1986.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 688 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 53/88-CE, dated the 1st March, 1988.
- (xxiii) G.S.R. 701 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum waiving the duty liability from 1st March, 1986 to 30th November, 1988 on food preparation intended for free distribution to economically weaker sections of the society under a programme duly approved by the Central Government or any State Government. [Placed in Library See No. LT-961/91]
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 6th December, 1991 to Starred Question No 327 by Shri Ram Badan, M.P. regarding smuggling on Indo-Nepal Border. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-962/91]

Notification under Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980, Government Savings Bank Act, 1973 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR
SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980:-

- (i) Amendments to Bank of Baroda (Officers') Service Regulations, 1979 published in Notification No. HQ: STF/A-10/15-792 in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1990. [Placed in Library See No. LT-963/91]
- (ii) The Indian Bank Officers's Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. SRC/223/114 in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1991. [Placed in Library See No. LT-964/91]
- (iii) The Andhra Bank (Officers') Service Amendment Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. 666/3/A-/292 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1991. [Placed in Library See No. LT-965/91]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) of item No. (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-966/91]
- (3) A copy of the Post Office Time Deposit (Third Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 727 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1973. [Placed in Library See No. LT-967/91]
- (4) A copy of the Kisan Vikas Patra (Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 728 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [Placed in Library See No. LT-968/91]
- (5) A copy of the National Housing Bank (Voluntary Deposits) Scheme, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. NHB. VDS. 1/91 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1991 under sub-section (5) of section 55 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987. [Placed in Library-See No. LT-969/91]
- (6) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions):-
- (i) Report of the Rayalseema Grameena Bank Cuddapah, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-970/91]
- (ii) Report of the Fatehpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Fatehpur, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-971/91]
- (iii) Report of the Parvatiya Gramin Bank, Chamba, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-972/91]
- (iv) Report of the Malwa Gramin Bank, Sangrur, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See NO. LT-973/91]
- (v) Report of the Santhal Parganas Gramin Bank, Dumka for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-974/91]

- (vi) Report of the Puri Gramin Bank, Pipli, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-975/91]
- (vii) Report of the Chimagaiur Kodagu Grameena Bank Chikmagalur, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-976/91]
- (viii) Report of the Nadia Gramin Bank, Krishnagar, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-977/91]
- (ix) Report of the Faridkot-Bathinda Kshetriya Gramain Bank, Bathinda, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-978/91]
- (x) Report of the Adhiyaman Grama Bank, Dharampuri, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-979/91]
- (xi) Report of the Venkateswara Grameena Bank, Chittoor, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-980/91]
- (xii) Report of the Chitradurga Gramin Bank, Chitradurga, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-981/91]

Notifications under Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 and Export (Quality Control and Inspection)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947:-
 - (i) S.O. 579 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1991 making certain amendments in the Import Trade Control Order No. 15/90-93, dated the 30th March, 1990.
 - (ii) S.O. 583 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1991 making certain amendments in three Import Trade Control Order No. 16/90-93, dated the 30th March, 1990.
 - (iii) S.O. 744 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1991 making certain amendments in the Import Trade Control Order No. 61/90-93, dated the 4th July, 1991.
 - (iv) S.O. 745 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1991 making certain amendments in the Import Trade Control Order No. 1/90-93, dated the 30th March, 1990.
 - (v) S.O. 746 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1991 making certain amendments in the Import Control Order No. 2/90-93,

dated the 30th March, 1990.
[Placed in Library, See No LT-982/91]

12-14 1/2 hrs

ASSENT TO BILL

2. A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:-

(i) The Export Inspection Council (Recruitment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 577 in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1991.

(ii) The Export of Beltings (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules 1991 published in Notification No. S.O. 2609 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1991. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-983/91]

12.14 hrs.

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 sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (amendment) Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at sitting held on the 28th November, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill".

Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the table the Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill, 1991 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 22nd November, 1991.

12.15 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE**First Report and Minutes**[*English*]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions - System of Redressal of Grievances and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto

12.15-1/2 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**Third Report**[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Sir, I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on non-materialisation of the scheme for construction of staff quarters.

12.16 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM): With your permission, Sir, on behalf of Shri Gulam Nabi Azad, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, 16th December, 1991, will consist of :

1. Discussion and Voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) , 1991-92.

2. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

3. Consideration and passing of the Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1991.

4. Consideration and passing of

- (a) The Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill, 1991
- (b) The Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill, 1991
- (c) The constitution (Seventy - second Amendment) Bill, 1991

5. Discussion on the resolution seeking disapproval of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 and consideration and passing of the Bill replacing the Ordinance.

6. Consideration and passing of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1991 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

7. Discussions under Rule 193 regarding

- (a) Present economics situation in

the country with reference to the steep rise in price of essential commodities in recent months, deficit financing, the foreign exchange crisis and the conditionalities sought to be imposed by the International Monetary Fund.

(b) International situation.

(c) Functioning of Public Sector Undertakings and the policy of the Government with regard to revival/closure of public undertakings incurring losses.

8. Discussion on the 35th to 39th reports of Union Public Service Commission.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the week commencing on 16th December will be the last week of the session, i.e., only five sittings are left of this session to be held in that week. The statement on the business of the House made by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in the House just now does not include the pending Bill on Electoral Reforms though assurances have been given in this House three times. It was decided to bring it in this session, and it was said that it would be provided before election in Punjab that the elections would not be countermanded if an independent candidate died. As it is a part of the Representation of Peoples (Amendment) Bill, an impression was given that it would be passed separately and the Bill, about which there were some differences, would be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other Bill is about delimitation which is not controversial. A committee was constituted which recommended that no delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies was carried out after 1971 census. It was unanimously opined that the Scheduled Caste seats should be rotated. It is provided there and the third thing was about the constitution of the Election Commission. I think that it is pending for long. In the last

[Sh. Rangarajan Kumaramanglam].

session the Law Minister Shri Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy himself assured that a discussion would be held on these three items. Now the winter session is coming to an end and the agenda for last week is before us which does not include these. Thus I have reason to complain. It is good that in the course of your speech you have said that the Delhi Bill will also be introduced in this week, though it has not been included in the agenda. If you had not said so, I was about to raise this issue. I welcome it and I would like that it should not only be introduced but passed as well. The Government has promised holding of elections within 6 to 8 months. And before that we want delimitation of constituencies. I would like to request that an assurance about these two items may be given.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): I want to say something about this.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you need not speak. Your point has already been made.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would complete my point within a minute. The Leader of the Opposition has just now raised 3 or 4 important questions. In my view these are very important questions and the Government should think over them seriously and bring these Bills during the current session itself. The Bills are ready with the government. They are to be introduced only. It is there in the report of the Committee and I support it. I want these to be introduced during the current session.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make a second request to you. This issue was discussed with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also, in your chamber. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition of weavers is very miserable in the country. Peoples are being driven to commit suicide. The situation has deteriorated to such an extent that people are going starvation. It was decided that we would sit from 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. for 2 hours to discuss their problems. I request you to

spare some time to discuss their problems. We can sit from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. for this purpose. I have spoken to all the parties and this is a serious matter. I request you to be kind enough to include this item in the list of business.

MR. SPEAKER: I have the names of the members who have given their notices. I would call their names one by one to enable them to make their point. I would like to make one more request to the Members that we have a lot of business to do and also a number of issues to discuss. We have to consider many Bills and pass the Supplementary Budget I, therefore, request all the hon. Members to express their views within the allotted time. In this way we will be able to discuss so many issues. Each hon. Member should raise only one issue, he should not refer to any other issue. I have also asked the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to tell his colleagues to give reply to only important issues in their speeches and the reply to the issues not covered in their speeches should be sent in writing. It is our endeavour to complete all of our business within time. For this, we need your cooperation. It will not be possible without your co-operation. We hope to get your co-operation and I hold that all of you will keep it in mind.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

- (i) The Central Government has been allotting 70 thousand tonnes of wheat and 40 thousand of rice to Rajasthan. Government should not implement the proposed reduction of 3000 tonnes in wheat quota, and the quota of wheat, rice, sugar, palm-oil, kerosene and gas should be increased.
- (ii) The Central Government should give money in to the Emergency Relief Fund for the famine affected areas of Rajasthan so as to augment it.

[English]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur):
Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda :

1. Need to grant special aid to Himachal Pradesh for raising more battalions of police to cope with terrorists menace.
2. Need to consider granting of more relief to the next kith and kin of those killed in train accidents.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

- (i) The Government should prepare a comprehensive time-bound action plan for the beautification of the historic forts of Maharani Laxmi Bai in Jhansi District of Uttar Pradesh
- (ii) Arrangements should be made for the beautification, electrification protection and sanitation of the buildings of historical importance in Bundelkhand region, particularly in Jhansi-Lalitpur area. The Department of Archaeology and Tourism should chalk out a time bound plan for their proper development

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (BAREILLY) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda :

- (i) Terms and conditions of service of over one lakh D.R.D.A. employees all over the country,

who run the programmes of the centre like Jawahar Rojgar Yojna, I. R. D. P. , TRYSEM, D. W. A., A. G. R. P. rural housing/ sanitation etc, should be laid down.

- (ii) As regards the functioning of the Directorate of Supplies and Disposals the status-quo should be maintained and a decision should be taken not to decentralise the purchase of stocks of goods and equipments.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri) : Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda :

- 1 To discuss the need for establishment of a separate coal company for Orissa.
- 2 To discuss the necessity of declaring Cuttack town of Orissa as B-2 city.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda :

- (i) The centre should urgently withdraw the previous reduction in the quota of foodgrains for famine and scarcity-stricken Rajasthan and the quotas of wheat, rice and sugar should be released immediately.
- (ii) A powerful T.V. relay transmitter should be installed at Taragarh Hill Ajmer

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no reference to introduction of a Bill to provide for a

[Sh Madan Lal Khurana]

12.25 hrs.

Legislative Assembly in Delhi and to holding of election there to as per the assurance given by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House last week. These items may please be included in the next week's agenda.

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE (Aurangabad) Mr Speaker, Sir, I request that the following item may be included in the next week's agenda by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

Paithan (Maharashtra) should be developed properly as a tourist spot

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain) Mr Speaker, Sir, I request that the following two items may be included in the next week's agenda

(i) An amount of Rs 220 crore should be given urgently to the Madhya Pradesh Government to provide relief to the people affected by natural calamities and drought in Madhya Pradesh

(ii) The Central Government should provide necessary assistance to Madhya Pradesh for supply of power

12.24 hrs.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (GENERAL) 1991-92**

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
SHANTARAM POTDUKHE)** Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1991-92 [Placed in Library See No LT 985/91]

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

(i) RE. General Deterioration in Law and Order Situation in Various Parts of the Country with Reference to Recent Spurt in Incidents of Terrorism, Secessionism and Kidnappings -Contd

[English]

MR SPEAKER Now, the Home Minister will reply to the discussion regarding general deterioration in law and order, raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta on 10th December, 1991

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S B CHAVAN) Mr Speaker, Sir, I must take this opportunity for expressing my gratitude to all the hon Members who discussed this issue of terrorism and extremism for almost three days, for two days I could be present in the House, but yesterday because of my discussion with the Punjab representatives, I am sorry I could not be present in the House. However I have got the notes from my colleagues

Sir, at the outset, I must say the debate was very useful and we have got very frank and very clear views about some of the issues which the hon Members wanted to focus before the House. Again, I appeal to most of the hon Members to treat this as an issue which we should look from a totally different point of view and when I say a national issue, it does not necessarily mean that we are going to take over the responsibilities of the State Governments. Whatever be the party outlook, I am requesting all sections of the House to kindly treat this as a national issue and we should put our heads together in order to find out as to how best we will succeed in finding solutions to this very intricate and complicated issue. There are three facets of this issue which we have to understand. First is the internal situation as it is prevailing and the external situation which, in fact, is trying to accelerate the already prevailing situation in the country.

Sir, there is no denying the fact that there are several factors which, in fact, are responsible for creating a kind of unrest, instability and a kind of cynicism in the minds of the people and the basic framework of the institution through which we are functioning, somehow is getting eroded. There is no contradiction of this fact that large scale rigging of the elections takes place and money and muscle power are being used in a big way. They are having some kind of a domination over the kind of results that they would like to have; criminalisation of politics is getting some kind of respectability, criminals are getting elected and they occupy important positions and communal and caste factors are also emerging in a very big way. This is also one of the factors for creating unrest amongst different sections of the people. I must add that the vested interests are also deliberately trying to frustrate the socio-economic programmes, land reforms and all other poverty alleviation programmes which, in fact, have been prepared for the alleviation of poverty and to give the benefits of these programmes to the poorest of the poor. In an area of naxalite activities, this happens to be one of the reasons and I have also said this before the meeting of the Chief Ministers. That is why, I cannot possibly contradict this kind of a statement when the hon. Members make it on the floor of the House. It is a fact of life and we will have to evolve methods by which we should be able to implement the programme. Otherwise it is going to lead to totally different kind of situation. At least, I have no doubt in my mind about it. This is just a passing reference I am making because I have to finish my speech within the stipulated time.

Another very important factor which every one of us is aware of in creating this feeling of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, in Punjab, in Assam is our neighbour. There is no denying the fact that our neighbour, Pakistan is fully involved. ISI, their intelligence agency are actually monitoring the way their supporters or to whom they have given these fire arms, latest equipment, funds and all other things. in a private conversation or even at the diplomatic channel it is done and whatever be the views are being expressed

by responsible representatives of the Pakistan Government. We have enough evidence at our disposal to show that they are deeply involved into it and they are carrying on a disinformation campaign not only in our country but in the international community as well. So, it is a kind of hysteria which is being created by these people, by distorting the facts, giving all kinds of wrong information.

It will not be out of place, if I have to mention about Amnesty International and if I am allowed to say so, their local unit P.U.C.L. and the way they are functioning. I must say, for amnesty International, they had prepared a report and a copy of the report was given to our High Commissioner in London. They wanted the Government to react to some of the allegations that they had made in the report. Normally our reply was not so promptly sent. But somehow in this case, within the stipulated time, we could send the reply. But before they could get the reply, they sought to it that the report had been published P.U.C.L. has made a number of allegations. We requested the Press Council of India to nominate their representatives, send them to Jammu and Kashmir to go into the allegations which have been made. Surprisingly, for the first time, even the Army also subjected itself to the kind of this scrutiny of the representatives of the Press Council of India. Whatever was stated was clearly contradicted. A published book by them is available and every allegation which the Amnesty International has made against us—so many atrocities have been committed and nothing seems to be enquired into—everything has been proved totally wrong.

In this context, I have to mention of the visit of Mr. Kaufman who has specially come to India. Thereafter a delegation of Economic Community of Europe had come officially, with its leader, Mr. Stevenson. These two reports might have been submitted. One report to the Labour Party and another might be to the European Economic Community. In both these reports, I had a long discussion with Mr. Stevenson also in which I have given him the reasons as to why though we

[Sh. S.B Chavan]

allow them to go to Jammu, it will not be possible for us to allow them to go to the Valley because they have been printing all kinds of reports. That is why, we wanted to be on the safe side.

That is why, I thought that there should not be distortion prevailing in that area.

I must bring this to the notice of the House. It is very unfortunate but these things have to be understood in the proper perspective. This labour representative had a very large electorate belonging to Kashmir area. Even in Mr. Stevenson's Constituency also, I could get the information that he is also having a large number of Kashmiris in that area. I am surprised that if the Labour Party view is to be decided on the basis of the number of constituents belonging to a particular area, at least I do not think that this can be a very responsible method of dealing with the subject. In fact, they should have talked to us before submitting their report as to what they feel about it. But somehow this is the position and, that is why, this is one of the main factors which we have to consider.

Pakistan is trying to encourage the terrorists in a very big way. Fortunately for us, in spite of the fact that there has been a very vigorous kind of movement which has been going on in Jammu & Kashmir area, slowly with the help of para-military forces and the security forces, we could turn the corner and flush out some of the terrorists from Srinagar and other urban areas so that a feeling of free expression, a feeling of confidence, is to be created in the people. I must say without any fear of contradiction because I had a long dialogue with a number of people and everybody is at least giving me this information which, in fact, I am going to corroborate after I have my sixth visit to Jammu & Kashmir and, specially, I am thinking of going to Ladakh where the problem is getting accentuated between the Buddhists and the Muslims in that area. There was never such a kind of ill-will between the two communities but unfortunately in the name of getting some kind of either Union Territory

status or autonomous Hill Council status, there has been some kind of a clash between these two communities. In fact, I cannot possibly deny that this area has been, in fact, neglected and, that is why, some special provision will have to be made for the development of the area but, at the same time, the kind of harmony which was existing in that area should not be allowed to be damaged. That is primary view that we have in the matter and we are going to look into it.

But now we are faced with a situation where the Mujahideen had been, in fact, leading the movement for merger of the valley into Pakistan. Now there is a total disillusionment in the people and they have come to the conclusion that we cannot possibly think in terms of merging with Pakistan. That is a definite conclusion and now there is an open confrontation going on between JKLF and Hizbul Mujahideen. In the Pakistan-occupied Kashmir area also, there is a kind of disillusionment among major sections of the community, that even independence of Kashmir also under the circumstances seems to be almost an impossibility. This is the kind of negative attitude that we are finding. Now we have to convert that into a positive plan of action. I am aware of the fact that unfortunately those who were sent there, somehow created a feeling of alienation among the local people. The administration was at a standstill. A large number of vacancies were also available in the High Court. They were not filled in. The witnesses are not coming forth to give evidence in the court.

That is why the whole judicial system also is almost at a standstill. That is the position where we are in that area. That is why a concerted effort is being made to win over the people and give them a feeling of confidence that they are part and parcel of the decision-making machinery and you need not have any kind of misapprehension in your mind that we are not being trusted. We are, in fact, being considered as untouchables; we are not being taken into confidence for taking a decision. Ultimately, whatever be the decision, that decision has to be implemented through the same

bureaucracy. I can well understand that a few of them might be blacksheep because of the fear of the gun and also might be because of even some personal convictions also. It is quite possible that some of them may not share the same kind of view as others might be having. But this can be wooded out. I cannot possibly visualise the kind of situation where the entire machinery is to be replaced. If we have to consider that it is not trustworthy, not reliable, nothing can be done through those people, then, of course, we cannot possibly think in terms of complete replacement of the entire bureaucracy in that area. I am sure that this kind of confidence is slowly gaining ground, not at a very great pace but at the same time they are now getting the feeling. But we are getting the kind of confidence that we wanted and slowly if this machinery becomes active, matters will improve. I am sure there will be the involvement of the local people as on the same basis as this experiment is being tried in Punjabi.

In Punjab, the Governor goes round and conducts *Khula Darbar*. A large number of people can come with their grievances to the *Khula Darbar* and give expression to it. If possible, he takes a decision on-the-spot. Or, if he does not have the necessary information, he asks the officers to collect the information and quickly the decisions are being taken. That kind of a system will have to be introduced. Otherwise, it is going to be very difficult. At the District-level, at the State-level, we have created the Advisory Council. The Advisory Council Members, once they have this kind of confidence amongst them, can do much better. I am sure the people will be able to come forward to express their views and express their grievances.

In this context, it becomes very important for me also to refer to the new dimension which is perhaps added. That is about some kind of a special treatment which the Jammu & Kashmir area has been getting. A systematic campaign is now being carried out and some people are trying that. This is the time that this is being done. That is the unfortunate part of it. Regarding special

concession there is a time and occasion where we can possibly consider as to whether these are called for, whether the local people can be taken into confidence; whether they can be considered as a kind of temporary measures for overcoming certain difficulties. I can understand that it cannot be perpetuated for all times to come.

Then, the vilification campaign is going on the part of Pakistan. Total disinformation is being spread by them. If we are going to talk of this one more factor—that is about Article 370 - I am sure, instead of improving the conditions, things are going to be much worse. That is why I do not think that this is a time when we can possibly think in terms of abrogation of Article 370. Abrogation of Article 370 is a matter which we can possibly consider at an appropriate time, at an appropriate stage. But on no account at this stage, it is possible to consider. If any kind of a campaign of this nature is resorted to, I do not think that it is going to be possible for the Government, at this stage, to take any action which will aid to the disinformation campaign which is already prevailing in that area.

I would then like to pass on to Punjab. I must bring to the notice of the House that yesterday I had a very useful meeting with all the political parties in Punjab. But unfortunately, only a few of the parties could not attend the meeting for reasons best known to them. We could get a resolution unanimously passed through all the political parties. I must say that even the members of the All-India Sikh Students Federation have also passed it. They could express their views very clearly on certain issues. We could make an appeal to all the political parties who have the democratic orientation, that they should participate in the elections and see that they get a representative Government in Punjab.

I was asked by some people, "Is there any sanctity about to date? Why is it that you considered 15th of February as sacrosanct date? There are a number of things which we should do. When your period is upto May 1992, why is it that you are sticking the

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

February 15?" I told them that already our credibility in that area has gone down and let me not add to that kind of a situation and that is why I said that whatever date had been announced on the floor of the House, we are certainly going to stick to it.

Before 15th of February, the date which has to be fixed, will have to be done by the Chief Election Commissioner. The Government does not come into the picture. We can merely tell them that within this date, if it is possible, certainly try to fix the date. So, they will be able to fix the date on that basis and elections can be held. We want to create an atmosphere wherein tension will have to be considerably reduced. I am trying my level best to see that we carry on the dialogue with the local people. We also try to take a very firm action against the terrorists, who, in fact, are trying to create conditions in which elections should not be possible in that area. I am aware of the instructions that these terrorists have been given and that is to somehow create conditions in which it should not be possible for Government of India to hold elections in that area. But we are also equally determined to see that the elections are held and to the extent possible try to provide a kind of security which in fact is sought for. I am not aware as to whether it is going to be possible for the Law Ministry to bring forth that Bill wherein, if the independent candidate or non-serious candidate, were to die, whether we can possibly reverse the possibility of countermanding the elections. It is a matter about which I cannot possibly express here any view, at this stage. It is for the Law Ministry to take a decision and see as to what needs to be done in that area. I am sure that something will definitely emerge and we should be able to weed out such people who in fact are not very material. But at the same time if they contest the elections, they get all the security that is evolved. And, thereafter, if by any chance, either somebody is killed or he dies a natural death, he deserves countermanding of the elections. This kind of a situation will have to be avoided. A number of things were also stated about Assam.

We have to send the army to Assam because the ULFA activists have created a situation in Assam wherein huge extortion of money was indulged into. A large number of people were kidnapped expecting some kind of ransom for freeing the hostages. And that is why, when the State Government, in consultation with the different political parties, requested the Central Government to deploy the army in that area for the assistance of the civil administration, we had to deploy the army in that area and most of the ULFA activists have been either apprehended or they surrendered themselves. But I must also say for the information of the House that the Chief persons who are responsible or the brain behind the entire ULFA activities are still spread at large. There are four or five people who in fact are the top leadership of ULFA. Fortunately this morning I got the news that they have freed all the hostages. There were six people who had been held as hostages. Unilaterally they have freed all these six people. They have also conveyed to the Government that they are unilaterally prepared to the ceasefire. This is the promise which has been given by the top leadership of the ULFA. We will have to consider as to how far this is going to be honoured by them and everything will be known to us within about a week's time.

I am aware that ULFA seems to be talking of a similar kind of campaign against the army personnel. A large number of people have been sent to different political parties, to Members of Parliament and to different Ministries that they are now in a position to surrender themselves and the Government should start some kind of a dialogue. There is no difficulty about starting of a dialogue. But deployment of the army on the one hand and having a dialogue on the other, these two things cannot be carried out simultaneously. We will have to wait for some time. If we could possibly succeed in creating a situation wherein the ULFA activists will give an undertaking to the Government that they will stop their violent activities, they believe in the Indian constitution and also free the hostages which they have done now; if these conditions are fulfilled, then a ground may be prepared

wherein we can have some kind of negotiations. But at this stage it will be rather too early for me to give any definite opinion as to at what time we will be able to start the kind of dialogue that the ULFA activists like to have.

A view was expressed that terrorist problem will have to be solved in a coordinated and integrated manner. I fully agree with that point of view. Though the Governor of Punjab had called a meeting of all the officers concerned and give necessary instructions, at the Home Ministry's level also we could get the representatives of different Ministries and talk to them. I am going to call a meeting of the Chief Ministers of these States. The kind of sophisticated weaponry that is required, I am sure we will have to provide them either the AK-47 or some other latest weapons which in fact are badly required by the State Government.

To some extent I cannot possibly deny that the follow-up of the deployment of the army in Punjab has been that some of their second rank or third rank leaders have gone over and spread in other areas. They have gone to Tara; area in UP, Madhya Pradesh, may be to Rajasthan and sometimes even joining hands with the naxalite elements. So, we will have to have a coordinated action plan and take a decision on similar lines as we have done in the case of naxalite activity.

In the naxalite areas we have a coordination plan. All the Chief Secretaries of the respective States have come together and we could chalk out a programme of action wherein both the things are involved. One is the implementation of the poverty alleviation programme, land reform measures, Benami transaction in the property transactions how best we could possibly curb this kind of tendency-etc. and another will be to take concerted action in a coordinated manner, so that they should not be allowed to run away from one State to the other and create problems in the adjoining States.

The crash programme has been considered for naxalite area and a similar

kind of programme, for arresting the kind of terrorist and extremist activity in other areas also. We have to take a view about it - call the meeting of all the Chief Ministers, prepare the plan of action and try to implement the same. That is the idea that we have in view. Since it is 13th of December, it is very difficult to call the meeting of the Chief Ministers before the end of the year; but we have to take the earliest opportunity to call the meeting of all the Chief Ministers and discuss all the details with them. In consultation with them, whatever steps are called for, certainly we will have to take them.

I am also of the view that our police force and paramilitary force are fighting in a very difficult situation. A large number of them have been killed. Unfortunately, somehow, some of the concessions which were available to them in the shape of Public Provident Fund and the kind of premia which were being paid by the Government - it so happened that - have been withdrawn. I will see to it that they are provided the kind of insurance which in fact, is very badly required in those terrorist affected areas. We have to increase the strength of the police force because the population has increased almost by double. On hundred per cent increase in population is there in certain areas. That is why, on the basis of the population and the kind of incidents that are taking place in different areas, we have to increase the strength of the paramilitary force. I am also going to request all the State Governments for this. They themselves should also take action in increasing their own force so that we are able to tackle this problem of terrorism and extremism in certain areas.

Special force will have to be created and in fact which have to be given special training so that they are able to effectively deal with this kind of problem.

I think these are some of the issues on which the Government is thinking of taking further action in the matter. I do not think that I will be able to cover all the points that hon. Members raised.

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

Sir, you will excuse me, I am having a very bad throat and this is also coming as a kind of constraint in explaining the entire position to the House.

I will take care of all the points which have been made by the hon. Members. But, if there are general points - not concerning specific law and order issues of the State Governments where of course, I cannot possibly replay on behalf of the State Governments - and general policy issues are involved, I will try to answer to all the hon. Members who raise those issues.

I do not think that I should say anything more. I am again expressing my thanks to all the hon. Members for participating in the debate.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): The intelligence agencies cannot give us information in time. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs did not say anything about strengthening it. He should tell us the steps being taken by the Government in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: In fact, we are collecting the information about the intelligence agencies from some of the countries where they have been facing that problem for the last almost two decades or so. In UK and other countries this problem is very much there international terrorism or that kind of organisation exists. So, we are getting the information from them. If any updating or the training of the intelligence force is required, certainly we will undertake it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to raise only one issue. Day before yesterday when the debate was going on and when the

hon. Home Minister was also present here, we raised the issue of Tibetians.

MR. SPEAKER: No, not in this way.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Please listen to me for a moment. Clippings from newspapers of the whole world are here. What is going on in India and in Delhi is published in the newspapers of the world.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will talk to you about it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There should be something about it. Mr. Speaker Sir, I am ready to assure the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that if all those arrested people are released, they will not protest. I am ready to bear its responsibility.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody understands the delicacy and the intricacy of this issue than you can, Shri George Fernandes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker Sir, what will happen then?

(ii) Cauvery Water Dispute

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion under Rule 193 regarding Cauvery Water Dispute.

The time allotted is two hours. I would, request the Members to be very very pertinent to the subject. I would also request the Members to see that nothing is repeated. Certainly, we would be happy to create a condition and a climate in the House also which will help us to solve this problem. Shri V. Dhananjaya Kumar...

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Today is Friday.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. Now there is a problem today before us. The private members' business has to start at 3.30. The time allotted for this issue is two hours. If the House agrees, we can discuss it or if the House desires, we can disperse also. I leave it to the judgement of the House.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): We can break for half an hour. (Interruptions)

We can re-assemble at 1.30 (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dhananjaya Kumar may initiate the debate. We can then adjourn at 1.30 and meet again at two o'clock to take up the discussion. You may not take half-an-hour, Mr. Dhananjaya Kumar. You can finish it before.

SHRI RAM NAIK: (Bombay North). Let us start at 1.30 so that a continuous discussion can take place.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Let us take it up now.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Sir, at the outset, I should express my gratitude to the Chair for having allowed a discussion on one of the matters of vital importance. Today, Karnataka is passing through a critical phase.

13.02 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Before going into the details of the present dispute, I feel that I would be justified in giving a small preamble about the origin, utility and the due share of the Cauvery water far as the Karnataka State is concerned.

The river Cauvery rises in the Brahmagiri range of the water ghats in the Coorg district of Karnataka at an elevation of about 1340

m. Harangi, Hamavathi, Shimsha, Arkavathi, Lakshmanathirtha and Svarnavathi are the major tributaries joining the river Cauvery in the Karnataka territory. Kabinl which drains the eastern slopes of the western ghats in the north Malabar district of Kerala State flows through Karnataka and joins the river Cauvery. At the place where Cauvery enters the Tamil Nadu State limits, the Mettur Reservoir has been formed. Bhavani, Amaravathi and Noyyal are the tributaries to the river in the Tamil Nadu State. Cauvery is thus an interstate river with an unique characteristic geographical layout in that its upper hilly catchment lying in the Karnataka and Kerala States is influenced by the dependable south-west monsoon during the months of June to September. While its lower part lies in the plains of Tamil Nadu, served by the not so dependable North East monsoon during the months of October to December.

Sir, I should also give a few details of the basin area, the culturable area and the contribution of the basin water resources of this river Cauvery in these two major States. So far as Karnataka is concerned, Karnataka has 42 per cent of the basin area and 45 per cent culturable area. 63 per cent of the Cauvery basin area is drought-prone. The contribution of basin water resources is as high as 53 per cent in the State of Karnataka, whereas Tamil Nadu has 54 per cent of the basin area and 52 per cent of the cultural area. Sir, the contribution of the basin water resources in Tamil Nadu State is only 30 per cent.

So far as the development made in the Cauvery basin area in terms of conversion of the culturable area into irrigable land is concerned, the basin area which is brought under irrigation in Karnataka State is only 11 per cent, whereas in Tamil Nadu it is 33.5 per cent of the total basin area. In Karnataka State, we are growing one semi-dry crop by making use of the irrigational facilities from river Cauvery, whereas in Tamil Nadu, three wet crops are grown.

With this background, today we will have to examine the effects of the Intern

[Sh. V. Dhananjaya Kumar]

Order passed by the Tribunal and the consequent notification issued by the Government of India. Sir, all of us know that water is a basic necessity required for human life for cultivation, for drinking purposes, for generation of power and so on. Now, as we know in the case of sharing of waters of an inter-state river, certain basic principles will have to be observed and these factors will have to be taken into consideration. These include (1) basic facts; (2) culturable area or irrigable land; (3) contribution of quantity of water; and (4) population.

Sir, today all of us should understand that this is a humane problem. We expect the people in authority to have a human approach to this problem. For a moment I do not say that Karnataka being the Upper river in State alone should be permitted to make use of the entire water flowing in the river Cauvery. On account of the contribution made to the inflow in the river Cauvery and on account of the very dependable South-West monsoon, I am fully aware that the interest of the lower riverine States is also to be safeguarded.

The Legislature in its wisdom has passed the Inter-State Water Disputes Act as far back as in the year 1956. A provision was made for constitution of a tribunal with the specific duties of sharing the water available in an inter-State river. One would expect of such a tribunal to take into consideration all the four basic factors which I have mentioned earlier before making an award or passing an order.

Sir, today my objection is not with reference to the manner in which the tribunal is constituted or the proceedings are conducted before the tribunal or the order or award which is rendered by the tribunal. We know that a tribunal is constituted under a statute. We are the law makers. This august House is empowered to bring about suitable amendments to a statute, to an Act if we find that the provisions of the Act cannot be properly implemented.

Under our constitution, we have agreed that every Act, every law that would be made will give benefit to the maximum number of people. Today the Government of India, as per the Statement made by the hon. Minister for Water Resources, has simply made a reference to the interim award passed by the tribunal and the advisory information given by the Supreme Court and it has taken upon itself the role of bringing the award into implementation. It has expressed its helplessness in so many words in the Statement laid before this august House.

Sir, I would like to pose a question to the hon. Minister. Can they simply shut their eyes to this burning problem and can they say that we are here only to see that the award is implemented in its true letter and spirit?

After all, the Tribunal would make an Order or Award but the implementation part of it, will have to be looked into by the administration or by the concerned Governments. So I would have appreciated, if for a moment, the Government of India had made an in-depth study into the directions given in the Award, as to whether it is implementable whether it is practicable and whether it would solve the burning problem. We know that for over a hundred years, the rightful claims of Karnataka were denied. All along, Karnataka was placed under stress and none of the Projects proposed by the Karnataka State were cleared by the Government of India. The Planning Commission never gave any assistance. Karnataka was put to such an embarrassing situation that it had to invest its own money for taking up the projects in non-plan sector and develop the basin area of river Cauvery and make a little progress so far as provision of irrigation facilities is concerned.

As I have already submitted, Sir, today only 11 per cent of the culturable area is under irrigation in the State of Karnataka and here comes the Order of the Tribunal, which for a moment, I would be justified in saying that the Tribunal has exceeded its jurisdiction in putting a ban or putting a restriction on the rights of Karnataka so far

as the development of the culturable area is concerned and so far as the expansion of the irrigational facilities are concerned.

Sir, the inter-State; Water Disputes Act gives power to the Tribunal only to decide as to how much share of water each State is entitled to. It is left to the individual State as to how this water would be used - whether it would be used for irrigational purposes; whether it would be used for power generation; whether it would be used for industrial purposes and how much area should be brought under irrigation, that too specially when the Government of India has not given any assistance, not even a single paise for development of the irrigable land. I want to know whether the Tribunal has got such a right. It is the prime point that should be considered.

Sir, we know very well that the Tribunal has imposed the ban on the riparian State, that is, the State of Karnataka. It has remained silent so far as the rights of the lower riparian State, that is, the State of Tamil Nadu a concerned knowing fully well that Tamil Nadu has already developed 33.5 per cent of the culturable area and had brought that much land under irrigation. A blanket permission is given to Tamil Nadu to further develop the irrigable area. Today, if one goes deep into the orders of the Tribunal, the main claim of Tamil Nadu is based only on this. "Please pass an Interim Order so that our standing summer crops are saved. We have already invested so much of money. We have developed vast irrigable land. So, please pass an Order so that Karnataka are ensured the presence of so much water in the Mettur Dam. Sir, would it not lead to further complication?"

Has the Government of India thought for a moment whether such an order can be implemented? After all, the expectation was that the problem would be solved once for all. The Tribunal was entrusted with this responsibility, to see that there is a proper sharing of water without affecting the rights of the individual States.

Today we are faced with this calamity. We are hearing the news that in Karnataka the people have already taken to the streets. You know that in the history of independent India for the last forty-five years Karnataka has been a very peaceful State, the people of Karnataka are peace-loving and we have never waged a war against any authority. Especially, I would like to bring to the notice, or I would like to remind my friends in the Government of India today that Karnataka all along, has supported the Congress Party for the last 45 years. Karnataka is the land which gave political rehabilitation to Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Would you forget this for a moment?

In fact, I never wanted to bring in all these political aspects, but today the problem is one of the socio-political background and the problem could be solved only with a strong political will. I would like to pose the question whether the Government of India today has the political will to solve this problem. Today, we see that the people of Karnataka have taken to the streets. Yesterday, the people in Mandya area have ransacked the house of one of the hon. Members of this House, Shri Gowda who is sitting here and today the entire Karnataka is observing a *Bandh*, which is sponsored, which actively supported, by the Government in power. This is the same party, the Congress Party, which ruling the Karnataka State. They have declared a week's holiday for all the educational institutions today and the Indian Airlines has canceled all the flights to Bangalore. Should we not think for a moment about what is happening in Karnataka and all this is on account of the implementation of this interim award passed by the Tribunal which is, for all practical purposes, unimplementable, which would cause misery and practically it has become a question of life and death for the people of Karnataka.

I am surprised today - my friend Shri Srikanta Jena is sitting here - that when the entire country rejected the Janata Party and has thrown the Janata Party "... it is Karnataka which gave re-birth to Janata Party in 1983.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I expunge the word.*

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: We read alarming news in the newspapers. The Leader of the Opposition in the Karnataka Assembly, is hand in gloves with the Government and with the ruling party in Karnataka. Should I take it that everyone of you have betrayed the people of Karnataka and killed their aspirations?

DR. RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN (Madras South): So far you have been on the right track. I have been listening. Stick to your point. Do not deviate.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I know. I have got the greatest regard for the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. I know the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. It is my definite information that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is even prepared today for a negotiated settlement but with a rider.**... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHINNASAMY SRINIVASAN (Dindigul): Sir, he is misleading the House. You have no right to walk about our Chief Minister...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: It is my information...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): There should be no political comments. It should not be politicalised...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. Mr. Dhananjaya Kumar, though you have given a compliment to Kumari Jayaalitha, from their point of view it amounts to an allegation.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR. Sir, it is not allegation. It is a fact.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I expunge it.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Sir, I will pose a question to the Government of India. Why is the Government of India not

able to arrive at a settlement? Even today the avenue is open. We praise the hon. Prime Minister. He is an elderly statesman. He could have used his influence. He could have brought both the parties to the negotiating table. Time and again we have made a statement on the floor of the House that the Government of India should come out with a clearcut National Water Policy. It should spell out the rules and regulations under which the inter State river water could be shared. Today we read in the newspapers that the leader of the AIADMK Parliamentary Party has made a demand that the Government should constitute a Committee for proper implementation of this Interim Award. That shows, they also know fully well that this Interim Award cannot be implemented as it is for a moment... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHINNASAMY SRINIVASAN: It is not correct. We do not want any *ad hoc* Committee (Interruptions)

SHRI V DHANANJAYA KUMAR. This has appeared in the press... (Interruptions) Otherwise how will the Award be implemented? Will the Government of India send the Army to Karnataka State to see that water is released?

If one would look at the Order that has been made, the Tribunal has said that when we say that 205 tmc water is to be released over a period of a year commencing from June to May, we have taken into account the release of water during the past ten years, that was from 1980-81 to 1989-90. Sir, interestingly, out of these ten years they have left out the quantum of water released during four years. The Order says:

"In considering these figures, we have to exclude the figures for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, which were described by parties as abnormally good years. We have also excluded from consideration the figures for the years 1985-86 and 1987-88, which were classified to be bad years. The average

*Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

annual flow of the remaining six years work out to 205.3 tmc, which may be rounder off to 205 tmc."

That is called in Kannada language 'Kaji Nyaya'. When an arbitrator is asked to hammer out the dispute between parties, he will just say "this half you take, this half you take" without giving the basis on which he arrived at the solution.

Sir, the release of water in the year 1985-86 was only 158.28 tmc. In the year, it was only 103.90 tmc. Why could more water not be released during those years? We know that water is not a commodity, which could be manufactured in a factory.

Sir, today this Award gives a direction to the Government of Karnataka "that" you release this much of water; every month you release specified quota and that too, every week you should ensure that so much of flow is there into the Mettur Reservoir". And they have also said: "If you are not able to release in a particular week, you make up in the next week". How will it be possible?

We could not release water in a particular week because there is no availability of water. How can we release more water in the coming week so that we make up whatever restricted flow during the earlier week? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. There are many others who want to speak on this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIV. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Today in Karnataka, people are taken to streets. They are on fast... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You need not give any explanation to them. Please conclude.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: On this, one of the most relevant factors should have wonghed in the mind of the Tribunal Water is a natural resource. If God gives

good rain, of course we can release any amount of water as it has happened this year. There is no demand from the Tamil Nadu State this year because water overflowed and water is overflowing from the Mettur Reservoir and it goes waste to the Bay of Bengal. Should it not made a provision for the restricted replaces in bad years? It should have thought for a moment. Then you share the good days, should you not also equally share bad days? When there is no availability of water; should it not be equally distributed among the two riparian States?

I would like to pose a question to Shrimati Basavarajeswari. I have already said that all along Congress was supported in Karnataka. Today can our senior Members who have been elected to this august House not for the first time but for the second, third, fourth and fifth time, can face the poeple of Karnataka? Our hon. Minister Shri Shankaranand has created a record by continuously winning from this constituency for the seventh time. Can he think for a moment to go back to his constituency and face the people of Karnataka?...(*Interruptions*) All along we have been fighting together rising above party politics. Yesterday, Sir, I saw on TV the faces of our Congress friends who went and met the Prime Minister. I want to know the reason as to why they have left out the other friends here. Is it a party meeting? Is any preparation being made to see that Mr. Bangarappa is removed from the Chief Ministership? It is not the Members of Parliament who are meeting the President of the Congress Party, the MPs of Karnataka went and met the Prime Minister of the country...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): Sir, let him restict only to Cauvery. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: All these are abstracts of Cauvery and it is the contribution of these political maneuverings. That is why it is very relevant.

I would make an earnest appeal to the hon. Minister of Water Resources and also through him to the hon. Pnme Minister, at

[Sh. V. Dhananjaya Kumar]

least at this juncture, let the good senses prevail in their minds and let them make use of their good offices, so that they can bring about an amicable settlement which is acceptable to both the parties and the time is very ripe. Otherwise, I would like to remind that we will have another disturbing State in this country. Karnataka is going on the way of Punjab, Assam and Kashmir.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has said that the Leader of the Opposition and the Chief Minister are hand in glove. I could not follow for what they are hand in glove. This is a contradictory remark and this should not form part of the proceedings. If the Karnataka Assembly is referred here, then I can also refer the same thing about the Leader of the Opposition in this House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Shri Jena, the Janata Dal State President has condemned the stand taken by the Opposition Leader, who belongs to his own party, in the Karnataka Assembly. It has appeared in all the newspapers. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Basava Rajeswari.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank you for having given me an opportunity to participate in this discussion. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, I am on a point of order. It was agreed that we should break for lunch at 1.30 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Basava Rajeswari, you please continue your speech after lunch. Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.10 P.M.

13.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past fourteen of the clock

14.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at nineteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DISCUSSIONS UNDER RULE 193

(ii) **Cauvery Water Dispute- Contd.**

[*English*]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Cauvery is an inter-State river and it is one of the major rivers in the southern peninsula. The area to be benefited are Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala before it joins the Bay of Bengal.

The total availability of water in the delta is 790 TMC; Karnataka's contribution is 425 TMC, Tamil Nadu's contribution is 252 TMC and Kerala's contribution is 113 TMC. There had been an agreement by the Ex-Maharajas and the British in the years 1892 and 1924 which had expired in 1974. Tamil Nadu has developed 28 lakh acres of land under the proposed project whereas Karnataka has developed only 21 lakh acres and 2 lakh acres under the mini-proposed project. There are 28 taluks which are very much affected by drought in Karnataka whereas in Tamil Nadu there are only 14 taluks which are affected by drought conditions.

Sir, as you are very well aware, we are peace-loving people and we have been known for our hospitality. We are self-disciplined people. There are quite a number of examples to show that we have been more generous; whenever there was scarcity of user and whenever crops were withering

away in Tamil Nadu, we have been giving water to Tamil Nadu judiciously. Sometimes, we have given them water for sharing of power with Tamil Nadu.

A number of friends from Andhra Pradesh are sitting here. Many small farmer of Andhra Pradesh have migrated to Karnataka and settle in the Tungabhadra area. They have purchased lands and the have become farmers. They have entered politics and business also. We have never disturbed for having settled there. It shows our hospitality to the people from other areas. So also, from Tamil Nadu, people have come and settled in the Badra delta. They have become progressive farmers there. Therefore, I would like to say that we do not want to quarrel with any one of the riparian States.

At the time of the Janata Government, the Tribunal has been constituted and that Tribunal has given an interim order. I do not want to go into the details of it. After the Tribunal has given its interim order, the Karnataka Government has passed on Ordinance to protect the interests of the farmers of Karnataka. Then, the Central Government has referred the matter to the Supreme Court asking its opinion and the Supreme Court has given its opinion. With due respect to the judiciary, the Central Government has published the interim order of the Tribunal in the official gazette and after the gazette notification, you might have read in newspapers as to what is happening in Karnataka. The people of Karnataka have come to the streets, crores of properties have been damaged and schools have been closed for seven days. The airlines have been stopped and there is a total *bandh* in Karnataka today.

Sir, now, I would like to give a few points about the tribunal's interim order. The Cauvery water dispute between the States of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka has been there since long. A number of expert teams and fact-finding committees were appointed by the Central Government from time to time. But the question still remains unsolved. The Cauvery Waters Dispute Tribunal has

passed an interim order on 25.6.1991. No tribunal has given an order either in the country or in the world so far. The interim relief granted by the tribunal is one outside the jurisdiction. There is no finding on the question of jurisdiction in the order of the tribunal. The interim order of the tribunal does not come under the provisions of the Inter State Water Disputes Act of 1956. This cannot be construed as an order under section 5(2) of the Inter State Water Disputes Act, as according to the Tribunal, there has been no investigation of the matter referred to it by the Government of India.

The Tribunal has no right to give the order. It has only the right to place the report before the Central Government. The order passed by the Tribunal is not coming under section 5(2) of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act. The Tribunal has passed an unilateral order by which the interests of the upper Riparian States have been ignored and only the interests of Tamil Nadu are taken care of.

The unilateral decision to allocate a fixed quantity of 205 TMC of water at Mettur dam to Tamil Nadu has not taken into consideration the availability of water, the needs of Karnataka and also the availability of water in Tamil Nadu and also the wastage of water in Tamil Nadu.

While fixing to give 205 TMC of water to Tamil Nadu every year, it has ignored the consequences to the extent that Karnataka would suffer both in good year as well as in bad year. The Commission has not considered the committed uses in Karnataka to preserve the rights of the parties and the balance of convenience. It would have been proper for the Tribunal to have taken into consideration the existing and committed uses in Karnataka in comparison to the existing uses in Tamil Nadu.

After the Tribunal was formed, the Government of Karnataka has not altered or deviated the course or the flow of river water for the benefit of the State. The Tribunal has asked the Karnataka Government to stop all the ongoing projects but not put any such

[Shrimati Basava Rajeswari]

condition to Tamil Nadu. Sir, to release water weekly, monthly or fortnightly is impracticable. It is not possible to supply water to mettur dam either fortnightly or weekly when there is no availability of water.

These are the legal aspects which I have mentioned. I would like to say what best we can do to solve this problem. Now I will go to the practicality as to how the Tribunal at the time of finalising the Revision Petition filed by the Karnataka Government or at the time of giving final judgement should consider all aspects.

The cropping pattern in Karnataka has not changed. As you are well aware, we are using the water very judiciously. More so, in some of the district, water is being used for dry crops like mulberry, ragi and other crops whereas Tamil Nadu is using water continuously for three crops during the year, for summer paddy also. In this connection, I would like to say that cropping pattern, if necessary, has to be changed. The problem arises when there is no water or scarcity of water during summer. Before we take a final decision, we should be in a position to know how best we can change the cropping pattern. Under the new agricultural research programmes, there are good crops which can give very good remunerative price for the farmers. But our farmers know growing paddy and sugarcane only which need a lot of water. Now it is proper time, the technical people should come forward to show how best we can grow other crops which are more remunerative which are capable of using only a little water for very little duration. Such crops like oilseeds and pulses are very much remunerative and these can be considered during the summer.

Till now we have built various projects for the purpose of irrigation. Regarding water management, we have not taught our farmers. Our people should also undergo proper training for water management and judicious use of water supply which we have not done so far. Water is being let out throughout day and night and water flows

again and it goes into the sea and the entire land becomes saline and again we ask for reclamation. It is high time that training for water management is given and judicious use of water supply should be implemented in these projects before the problem arises. There are a number of agro-based industries, bio-gas plants.

The rice mills are very much dependent on the agricultural crop. What are we going to do when there is no water? What happens to these industries? Do you mean to say that the industries should go sick? I want to ask a particular question. We have to safeguard the interests of the industries which are established in that region.

It is very necessary that the tribunal, before it passes the final order and before the review petition is finalised, should also take these things into consideration.

As regards unemployment, how many labourers are dependent on these projects? Whenever there is irrigation, you know that labourers will be migrating to that area to irrigate the areas and to get employment and they are assured of employment. As there is scarcity of labour in the affected areas, they are getting much more than the minimum wages which are given by the Government. What are you going to do with this labour? Are you going to send them back? These things have to be thought over.

Regarding localisation pattern, more or less we have built the dams as a protective measure. Now it is our turn. Everybody should have a share in the water. Therefore, water should be given to the existing crops and the crops should be protected and more area should be irrigated. More farmers will be benefited. These points should be thought of by the Government.

It is better we take expert opinion on the rotation and block system of which we have not thought so far. It is very much necessary. The persons who benefited much from the sugar cane crop always enjoy. But what about the tail-enders? Do they get water?

Hundreds of acres of land have been auctioned by the Government. They have become bankrupt as they have become regular defaulters. They invested lot of money. We have not taken care of the tallenders or the people who have not been receiving the water. On the one side, some people are becoming very rich. On the other side, people are dying and they have become defunct. Most of the lands in Karnataka have gone to the Government. What justice are we going to give? Therefore, we should think of rotation and block system. In doing this, we will be doing justice to the farmers who come under the command area

I have requested the Prime Minister to have an amicable settlement without affecting both the States. We hope that the Prime Minister will come forward and make the parties sit across the table and see that an amicable settlement is reached. We, Members of Parliament, have met our Prime Minister and he was kind enough to hear us and he has assured us that we will have an amicable settlement as early as possible.

I came to know that Ms Jayalalitha has also agreed to sit for negotiations. It is a good suggestion.

Now come question are filed by the Karnataka Government and before a final decision is given, it should be considered promptly and carefully, taking into consideration the practicality of the situation there.

An amicable settlement should not be delayed. It should be expedited and a final decision should be given as early as possible taking into account the seriousness of the Karnataka people. The four million people of Karnataka are very much affected by this order and the situation in Karnataka demands that the sentiments of the people of Karnataka should not be disregarded

With these words, I once again request the Prime Minister and the Irrigation Minister to see that a settlement is reached as early as possible without affecting both the States.

As it is going to be in the national interest, one should not prosper and the others should not suffer. We should sit mutually across the table and take the expert opinion. Whatever is available, it should be shared between the two States.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS (Mysore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the vital issue of Cauvery Water Dispute.

I would like to remind the House that this Cauvery Water issue need not have been allowed to create such a law and order problem and human problem in Karnataka. After all, the Cauvery is a sacred, life-giving river for both Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. From 1924 to 1974, an agreement prevailed. That agreement was also not scientifically drafted for an equitable distribution of water. That agreement was made when the erstwhile British rulers were there. That was a treaty made during the Viceroy's period, who had the headquarters at Madras province.

Sir, we the people of Karnataka, though live in the upper riparian area, are the most sufferers, the most-affected people. We are peace-loving people, most generous and most hospitable people. In my constituency alone there are about 20-25 per cent of farmers who hailed from Tamil Nadu. They are owning lands there enjoying the benefits from the Cauvery River. They also work as agricultural labourers. They are allowed to stay there and share the water for irrigation, live with prosperity and peace.

Now I would like to remind the House about one thing. I want to bring this to the notice of the other colleagues here from Tamil Nadu also. When Shri M.G. Ramachandran was the Chief Minister even after 1974, - at that time itself the period of agreement was over - when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the hon. Prime Minister of Indira, at that time my late father Shri Devraj Urs was the Chief Minister in Karnataka and the matter was never allowed to be taken to the judicial purview or to the streets. Even when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime

[Shrimati Chandra Prabha Urs]

Minister, it was never allowed to be taken to Courts. I am telling this very painfully. It was never done so. They used to share joy and sorrow, drought and bountiful waters. In the Cauvery River, water was available in very large quantities. They used to have cordial talks. A give-and-take policy was adopted at that time. They adopted the policy of live and let others live. There was an harmonious atmosphere which prevailed there. They used to share the water equitably that was available at the appropriate time. Whenever water was requested, it was given more generously to them. Most unfortunately, the matter was taken to the Court of Law during Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh's regime at the Centre and because of the non-cooperation of Shri Karunanidhi with the Government of Karnataka. I do not want to make those remarks to politicise the issue. But this is the fact. Unfortunately, this political decision was taken at that time. Since then, the Cauvery Water issue was heated up and it became turbid.

During the time of Shri M.G. Ramachandran and Shri Devraj Urs, Shri Devraj Urs himself had made a practical survey of the issue. They came to an understanding that a practical survey should be conducted on this issue. There was an agreement drafted for an amicable solution. Further, the other day, we discussed this issue with our hon. Minister of Irrigation. He also mentioned about this. They had created an atmosphere to bring about an congenial atmosphere to settle this matter amicably, peacefully and with an understanding with each other. There is a survey made available for equitable distribution of the Cauvery Waters at that time it was almost agreed upon and it was about to be signed by both the Governments. Unfortunately, there was a change in the political atmosphere. President's rule was proclaimed in Karnataka and that could not be implemented at all. That could not be given effect to. Whatever be the arithmetical jugglery here, the interim award of the Tribunal cannot be a permanent solution. The Cauvery is a sacred River for us.

The issue should be settled amicably and peacefully, with an understanding. It could not be given effect to, as there were political changes. There was Governor's rule. Knowing well that it is a burning problem and the grave situation which the farmers are facing in Karnataka, the Tribunal had awarded the interim order, which had been questioned again in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has given its opinion and it is being gazetted by the Central Government. The time has not run out and even now, we can discuss his issue and can come to an amicable and peaceful settlement. We request and appeal to both the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu to sit along with the Irrigation Minister here at the Centre and to sort out the problem scientifically and practically and to equally distribute the Cauvery water among the two States.

Sir, nature has come to our rescue this year. Otherwise, we were suffering from drought for the last five to six years. This year, nature alone has given us a ray of hope and it has sorted out the problem for which we have been fighting for and the excess water is going to the Bay of Bengal. But it cannot be a permanent solution. The statistical figure of 205 TMCs of water to be released was mentioned by the Tribunal for a particular period. But scientifically and practically, it cannot be implemented. There is no use of passing such orders. It could be sorted out only through the intervention by our hon. the Prime Minister. We, as Members of Parliament, again cooperate in any talks which can be negotiated peacefully by sitting a cross the table. I hope that our hon., the Prime Minister, who is an elderly statesman and an experienced person, would take the initiative to call upon and give proper guidance and directions to both the States, to sit together and sort out this matter.

Lot of violent agitations have been taking place in Karnataka; the students and the people are on the streets, and properties worth crores of rupees have been damaged. The matter should not be allowed to go on, till a number of deaths take place and immediately something should be done about it, for which we all extend our cooperation.

Otherwise, we will have to rethink again on this issue and go for a peaceful agitation, if the necessity arises. I hope that situation will not arise by the intervention of our hon. the Prime Minister and the Irrigation Minister.

I request the Centre to settle the issue amicably and peacefully. We have all been living together like brothers so far. The same feeling should prevail once again and a peaceful atmosphere should be created. I once again appeal through you to the Government of India to come forward for negotiations and settle this issue amicably.

PROF. K. VENKATAGIRI GOWDA (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I arise to speak in pain and agony, with tears in my eyes, about the dispute between two friendly, neighbourly States namely, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. My predecessor, who just now spoke has given the gist of the dispute, and has given the statistics of the dispute and facts of the dispute. He also gave the legal picture of the dispute. I do not have to repeat that for repeating that would be to take the time of the House. The unfortunate problem of Cauvery water dispute has created a crisis in Karnataka. This crisis is multi-dimensional. In the first place, there is a crisis of confidence in the objectivity of the Central Government.

In the second place, there is crisis in the relations between two neighboring friendly States - Karnataka and Tamilnadu. In the third place, there is crisis in Karnataka itself. What are the causes of this crisis?

Last week, on the 5th of December, an all-party delegation of MPs and MLAs of Karnataka met the Prime Minister in his residence. I was in the delegation. This delegation apprised the Prime Minister of the problems of Karnataka. Karnataka has been asked to release 205 TMC of water to Tamilnadu. We told him the sufferings that the people of Karnataka will have to face in that event and also requested him to arrange for peaceful settlement of the dispute between Karnataka and Tamilnadu. The Prime Minister gave a patient hearing and appeared to be sympathetic to Karnataka's case.

Ultimately he said "don't wage a legal battle, for legal battle will take a very long time, it is time consuming and also it would embitter the relations between the two States." He also advised us to come to a settlement across the table. We accepted his advice and assured him that we would abide by it.

Unfortunately, four days later the Central Government gazetted the award of the Water Dispute Tribunal. This is the cause of the agitation. The people of Karnataka feel that the Central Government treated them very badly. They also feel that the Central Government has played the politics of survival because the minority Government in Delhi wants the support of the Tamilnadu MPs. Therefore, in order to placate the feelings of Tamilnadu MPs, to placate the feelings of the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, the Central Government sided Tamilnadu and made haste in gazetting the notification in the official gazette of the Government. This is another cause of the agitation.

What is the gravity of the agitation now? The people of Karnataka feel that they are wronged. Karnataka is on fire. They feel that Delhi has set fire to it. People of Karnataka have started burning buses and lorries. They are also burning buses and lorries of Tamilnadu, bearing Tamil names on their way to Bangalore and Mysore from Coimbatore or Madras city.

There are several Tamilians who are farmers in the Cauvery basin areas. Their interests are also affected. Thousands of farm labourers who have hailed from Tamilnadu are also facing problems. They feel threatened. There are thousands of hotel workers, building workers in Bangalore and they feel that they are not safe in Karnataka. Already the people of Karnataka have threatened to assault the Tamil Population in Mysore, Mandya and Bangalore.

Yesterday the house of an MP in Mandya was ransacked and they tried to set fire to it. The police had to open fire, with the result five persons were killed on the spot. Newspapers say that they were injured; but

[Prof. K. Venkatagiri Gowda]

it is not so. Because I got telephone calls from Bangalore, Madhya and Mysore that five deaths have taken place. The police say that they were only injured. Furthermore, the people of Tamilnadu who are working in Karnataka do not feel safe and have begun to flee from Karnataka.

The people of Tamilnadu may indulge in reprisals. When this happens, there will be an inter-State war and this does not sugar well for the federal structure. Already several States which feel wronged by the Centre are demanding fiscal autonomy and other types of autonomy. If Karnataka continues to be wronged in this manner, Karnataka may also demand autonomy. Already in India there is, what is called, the Baltic syndrome. Such is the tendency of the States in India at present. Before long, Karnataka may also be affected by this syndrome. Therefore I appeal to the Central Government in the interest of the federal structure, in the interest of the unity and integrity of the country not to pursue this present policy, but arrange for a settlement between Tamilnadu and Karnataka. Call the Chief Ministers who are compliant, make them sit across the table and come to a settlement. We are now releasing 167 TMC of water to Tamilnadu.

But the people of Tamilnadu demand the release of 205 tmc of water. These are two extremes. They must come to an agreement; arrive at a consensus and settle the issue amicably. If it is done, the two friendly States will be friendly and the relations between the people of Karnataka and the people of Tamilnadu will be good. Otherwise, Karnataka will lose patience and Karnataka may become another Assam or Punjab in South India. South India is normally a peace-loving place. So also, the people of Karnataka are peace-loving. If Karnataka is subjected to this kind of treatment any longer, it may not be surprised if Karnataka becomes another Punjab. It will also demand secession from the Indian Union. But that should not happen. We have to protect the unity and integrity of the country.

The Prime Minister is a great statesman and he should intervene in the matter and call for the meeting of the two Chief Ministers and other officers to discuss the matter and settle it amicably, in which case the relations between the two States will be good, cordial and peaceful. That is the only way. If that is not done, the war bells will ring and the Central Government should be careful.

SHRI G. MADE GOWDA (Mandya):
Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Central Government and also all the Members of this House for having given me this opportunity to discuss this very vital issue of sharing the Cauvery Waters.

Sir, I need not go into all the details of this and it is sufficient if I submit and bring to the knowledge of all the hon. Members of this House as to what has happened after 1924 Agreement, when the British was ruling the State. A lot of injustice has been done to the people of Karnataka and they were not allowed to take even a cup of water from it. Only in Mysore area where *Maharaja* was ruling, they were able to construct only one single dam. After that we were not able to construct any dam.

Sir, as we know, there was an Agreement in 1924. The entire world knows and the country knows that a lot of injustice has been done to the people of Karnataka and I need not refer to this point again.

In that 1924 Agreement, there is a provision which says,

"After the lapse of 50 years, that is in the year 1924, the States-concerned should sit together, review taking into consideration the facts and conditions prevailing at that time".

Accordingly, we are under the impression and we are under the firm conviction that 1924 Agreement is no longer in existence and there is no sanctity attached to that Agreement.

On the other hand, the friends from

Tamilnadu argue that Agreement is still binding and they are entitled to get the entire Cauvery water. That is not so. On that presumption, we have taken up several projects at our own cost. But so many projects are pending here. The Tamil Nadu Government has all along been opposing the clearance of these projects by the Central Government. But now our point is, whether the tribunal constituted at the instance of Tamil Nadu has power to pass an interim order. There is no provision for issuing an interim order in the inter-State water dispute. After the expiry of 1974 agreement, we know river Cauvery is an inter-State river. All the States concerned have a right over its water to make use of it to the extent possible. Keeping that point in view, our Government was prepared for negotiations. All the concerned States have discussed it. Even the Central Irrigation Minister has discussed with all the concerned officers, technical officers and with the other Ministers concerned. Several meetings have been held to settle this dispute amicably.

We know that we are all Indians, whether we are from Karnataka or from the other State. We are all brethren. We know that the river waters and all the wealth of this country have to be distributed proportionately, that is, according to the needs of each State. With this background in mind, we wanted to settle this problem amicably.

The tribunal has passed an order which cannot be implemented. We are challenging this in the Supreme Court. As I said earlier, I do not want to give an explanation how the Karnataka people have suffered or how injustice has been inflicted on the people of Karnataka. Several petitions are still pending before the Supreme Court and a revision petition is also there before the tribunal. Our difficulties are not being taken into account. The tribunal has not taken into consideration the monsoon season. And it does not understand from where the river Cauvery starts and where it ends. The river flows from Karnataka to Tamil Nadu and not from Tamil Nadu to Karnataka.

The rainfall has not been taken into

consideration. It does not rain there for all the 365 days nor does the river flow for all these days. The river flows from July to December and during the other months, this river remains dry. The tribunal has passed an order to give water to Tamil Nadu during all the months in an year. This cannot be implemented. When the MPs from the concerned States met our learned Prime Minister, he advised us that it was a vital and sensitive question and it could not be solved by courts. We are prepared for negotiations. Let us have a meeting for negotiations so that this problem can be solved amicably.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, we MPs approached the Water Resources Minister, Mr. Shukla and submitted a memorandum to postpone the notification. But I do not know what prompted him to notify it early. Even though four days ago we met Mr. Shukla, he has hurriedly published it in the Gazette. And as soon as people came to know about it, there was lot of agitation. There was police firing and violence. A bandh had been declared by the Karnataka Government today. Yesterday, curfew was also imposed. So, it is the duty of the Government of India to call for the concerned State Chief Ministers to the negotiation table to hold negotiations in the interest of the country. Shri Venkatagiri Gowda has already stated that a lot of people are suffering. Yesterday, an unrest mob entered into my house and demanded my resignation and also of the MLAs of the state. We are the representatives of the people. How can we function as legislators or as representatives of people when a mob enters into our houses? We have no respect in the society and people do not respect us. Sir, you know that only by the confidence of the people, we have been elected to this House. I have been elected to Parliament for two terms and also six terms in the Assembly due to the confidence of the people on me. And now, people have entered my house and have asked for my resignation. Why should I resign? I am not here to raise my hand to save this Government. And I am not prepared to raise my hand and save this Government. When people who have elected

[Sh. G. Mads Gowda]

me for the last thirty years are demanding my resignation, I cannot keep quiet losing my self-respect. If the Government of India fail to bring an amicable solution by way of negotiations, I am ready to quit this House. We are working for democracy in the interest of unity and integrity of the country. This issue should not be settled by court. So many decisions of the court have not been still implemented. Shri Dhananjaya Kumar has also pointed out that the order cannot be implemented. Our people have already locked the doors of the dams and they have taken the law into their hands. And you cannot implement this order. Sir, this is a very serious matter...*(Interruptions)*...History shows that no Government can survive by going against the wishes of the people, be it Congress Government or JD Government, if any Government neglects the wishes and welfare of the people, than it will be thrown out whatever be their objectives or principles. When people are agitated and dissatisfied, no Government can survive. Whatever Principles there may be, they will remain only on paper. People will never tolerate such things.

I humbly submit that this is a very serious matter. Through you, I request the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is an experienced man. He understands the problem. Several times, he himself has stated that sensitive issues such as these, should be discussed and amicably decided out of court. Now we are ready and our Chief Minister is also ready for negotiations. Through you, I once again request the Prime Minister to call a meeting of all the concerned States. Not only Karnataka, but there are four States which are concerned over this issue. Let the Prime Minister call the concerned Chief Ministers to a negotiating table and settle the matter amicably in the larger interests of this country. Otherwise our people will rebel and no Government under such circumstances can undo the damage done.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Now that the real danger is

posed to the Government, I hope it will wake up immediately.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): What about you? Will you not resign? Will you be sitting here?

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Your Party is not interested in solving the problem. You only want our resignations.

SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: If the people are agitated and if the Government fails to bring out an amicable solution, all of us, all the 24 Members from Karnataka will be forced to resign. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, river Cauvery is an inter-state river, flowing through the State of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. For Tamil Nadu, Cauvery is the only major river available. All the other rivers in Tamil Nadu are very minor and they are not perennial. Irrigation in Cauvery basin in Tamil Nadu is very ancient. It is more than 2,000 years old. About 80 per cent of the canal irrigation in the State is dependent entirely on Cauvery. The rights of water in Cauvery basin in this State are protected by the agreements of 1892 and 1924. The fate of millions of farmers of Tamil Nadu and also the fate of food production in the State hinges on the continued availability of water in this river. So, it is a life and death problem for the farmers of Tamil Nadu.

The 1892 agreement ensures continued protection for prescriptive rights, already acquired and actually existing at any point of time. The 1924 agreement concluded under the provisions of the 1892 agreement.

Soon after the States reorganisation, Government of Karnataka embarked on new projects such as Kabini, Hemavathi, Harangi, Swarnavathi and other projects and started constructing the reservoirs without obtaining the consent of Tamil Nadu as stipulated in 1892 agreement which was

reiterated in the 1924 agreement. The Government of India have also not cleared any of these projects. The Government of Tamil Nadu requested the Government of India to constitute a tribunal to settle the dispute in the year 1970. The Government of India convened meetings of the Chief Ministers of the basin States to examine the scope for a negotiated settlement of the dispute. But no agreement was reached in these meetings. From 1974 onwards, Karnataka started immediately abrogating the 1924 agreement and intercepting the flows legitimately due to the State of Tamil Nadu and impounding the same in their newly constructed dams and letting only the surplus waters. Bilateral discussions between the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka were held. But the talks could not bring about any settlement.

During President's Rule, bilateral talks were held by the Government of Tamil Nadu with the Chief Ministers of Karnataka. But those discussions also failed to bring about a settlement on narrow down the differences. Thereafter, the Government of Tamil Nadu supported the prayer of Tamil Nadu farmers who filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court in 1983 requesting for issue of directions to the Government of India to refer the dispute to a tribunal. The Supreme Court on 4.5.90 issued directions to the Government of India constituted a tribunal to settle the dispute. The Government of India constituted on 2.10.90 the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal.

In Karnataka the ayacut and utilisation which was 6.83 lakhs acres and 177 TMC in 1971-72 is reported to have increased to 13.78 lakhs acres and 312 TMC as on 1990-91. Karnataka has proposals to increase the ayacut and utilisation still further to 26 lakhs acres and 465 TMC. As a result of Karnataka's unauthorised interception of flows due to Tamil Nadu, the inflows into Mettur have been progressively coming down. The steep fall in the inflows into Mettur has caused great distress to the farmers and farm labourers and to the State year after year the loss of production of food and power and the farm labourers are

suffering without adequate work to sustain them. Restoration of the flows of the Cauvery in accordance with the provisions of 1924 agreement is imperative to relieve the sufferings in the Delta and revive the agricultural economy in the region. Both States placed their facts and position to the tribunal and argued their cases. The tribunal after hearing their arguments, passed an interim award on merits on 25.6.91 and directed the State of Karnataka to release 205 TMC of water from its reservoirs to Tamil Nadu on monthly pattern from June to May. But the Karnataka Government refused to honour the interim award of the tribunal. On the other hand Karnataka promulgated an ordinance to nullify the interim order of Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal. It is violative of the Constitution. At that time there was a great unrest in Tamil Nadu. A total *Bundh* was observed in Tamil Nadu. One of our ministers, Shri Ramamurthy also resigned from the Cabinet to reflect the sentiments of the people of Tamil Nadu. But, Tamil Nadu accepted the verdict of the tribunal just to obey the orders of the Court, though the legitimate right and the actual requirement of Tamil Nadu is more than 205 TMC of water.

Then, the Government of India referred the Interim Order of the Tribunal to the Supreme Court for its legal opinion. Under Article 143 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court, after hearing both the sides has struck down the Ordinance issued by the Government of Karnataka as unconstitutional and upheld the Tribunal's Interim Award. The verdict of the Supreme Court is unambiguous and clear. Karnataka, this time, also refused to accept the verdict of the Supreme Court and has chosen to file a Review Petition which is against the harmonious existence of the States under a federal structure. To uphold the federal structure of the Constitution and to maintain the harmony among the States, States must have faith and trust in the verdict of the Court. From our side, we wish to be cordial towards Karnataka.

Our Chief Minister wants to maintain cordial relationship with Karnataka. But on

[Sh. P.G. Narayanan]

the contrary, Karnataka Government always defies the Court on this issue. Now, the Government of India, on the direction of the Supreme Court, notified the Interim Award of the Tribunal in the interest of justice. Now, Karnataka is defying the Government of India also. The Government of Karnataka is blaming the Prime Minister for having notified the Interim Award. At this stage, Karnataka side wants negotiation for an amicable settlement. In the past, several bilateral talks were held and all the time talks have failed. Our past experience proved that bilateral talks between the two States will not be useful in arriving at an amicable settlement.

So, we have no faith in the bilateral talks. Our Chief Minister will not accept for talks with Karnataka Chief Minister at this stage. We want proper implementation of the Interim Award. I would request the Government of India to constitute the Implementation Authority without delay for periodic release of water as per the direction of the Tribunal. So, our Chief Minister is not ready for talks now because the Chief Minister of Karnataka was not ready for talks when our Chief Minister was ready for talks. It is unfortunate that there is unrest and tension in Karnataka. Tamil people living in Karnataka are being attacked. The properties of Tamils are being destroyed. What crimes have they committed? They are not responsible for the present situation. It is the Karnataka Government which is responsible for the present situation because, the Cauvery issue was mishandled by the Karnataka Government. The fundamental right of every individual to stay anywhere in India is enshrined in our Constitution. A large number of Tamil People are living in Karnataka for their livelihood. It is unfortunate that Karnataka Government is not taking proper steps for protecting the Tamil people.

In this connection, I would again request the Government of India to constitute the 'Implementation Authority' without any delay, for periodic release of water, as per the

directions of the Tribunal. We are very particular about this, and at the same time we have full faith in our Prime Minister. If he wants to convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers of two States, we are ready to attend the same. If our Prime Minister invites our Chief Minister for talks on this issue, she will definitely participate in the talks without detrimental to the interests of Tamil Nadu. She is ready to cooperate for maintaining a cordial relationship with Karnataka.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chandrashekara Murthy. There are many hon. Members who have given their names to speak on this subject. You have hardly ten minutes.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY (Kanakapura): I do not know whether I can finish my speech before 3.30 P.M.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): If I may submit, there is a statement that the hon. Minister for Labour, Shri P.A. Sangma has to make with regard to the *Nav Bharat Times*. If he does not make the statement now he misses the time before the Private Members' Business starts, and he will not be able to make the statement in Rajya Sabha and the House has specifically said that the statement be made today itself. I will be obliged if that statement is allowed to go on record.

Then, I have also another request to make, that this discussion may continue after six O'Clock if the House agrees, after the Private Members' Business is over. Normally the Private Members' Business is taken up from 3.30 to 6.00 PM. That time is not disturbed because the Treasury is attacked if that is disturbed. Therefore from that point of view, I personally request that the Chair might permit Shri P.A. Sangma to make to the statement. He has already given notice of it.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: I may be allowed to begin my speech at six O'Clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can begin now and speak for five minutes.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Sir, this is not the first time that this issue has been raised and discussed in this august House. Since three decades this issue has been discussed several times without coming to a finality. Today we are discussing this issue with pain and agony. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are the two major States using the waters of Cauvery river.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue afterwards.

Shri P. A Sangma to make a statement.

15.23 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

The Times of India Group of
Newspapers

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. ASANGMA): Some Hon'ble Members had raised in the House the issue relating to steps being taken by the management of Times of India Group of Newspapers and in particular in respect of publication of Nav Bharat Times. A section of the Press has also reported that M/s Bennet Coleman & Co. of the Times of India Group had decided to close down the News Bureau of Nav Bharat Times and to covert it into a translated version of the Times of India. The report also stated that a number of news persons would be retrenched. Some of the journalist bodies too reportedly have protested against the developments.

2. The management of the Nav Bharat

Times has also following the above, come out with a clarification in the Press that the newspaper reports were "Unfounded". The management have further stated that they have only sought sharing of group editorial resources across the group publications to enhance the value of each publication in the Group while continuing to retain its identity.

3. While the Government would not wish to intervene in the internal matters of newspapers establishments in the interest of freedom of the press; should there be any violation of law, it shall ensure due action as may be specifically called for.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): You allow us for two minutes. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the statement made by the hon. Minister is pro-management.

[English]

There has been serious violation of labour law. I can give you an example. Kindly allow us for two minutes. This is one-sided statement. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

I would like to request you to allow me to speak on this issue too. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, just a minute. Whenever a Minister makes a *suo motu* statement, then clarifications are not allowed. This is what we have been following so far.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The Minister has stated that there has been no violation of labour law. There have been violations of labour laws. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

Plases allow me to speak for a minute.

[Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister said just now. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR . DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is allowed only under extraordinary circumstances because many of the hon. Members who had sought clarification earlier were denied such an opportunity.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister, Shri Sangma, whom I regard most has made a statement just now. And I think that this statement is nothing than what we expected. We know it well that the Government will act according to the will of the Management. I would like to know from the hon. Shri Sangma that he is a Minister of Labour and not a Minister of Industry. The Minister of Labour should discharge his duties as a Minister of Labour. He should not play part of the Minister Industry. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that the Times of India Group has stopped publication of Dinman Times, Sarita, Khel Bharti and Parag by now. All there are Hindi magazines. The publication of English magazine Youth Times and Bombay edition of the Evening News of India has been stopped. Due to stoppage of these publications more than 100 journalists and non-journalists...(*Interruptions*) The ruling by the Minister does not count much as against the ruling by the Chair. After ruling by the Chair...(*Interruptions*) I was saying that more than 100 journalists and non-journalists working in it have already been retrenched. For your information I would like to say that the publication of the Illustrated Weekly, Career and Competition, Dharmyug and Femina is likely to be stopped. And again more than 100 journalists and non-journalists are going to be rendered jobless. The Government says that the Labour Law is not being violated. But it is a clear violation of the Labour Law. After all what do you want to say? Is the Report of the Bachhawat Commission being

implemented? Mean to say that they have not been reinstated as contract labourers. I would like to cite an example that even today their services are being utilized as contract labourers. Mr. Dileep Padgaonkar in the editor of the Times of India and he has been made the publisher. Mr. T.N. Nenan is the editor of the Economic Times and he has been made the publisher of the Independent. If all these acts are not violation of the Labour Act, then what they are? The capitalists and Industrialists have money. I also mentioned yesterday that they invest money but the brain is of the journalists. Today the capitalists think that the journalists act according to their will. It is a violent blow on the freedom of the Press. You are saying that the Government will not interfere in it. I would like to say that the Government should interfere in it. It is a matter of the freedom of the Press and a violent blow on its freedom. If the Government does not interfere now, the freedom of the Press is not likely to last in the country. The Press will act according to the will of the capitalists. Then no poor man can raise his voice. Therefore the hon. Minister should amend his statement and state that the Government will interfere according to Labour Law and will see that the Press will not become a puppet in the hands of the capitalists. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the hon. Member who has spoken before me has said in details about this issue. He also mentioned the names of the magazines. I am sorry to say that the facts that should have been given in the statement by the hon. Minister are not there. From the statement of the hon. Minister it appears as if a Managing Director of a Newspaper group was making a statement from there. I would like to remind the Government that some big newspapers have not implemented the report of the Bachhawat Commission. Now big newspapers will publish Hindi translation of the English edition. As a ruling party perhaps it may suit the Government to toe that line. I would like the Government to try to protect the rights of the journalists and wherever law has been violated, it should try to check such violations and the hon. Minister

should not read the statement like a Managing Director.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): This is really most unfortunate that the Labour Minister instead of making a statement from the Government side, has become the spokesman of the management of the Times of India. The allegation was made yesterday and the entire House asked the Government to enquire into it. Instead of enquiring, the Minister simply quoted the newspaper version of the management. If you carefully read the statement of the Minister, he has categorically stated:

"The management have further stated that they have only sought sharing of group editorial resources across the group publications to enhance the value of each publication."

The allegation was that the Times of India's five columns would be translated into Hindi version of Nav Bharat Times. That is being confirmed by the management and that is now being confirmed by the Minister himself. That is clear violation of the Act itself.

What is this group editorial resource? The editor is an editor of the newspaper. And what is the group editorial resource which will be shared by other newspapers and different newspapers? The Government should not be a party in the mismanagement of the Times of India Group. It should help the working journalists in the Management. I only request the hon. Labour Minister that he must act as Labour Minister and not act as the spokesman of the Times of India Group.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): Already the people of this country are under the impression that out of our pillars of democracy i.e. legislature, executive, judiciary and the press, the first three pillars i.e. legislature, executive and the judiciary, are being managed by the vested interests and multicrorepatris of this

country. The only pillar that is left in this country is the press. That is also being sold away by this Congress Government the vested interests. Therefore, by all means, we have to safeguard the last pillar of democracy...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not a statement by the Government but by Mr. Sameer Jain. It is an attack on Hindi Journalism and gradually there will be attack on all the language papers. Therefore, if the Government does not interfere now, then it will be considered that the Government is against the regional languages and is against the freedom of the Press. We would like the Government to amend it and put pressure on the Management. Otherwise Navbharat Times will become merely a translation of the Times of India.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we go to Private Member's Business.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What is the Government's reaction?... (Interruptions) In protest of Government's attitude, we are walking out.

15.34 hrs

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and some other Hon. Members then left the House

SHRI P.A. SANGMAL: In my statement I have never said, as alleged by the hon. Members, that there has been no violation of labour laws. On the other hand, I have said:

"Should there be any violation of law, it shall ensure due action as may be specifically called for."

[Sh. P.A. Sangma]

So, we will take action as per law. This is an assurance. I do not think that, if they were in my position, they would have given that much of an assurance.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I request that the discussion under Rule 193 be continued after 6 O'clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to continue the discussion under Rule 193 after the Private Members Business?

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY MINISTER: So, it is agreed that we shall continue the discussion regarding Cauvery Water Dispute after the Private Members Business.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, after 6 O'clock or we will discuss it on Monday.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I will prefer that we can continue after 6 O'clock and then we will decide depending on the number of speakers.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, Monday would be better. (*Interruptions*). We will see what is the attendance at 6 O'clock. If we can continue after 6 O'clock, we will do so. Otherwise, we will continue on Monday. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Sir, the Minister has said that this subject will be taken up again on Monday. Tomorrow and

day after tomorrow are holidays. The situation in the Karnataka is already so grave and the people are suffering. This is how the Government of India is treating this Cauvery Water Dispute. We have gone to the extent of persuading the hon. Speaker and the ruling party to fix a time for today to discuss this issue. Now, I am sorry to see how the proceedings of the House are going on. This is not the way to treat such a serious issue. This issue is treated with scant respect and I am sorry for the way in which the whole matter is dealt with by the ruling Party. If they are serious, it is their bounded duty to maintain the quorum in the House. It is left to them. I may mention that on several occasions, the House had set upto 2.00 A.M. and if at all they are serious, this should be disposed of.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: We shall try at 6 O'clock. If there is enough attendance, we shall continue. I agree with his sentiments that we have to discuss it in a very serious manner, and we shall be present here at 6 O'clock. We would be very happy to do so. We do not want to shift it to Monday. We want to continue the discussions today itself. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Treasury Benches are also interested to sit after 6 O'clock.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, we will continue the discussions after the Private members Business.

15.39 hrs

RESOLUTION RE: STEPS FOR ROOTING OUT CASTE STRUGGLE-*CONTD*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take up further discussion on the Resolution

moved by Dr. K.V.R. Chowdary on 29th November, 1991 regarding steps for rooting out caste struggle.

Now, I call Shri K.M. Mathew.

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): Sir, in the introductory part of my speech last week I had said that the Indian caste system is based on Chadurbamia. The professional differentiation enables the different castes to respect and recognise each other. So there was a kind of inter-dependence as well as peaceful co-existence. Now, that was in the past. That is not the position now. That peaceful co-existence based on different professions, professed by these different castes has changed. Now, during the last few decades the political leadership of the country has utilised caste and casteism for its own purposes and before that the British Government used caste in India to divide and rule the country. That has been followed by some of our political leadership also. This is still going on. Even after Independence. I would say the political leadership of all the parties make use of caste, exploit casteism for their own selfish political interests. This is one of the root causes of the present struggle.

Jawaharlal Nehru once said: India contains all that is disgusting and all that is noble and casteism is a canker eating the vitals of our society.

Casteism originated in the pre-historic invasion in the past and that has grown into our hearts, that has grown into our superstitions and social habits and still it is going on in a more aggressive way. This stubborn social phenomenon stems from the peculiar historic and economic circumstances that are tied together into an ugly bundle by the sanction of religion. So, these two things, religion and casteism, are tied together. They are related to each other. To perpetuate caste, it is clothed in the religious dogma of immutable change. You are a *shudra* because of your misconduct in the past incarnation. Now your present misbehaviour in the present incarnation, in the present life, may result in the caste demotion in the next birth.

Mahatma Gandhi had been going on with a ferocious and life-long fight against this. Caste is a blow to our own society and it seems that the mainstream itself is sick. So, I would say that casteism cannot be exterminated by simple treatment as gangrene cannot be cured by lavender water. One-fifth of the population is suppressed by a system more devilish, I would say, than the British system itself. We cannot wait will eternity for belated reformations to be effected. We have to make certain fundamental changes in the system itself.

The foundations of freedom are sapped when anybody is denied equal rights because of his colour, because of the shape of his nose, because of the deeds of his forefathers or because of his beliefs.

Freedom is meaningless if we keep one-fifth of the population under perpetual subjugation. There has to be a total change in the social structure and a cultural revolution has to take place in this beloved country of ours. As Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said - as I pointed out earlier - India contains everything that is disgusting also. In our culture also, there are many good things, but along with that there are many bad things. That has to be radically changed by a cultural revolution which should be brought about as soon as possible. Otherwise it will be too late and that will endanger the whole system of life in the country.

One unfortunate part of the whole thing is that no intellectual or no sociologist gives a coherent account of the whole system - what it is at present, or what it has been in the past. Caste is inevitable. But casteism has to be rooted out. Casteism has been created for exploitation of a vast majority of the people. But we know that the hindrance is one section of the people itself. Those who were supposed to be hindering the whole progress should take the initiative.

Dr. Ambedkar had suggested that inter-caste marriage would be one of the best methods for exterminating casteism in the country because that would fuse blood and the fusion of blood will drive away the sense

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of inferiority, the sense of alienation and the sense of being not a part of the mainstream.

I refer to the cultural revolution that should take place for the restructuring of the whole society. One of the most important things which Dr. Ambedkar and other Hindu reformers in the country have suggested is that the lower caste should acquire intellectual superiority. The danger lurks in the intellectual sphere. We know the emergence of Buddhism in the country. Buddhism could make some changes in the caste system of the country. But the enemies infiltrated, polluted and frustrated the efforts.

In this century itself, Marxism was supposed to make some good efforts to root out casteism in the country. But unfortunately, that has also been dominated by the enemies of the lower caste and, unfortunately, they also totally failed to make any serious effort or to produce any serious effect in the country.

Finally, I would suggest that people who are interested in rooting out casteism in the country should all join together, come on a common platform and make conscious efforts and campaign for eradicating this evil which has been existing in the country and ruining the whole nation in the last hundreds of years.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA (Khalilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir today, caste-conflict in the country is a matter of challenge to us. The reason for these conflicts is that the implementation of policy of the Government has not been up to the mark. In some cases politics is also the biggest factor for these conflicts. There was a proposal to take away surplus land from feudal landlords to distribute it among Harijans, Dalits and the landless farmers. No provision was made to ensure possession right against lease. There are many States in which possession of land is taken on by the use of arms since independence and the, landlors wants to

retain lease by the use of arms. This is the result of the wrong policy adopted by the Government. A year ago political attempts were made to create caste conflicts in the name of Mandal Commission. There are certain castes in India which live in villages and cities and are engaged in lowly jobs which do not earn any respect for them. They have not been developed socially, educationally and economically. There should be such planning that they may get an opportunities for development. At the same time there are some people in these socially, educationally and economically backward classes who have progressed a lot.. They must not be given any privileges. Incidents of committing suicide by some youths of the forward classes happened in the name of Mandal Commission. They are unemployed and have no land for farming and no means of employment. They thought that they could not get employment in future. Their development is blocked. They did not take to arms but tried to commit suicide. On the other hand, it is said that we should struggle for our rights. It is an indirect attempt to start a political conflict. On the one hand, the policies of the Government are wrong and on the other hand, policies is responsible for caste conflicts. Right from the distribution of tickets in elections we commit mistake, we try to give the ticket to the candidate whose caste is in majority so that he may win the election. Thus was start caste conflicts. We should make law to prevent the caste-conflicts. I would like to request the political parties and the leaders that the conflicts will not end by raising the issue and delivering speeches. To prevent caste-conflicts our policy should be based on the thinking of first person singular number. We will not behave in a manner that may lead to caste conflict. We should have such thinking so that there are no conflicts. It is the responsibility of the Government to take right steps to implement the law. With these words I conclude.

SHRIMANJAY LAL (Samastipur): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I have risen to speak in favour of the Private members Resolution urging upon the Government to take steps for rooting out caste struggle, moved by Dr. K.V.R. Chowdary. By

introducing this Resolution, Shri Chowdary has brought about a ray of hope in this regard and I would like to express my gratitude to him. The existing caste system is a fall out of the 'Varna' system enunciated by Manu. Whereas the caste system enunciated by Manu is akin to vertical line where an individual is discriminated against another on the basis of his or her caste, the views of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia with regard to the caste system is like a horizontal line, where a human being is not discriminated against, on any basis, whatsoever. Manu is credited with the establishment of the present social order but it was Dr. Ambedkar, who is the architect of our constitution. Whereas the laws of Manu were responsible for creating schisms and spreading hatred and resentment in the society, Dr. Ambedkar's constitution envisaged social equity and equality. I have been in the Socialist movement. Even during the struggle for land reforms, the small and marginal farmers supported the landlords, just because they belonged to the same castes. Casteism makes people insane. This lunacy causes irreparable damage to the society. Dr. Lohia had emphasised the need for providing special opportunities to the weaker sections to eradicate the obnoxious caste system. In fact, it was Dr. Lohia who called for a reservation policy and it has found expression in the recommendation of the Mandal Commission. It is necessary to uplift the backward classes to break the backbone of the caste system. Everyone is well acquainted with the havoc played by casteism in South India. The Harijans and Adivasis had to hang bells around their neck and carry broom in their hands, when they moved out of their houses. This was done as the people belonging to the Upper castes did not want even the shadow of these people to fall on them.. They were even forced to clean the sputum. We will have to bring about equality and prosperity in the society to eradicate caste system. The Government must provide special opportunities to the weaker sections of the society to bring them at par with other sections of the society and also enact laws to bring about equality in the society. Further, Government should enact a legislation to

encourage intercaste marriages. Conferences should also be held to eradicate caste system. The Government should provide funds for organising such conferences and community feasts and job reservation should be made available to people practising lofty ideals like inter-caste marriage. We cannot put an end to caste struggle through the barrel of gun. The need of the hour is an ideological struggle. Mahatma Gandhi had waged an ideological struggle and he was able to make an impact because he practised what he preached. The Government should work towards eradicating caste system by providing incentives including special employment opportunities to people doing inter-caste marriages...*(Interruptions)*.. With these words, I conclude.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Sir, I thank Shri Chowdary for moving such a resolution. The fact is that casteism has dealt a severe blow to this country. The situation has not been assessed till now. If casteism is rooted out from this country, a major problem will be solved. It is really unfortunate that even after 45 years of independence there is casteism in the country. At the same time it can be said that modernisation has lessened the intensity of casteism. Casteism is very strong in villages but it has lost its intensity in urban areas. A person's caste is not verified if he drinks tea in a shop in Delhi but if the person does the same thing in a village his caste is verified first of all. If he belongs to a lower caste he is served tea in a container used by persons of similar caste. Such things do not occur in cities. It can be said that after 40 years of Independence casteism has lessened to some extent. But in reality, casteism is increasing.

I think if casteism grows at this rate, it is bound to destroy the country. The effect of casteism is that power was concentrated in the hands of 25% of the population while 75% of the population worked in the agricultural sector. They did not get any chance to come into power. When they were

[Sh. Tej Narayan Singh]

likely to get a chance, they were disqualified because they were said to be untouchable or unsuitable. I can say with surety that if this 75% of the population had been in power, the situation in the country would not have been as it is to day. This is because these people would not have been power crazy. But this Government has been moving in one direction even since Independence. This is the reason why problems have arisen in states like Punjab, Kashmir and Assam. So it is necessary that casteism is done away with. Casteism is not a new development. Shri Manjay Lal rightly said that 'Manu' evolved the caste system and we people are just following that system. No one marries outside his or her caste. Love marriages are acceptable in urban areas but in rural areas the couple would be termed 'outcastes'.

A Harijan is not allowed to enter a temple. On a visit to Banaras, the late Babu Jagjivan Ram had touched an idol of Sampurnanand. The local Brahmins considered this a sacrilege and proceeded to wash the idol with Ganga water. Banuji at that time commanded as much respect as the Prime Minister. Yet, his touching of the idol of Sampurnanand made the idol lose its sanctity. So we all must work together to root out the growing casteism in the country. Pujas in temples are performed by Brahmins and the last rites of a person are also performed by Brahmins. This is for other, but a Hindu can be purified through 'Shastras'. So there is a need to understand the situation. Otherwise this country will disintegrate. It is necessary to do away with casteism in this country. This can only happen if there is a law for this purpose. Of course, there is a Dowry Act to check dowry practice but still dowry practice continues overtly or covertly. A law should be made to punish those who marry within their respective castes. This can be implemented to some extent. Nobody keeps his or her caste a secret. Such a law will be in the national interest. There seems to be no other alternative.

Sir, there are laws to punish burglars, dacoits and murderers and so there should be a law to prevent marriages within castes. Will this change the situation? If it does not, then everything should be left to Providence. So all hon. Members are requested to think over this matter and keep their promises to their electorate. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time allotted for this subject was two hours. We have completed two hours. Is it the desire of the House that we should extend the time for another one hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. One-Hour's time is extended. Now I call upon Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde to speak.

SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, through you, I would like to congratulate my colleague Dr. K.V.R. Chowdary for bringing forward this private member's Resolution to enable this House to discuss this issue at length. He has brought forward a very important item which is causing great concern to all well-meaning citizens of this country.

Sir, you will agree that it is not a new thing that the caste conflicts are occurring now. They were there even earlier also. But now there are increasing incidents of such conflicts. Whatever we say, I am of the opinion that caste altogether cannot be wished away from the society because it is there since several thousands of years. The caste system had a marginal, positive role while it has caused a lot of harm to the society in our country in the sense that because of the caste system there was demarcation of certain responsibilities which were required to cater to the needs of the society. To some extent, it has given some social security to some population in those olden days. But unfortunately it has led to

social inequalities and inequities.

Sir, you are aware of the tremendous contributions that were made by great social reformers right from Shri E.V. Ramasamy Naicker in the deep South, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. All these stalwarts tried their best to eradicate the caste system or to minimise the evil effects of the caste system. Even during the Eighth Lok Sabha, I very well remember some incidents which took place in Madhya Pradesh where some Harijans were not allowed to enter a Temple and a lot of social tension had taken place. The other day-I will not repeat and consume the precious time that is given to me-my friend Shri Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik narrated about the incidents in Parbhani District a few months back. A police constable, who happened to be from Harijan community, was deployed to protect the Maruti temple and when rain came, he wanted to get into the temple. He was thrown out and in the process, he died. It only shows that still to what extent the caste inclination is being perpetrated and to what extent, the upper caste people are looking down at the people, who are from the lower castes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:- Shri Rao, there are minus points in the society. Can you throw some light as to how this casteism can be abolished and a new society could be evolved through inter-caste marriages and through such other things?

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: That will form part of my latter speech. Most of the lands, productive assets, buildings etc were in the hands of the upper castes whereas the lower caste people were denied of all these things. Also, people were not allowed to become literates. When some people tried, they were punished. In this process, the *Karma* concept has also killed the initiative and the dynamism that should be there in any society. Earlier, though the atrocities were committed, but there was not much resistance from the people, who were subjected to such atrocities. But, now, in the recent times, because of the socio-political developments, people have become more

conscious of their rights and they are fighting and in this process, many things are coming to light. Even now, it is a wonder that from 1981-86, as many as 1,15,000 cases of crimes against SCs and STs alone were registered in this country. In the year 1989, more than 14,000 atrocities on SCs and STs were committed out of which 4,793 were murders and 7,593 were rape incidents. Madhya Pradesh to the list with 4,200 and odd cases, followed by Uttar Pradesh with 3,945 cases, Rajasthan with 1,580 cases, Bihar with nearly 1,000 cases, Andhra Pradesh with 500 cases and so on.

Now, I will come to the main issue.

I would like to say that though the caste system altogether cannot be alleviated but the evil aspect of the caste conflicts can be minimized. In the sense, the line that demarcates one caste from the other can be minimised by encouraging inter-caste marriages. If the inter-caste marriages are encouraged on a larger scale by giving more preferences to such persons who take up inter-caste marriages, especially from weaker sections, the backward or the SCs and STs, in employment as well as in self-employment programmes also.

16.14 hrs

[Shri P.M. Sayeed *in the Chair*]

To some extent there is some preference in respect of employment. But in respect of self-employment programmes, no such thing is there. It must be taken on a larger scale. The great person, Choudhury Charan Singh, during his life time, has struggled hard to encourage these inter-caste marriages and he himself encouraged his family members for inter-caste marriages. But, unfortunately, he was dubbed as casteist by the capitalist and monopolist press though he fought against casteism through all his life. And, unfortunately, some persons who were at the highest helms of affairs in this country, who favoured their own community, their own caste in a very large number in Government, in administration and elsewhere, have been

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described as very moderate people, very forward people and so on.

Sir, only when literacy is spread, this caste evil effect can be minimised. But unfortunately, even now, the literacy rate is only 50 per cent. It is still worse among the BCs, SCs and STs.

Another way of reducing these caste conflicts is to bring the people of the weaker sections and backward classes the SC and ST people - above the poverty line, on par with other sections of the society. For that the Government must come in a bigger way to help those people to strengthen themselves from the economic point of view.

Unfortunately it is the political parties which are fanning these caste conflicts in many cases. Some time back we have seen this with our own eyes when, for the first time an attempt was made to provide reservation facilities to socially and educationally backward classes a constitutional obligation which was being neglected for merely four decades - some political parties had created some disturbances which resulted in the self-immolation of a good number of youth causing a lot of apprehension in their minds. We are aware of all these things.

In Andhra Pradesh when our TDP Government was there, when it tried to give wide representation of almost all section of the society in the State, unfortunately the main opposition at that point of time the Congress I, had gone all out, out of the way, to encourage caste conflicts. They had criticised the Tejugu Desam saying that it was favouring a particular community, though it was not a fact at all. Now the Congress Government has come to power in Andhra Pradesh. Everybody knows as to whom the Government is favouring. This type of short-sighted actions for political advantage should be stopped and no political party should encourage the caste conflicts and divide the society on caste lines.

One may try to help his own people, the

community or the caste. But at the same time one should not encourage caste division and try to put up one caste against the other. Whichever political party does this, it is condemnable. I suggest that whenever a political party or a politician openly advocates casteism or propagates casteism in such a way that divides the society among caste lines, he should be disqualified from the political arena and a suitable amendment may be brought forward in the electoral reforms that are proposed to be introduced in a short period of time. Among other packages of amendments, this item also may be seriously thought of.

Shri Sitaram Kesri, the Minister for Welfare, is also very much committed for the uplift of the socially and educationally backward people. They should be brought to the mainstream of the society. I hope that the Government will take necessary steps to provide them such opportunities as are guaranteed in the Constitution, but which are not implemented in all these four decades. The Government should take up several economic measures to help them, so that they are also brought forward and the jealousy of one section against the other do not continue in future and the country makes progress with harmony among different sections of people.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, firstly thank you for calling out my name, thus giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate. I also thank the Mover of this Resolution for having brought it before this House which provided an opportunity to the House for a discussion on this topic of social and political importance.

As you know, casteism, the caste conflict is not a new thing in our society and in our country. Even outside our country - in different countries - it does exist in different forms. Anyway, casteism in the form as it exists today in our country is definitely a slur on our democracy. The earlier we get rid of this evil, the better it is.

No democracy can really be meaningful

and survive if there are some people who are lesser than equals. In a democracy, if there are some people who are lesser than equals, that democracy cannot have a bright future. We have inherited this from the past and this has been our legacy. Many things have already been told by my learners friends here. Casteism has been a handle and an instrument in the hands of the privileged people, the higher caste people to exploit the situation, to exploit the weaker sections to exploit the lower caste for their own selfish gains.

As I told you, this is our legacy and we have inherited it from the past. This a salure on our democracy. Now, the question is how to get rid of it. A very serious and a sincere attempt is being made in our country to get rid of this. Gandhiji, the Father of the Nation, was the Messiah of the poor people and the saviour of the untouchables. At the same time, I do not undermine the role played by Dr. Baba Sahib Ambedkar. I do not do that in any way. I have my regards for that great son of India. But, during the freedom struggle, it was Gandhiji who initiated a lot of measures for the upliftment of the poor people and untouchables in particular. There was no difference between what he was thinking and what he was speaking; and between what he was speaking and what he was doing.

Once Gandhiji visited Puri in Orissa, from where I come. As you know, Puri is the seat of Lord Jagannath. World famous Jagannath temple is there. He had come there on two occasions. Once when he was undertaking the "*Harijan Pada Yatra*". Kasturba Gandhi also accompanied him. While in Puri, she could not resist the temptation of visiting the temple and having a *darshan* of Lord Jagannath. But, Gandhiji said no to it, since untouchables were not allowed to go inside the temple. She tried to control herself; but being a religious lady, she could not resist the temptation of visiting it. With the help of a Seva Dal worker, without the knowledge of Gandhiji, she visited the temple. But, her visit could not remain a secret and Gandhiji came to know of it. Husband and wife-Gandhiji and Kasturba-

stopped talking to each other since then. It lasted for a long period. This was Gandhiji. Such was his sincerity for the cause of untouchability.

He founded Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad. He was depending on public charity and donations for running the ashram. When, for the first time, a Harijan boy wrote to him to be an inmate in the ashram, Gandhiji without thinking for a moment, replied to him in the affirmative. There was also the shortage of funds to run the institution.

Untouchability was so strong then that after his admission, the financiers who were earlier financing stopped giving donations. Still Gandhiji was not upset. He has written himself. That very evening somebody, who wanted to remain unidentified, came and gave a very handsome amount more than expected. I have read it from some of his writings.

Gandhiji wanted the Sabarmati ashram to be renamed as Harijan Ashram. I say it because today there are some attempts in some States to replace the name 'Harijan' by 'Dalit'. I do not appreciate such attempts from wherever they may come for changing this name. There is a sanctity behind it. Gandhiji called 'Harijan' as a man of God, a child of God. He was so involved in it, he had so much regard for this word 'Harijan' that he brought out a paper by the title '*Harijan*'. He was publishing a Harijan periodical. He founded an organisation also for 'Harijan Welfare'.

What I mean to say is that there is hypocrisy in all of us. It is not just a question for discussion. It is a question of change of mind. A revolutionary approach is called for. The social reformers and the politicians have a great role to play in this direction. We will be speaking at the top of our voice decrying this on the floor of the House. But when we sit for distributing the party tickets at the time of elections, we would enquire about the caste and community and are guided by such considerations. Are we not hypocrites? Who is responsible for the

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

casteism taking still deeper roots in the country?

Today it is taking a different form. There has been some progress in this direction. There is no doubt about it. The system of Varun *Yavastha* has changed. It was there earlier on the lines of karma i.e. profession. Then they were having it by the profession. Then, it come to whatever work one did regardless of the nature of profession, only by birth, their caste was known. So, even today, I know of a few instances or cases where qualified young men from high caste, due to unemployment, do not hesitate to apply even for the post of sweepers. When I asked somebody as to why he was applying for the post of sweeper being a high caste boy and being a graduate, he said, "What is the harm in doing such a job? I am not getting any livelihood or a job anywhere. I do not mind in taking up this job with all seriousness." So, things have changed. If such people are recruited as sweepers, then this may also bring a revolution in this sphere. Nobody could think that one is encroaching upon another's field. It will be a mixture. So Sir, things have changed in that way. When an SC person gets through IAS and becomes a district magistrate, even a Brahmin boy prepares food for him, arranges his bed and polishes his shoes and so on. Education should be for all in our country. There should not be illiteracy. Our intention is very clear in our Preamble. We want to create a society based on equality, free from exploitation, a classless and a casteless society. Equality of status should also be there. All these are there in the Constitution. We have to see as to how to implement it.

Sir, inter-caste marriages should be promoted. I am in favour of reservation also as it had been earlier for the past ten years. As long as inequality is prevalent in abundance in our society, we have to give preference and have reservations in various fields.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has to reply. Please try to conclude.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Regarding dropping the surname, I am all out for it. I was hearing some of our friends speaking from the other side. I am at pain to hear and I am constrained to make some observations about the Mandal Commission's recommendations. About the caste system, and to bring an end to the caste system. I do not know how Mandal Commission recommendations will be helpful. I am rather confused about this idea to some extent... (*Interruptions*).. If you go by socially and economically weaker sections, then it is all right. But if you go by caste consideration, then in that case, we have some zamindars, some royal families who belong to tribal class who are entitled to all benefits including stipends for their children while reading in schools and colleges.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a news item of Indian Express dated the 6th April, 1991. This pertains to Patna. It is about a rich family which belongs to OBC. This family owns 700 acres of land and they have in their living room a chandelier worth about a lakh of rupees. But this family is entitled to reservations in Central Government jobs as recommended by the Mandal Commission, whose report, the former Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh is hell bent upon implementing.. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRITEJ NARAYAN SINGH: You have said it, they want to implement the Mandal Commission Report (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I am not prepared to sit down. Nor can I be shouted down. I will express my views. I am not opposed to the upliftment of the socially and economically backward classes. I say this because if there is no economic criterion, then even the very affluent people will grab these facilities. Why should there be such an adverse situation I do not understand this. This is what appeared in the press. This Mandal Commission's report will lead to a dangerous situation, if it is not modified

properly. We should drop the surnames. Will the names of castes have to be included in the Census and other records? Will they remain there for ever? If this report is not modified, it will only perpetuate the caste system and its evils. Let me clarify again that I am all for the eradication of poverty and upliftment of the down-trodden. This is what I told you. What is your objection to it? Should the children of senior IAS officers who are economically and otherwise quite well off, be getting all these benefits on a continuous basis? Should those royal families, who are regarded as Scheduled Tribes, also get these benefits for all time to come? (Interruptions) Therefore Sir, if casteism is to go, surnames should be dropped; inter-caste marriages should be encouraged; there should be education for all and jobs for those who are economically backward. There should be equality. Class system and caste system, both should be removed. Gandhiji was also opposed to caste system and class system. What I say is that the poorest of the poor should be given preference. What is wrong with this?

Casteism is perpetuated because people have double standards. In elections and in public forums, people speak something, while practising something else. They do so to get political mileage and benefits and to exploit others. Growing violence and this type of exploitation are the biggest evil on this land of Gandhiji. Such exploitation should not be perpetuated for all the time. That is why I expressed my views frankly and I am quite clear about it. Casteism should go. We do have a lot of legislations. But that alone does not work. It should be backed by popular support. Political leaders, social workers, religious leaders and others should come together to put up a united fight against casteism which is raising its ugly head here, there and everywhere in our country and which is a slur on the name of India, the largest democracy of the world.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): Sir, I am thankful to Shri K.V. R. Chowdary for having brought this resolution for discussion in this House. The

whole country is concerned about the caste struggle that is going on in various parts of the country. Many hon. Members who have just spoken before me have mentioned about various castes that exist in our country and their *utpatti* according to Manu Smriti. Some hon. Members also pointed out Dr. Ambedkar's thinking about the caste system that prevails in the Indian society. All the hon. Members have expressed their concern to wipe out the caste system.

To eradicate the caste system, we must create a congenial atmosphere. When we send our children to schools, right from the Kindergarten stage, the children are asked as to what their *Appa's* name is;

[Translation]

What is the name of your father. What is the name of your mother. Which caste do you belong to.

[English]

Even, we ourselves-the Members of Parliament - are writing our titles at the end of our name. No doubt, we are discussing about the caste system in this House, but nobody is prepared to delete his title.

In the Indian society the craze for caste system has emerged because there are such privileged castes in our country who have always enjoyed a special treatment in the society. These privileged class people have always tried to treat the other classes as beggars. Panigrahi very rightly asked why should the Mandal Commission's Report be implemented. I am also totally against the Mandal Commission Report, provided these inequalities-either politically, socially or economically - are removed. But, one thing I would like to say I request Shri Panigrahi nobody is interested in giving reservation to multi-karopati.

First of all, we should understand as to what is the Constitutional provision. Constitution says: "Educationally and Socially backward". A Karopati man cannot be socially or educationally alleviated but a

[Sh. K.P. Reddaiah Yadav]

some of an IAS, IPS or a Class I Gazetted Officer - as put by Shri Reddy - can get an educational or other status.

But you cannot eliminate such people from reservation. Today, I am very vociferous and honest but still I am not getting the social status in this very House.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: In this House?

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Yes, here also. You take the example of our Cabinet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Here, you are given preference.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: There are sixty Ministers in the Union Council of Ministers

Out of that sixty, ten harijans are there. And there are five muslims. I know how they are being respected. How are they being respected by their Secretaries? Shri Panigrahi does not know about this thing. Because, he is born brahmin. You convert yourself as a backward caste, then only you will realise the problem. I am not against Brahmins. One Brahmin is controlling the whole country.

In the Council of Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, there are 50 Ministers who belong to Scheduled Caste, minorities and so on. In the Cabinet eighteen Reddis are there. Some people are put in charge of Animal Husbandry and some people are put in charge of Poultry and so on.

Shri Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs should be ashamed of this situation which is prevailing in this *Punjabhoomi*. Did the Prime Minister question his Chief Minister as to why he has not included each and every caste in his Council of Ministers? Why did he not involve the backward class people in the day-to-day affairs of this country's administration? They would not say anything.

It is because Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav is there in Bihar. There, people are enjoying the freedom. Democracy is there. Even have nots are safe in Bihar. If these people join hands, then nobody can do anything. Even Shri Narasimha Rao and Shri Vijay Bhaskara Reddy will be nowhere. So, whatever Shri V.P. Singh has done is correct. He did try to do justice to the poor people. If you are not able to correct this now, you will see that after ten years, this will become a real problem. The upper caste people will come down and the lower caste people will rise to the top. I do not want that thing to happen. I would like that our unity and integrity should be preserved. We should prosper. Brahmins in this country are not at all visible now. They have gone. Reddis, Yadavs and so on have also gone. But even then, a new phenomenon has taken place in this country wherein the Yadavs, Reddis, etc. are strictly following the brahminical policy. Only in the Government service, brahmins are there. Therefore, I would urge upon this august House not to say abolish caste system.

No unless the people of this country realise this nothing will happen. How did the BJP got one or two seats? It is not because of their ideology or principles of nationalism. It is only due to religion. Therefore, we should encourage this system in this country, get together and then take over the political reins of this country and do justice, just like the socialist Krishna has done during the days of Mahabharata. He has finished everybody. He made everybody equal vertically, not uniformly

[*Translation*]

Balrama was sent to Duryodhana and Krishna remained with Dharmaraj. Both, the Pandavas and the Kauravas were taken to Kurukshetra and that spell their doom

[*English*]

That is how the downtrodden people of this country and Muslims have suffered. Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed, or whoever it is, if you are just the followers of your leaders you

are doing innumerable damage to your brothers and sisters, the backward classes and the Scheduled Castes; you just mind your business, if you are a Minister only be a Minister. Do not give a call to your Muslim brothers and sisters of this country.

We are from the villages. We will tell the reality. We do not give lectures. I know that 50 per cent of the people who give lectures here, they are hundred per cent caste Hindus, including my party people.

[Translation]

People belonging to backward classes and Scheduled Castes work hard for a living.

[English]

We have not tasted power or the corruption in this country. I am sure that even in this Punjabhoomi according to Mahatma Gandhi, people have to come up and take the reins of the administration. Our people go to the U.N.O. and say that there is no corruption or that there is no exploitation in my country.

[Translation]

There is no corruption whatever in India.

[English]

These people will go and hoist our flag there.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Sir, the resolution regarding caste conflict and rooting out caste struggle is being discussed. Almost all members have understood the seriousness of the problem and voiced the need for rooting out caste conflict. Society should not be divided on the basis of caste. Earlier a person's caste was determined by the type of work he did. This concept changed with time and caste began to be associated with one's birth. This led to exploitation of certain castes. Today, the problem has attained such a magnitude that

comrade Tej Narayan Singh is seeking divine intervention. Even the Communists are accepting the existence of God.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Lenin also said it.

PROF. PREMDHUMAL: Nitish Kumarji, it is true that Lenin also said it. I shall not go into the fate that Leninism has met now in Moscow.

The caste system in Hindu society led to many atrocities. Hon. Members who spoke earlier cited many examples. Mahatma Buddha gave a call to put an end to the caste system and this led to a change in Hindu and Sikh society. The reality is that despite the fact that Neo-Buddhists are converts you had to plead before the National Front Government that they should also be given the benefits of reservation. Separate Gurudwaras for Sikhs were not made because of the caste system. Matters related to religious conversion are repeatedly raised in the House. Religious conversion did not take place because people were attracted to another way to reach state of salvation but to escape caste-based atrocities. The Muslims and Christians were a product of that period. 44 years after Independence and even after conversion the Muslim and Christian converts call themselves backward classes. We hold the divided Hindu society responsible. Is there any religion which can claim that it does not discriminate on the basis of caste? Which Member will say that his religion does not discriminate on the basis of caste and, as such, there is no need for reservation. The hon. Muslim members want reservation in education and jobs on the basis of economic criteria. There is a similar demand from the Christians. I am not classifying any religion as good or bad. It is a serious problem that can be solved only by enacting a law for the purpose. Hon. Shri Panigrahi said that Mahatma Gandhi said that 'Shudras' could not enter the temple at Puri. Suddenly Kasturba visited the temple. For some time they were not on speaking terms. Later anyone could visit the temple, but things did not change at all. Mahatma Gandhi said that 'Shudras' were not allowed

[Prof. Prem Dhuma]

to enter that temple...*(Interruptions)* Kasturba's sudden visit angered him... he did not speak to her for some time...*(Interruptions)* ...This House is aware of the seriousness of the problem...*(Interruptions)* It is not possible to solve this problem just by making a law and giving reservation facility. Some of my colleagues said that inter-caste marriages should be encouraged. If an Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidate qualifies the Civil Services examination he or she does it by hard work. I would like to know the figures relating to the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes officers in the I.A.S. who went to their native places to get married.

17.00 hrs.

Shri Reddaiah was saying that it is not good to add the surname of Sharma, Varma or Thakur. I know there are some examples. Some of our class-fellows belonging to the Scheduled Castes were appointed in higher posts and they started adding surname like Sharma with their names and they were cut off from the villages.

AN HON. MEMBER: Can't they live in a city?

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: I don't say that they can't live in a city, but there is some place beyond the city as well, they may live there. Let me say something about my village. There are so many smaller castes in my village and these people belong to the Scheduled Castes. When a person of any particular caste occupies a higher position, he severs his moorings from his own caste. The people who rise above their brethren they also sever their connections from them and forget their past associations. There are smaller castes among the Scheduled Caste people of our village, and there is reservation for all of them. One person from Scheduled Caste is not ready to take his meals with another person belonging to the Scheduled Castes. It is only in Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha or any other platform that they say caste Hindus have done so and so, but it is

only in lower caste people like weavers, shoe makers and doondas that they do not inter-dine with each other. We people, Rajputs and Brahmins etc. dine with them, but they won't allow the people of their own caste to dine in their company. Those who hail from villages will accept that such a situation is still prevailing there.

Shri Chowdary has brought a move, but I believe that the hon. Minister has to reply. He hails from Bihar and I believe he will shed some light on this subject. If we go on making laws, it won't bring about any change. The primary thing is to change our thinking, our psyche, then alone the caste-system will come to an end. All the people shall have to make honest efforts in this direction, and I fully agree with my friends who are in favour of a change. Change is a must. But efforts on the social level would be more important. We should collectively take steps in this direction, not to divide the society on the basis of caste and everybody should have equal opportunities and it would be ideal for all to have equal opportunities of education. If people get equal opportunities, of education and will progress educationally, they will be able to earn respect for themselves, as the the Hindu who spoke earlier said. When a person achieves a higher status, the people of higher castes are also ready to be in his service. Therefore, it is very important to improve his educational status and style of living. This way we can get rid of this practice.

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate Dr. Chowdary for bringing a resolution to abolish the caste-struggle totally. It is a fact that we shall have to struggle hard to get rid of caste-struggle in our country. When the caste system was introduced in our country for the first time, four castes were conceived to control the society. Efforts were made to convert this caste system into fragmentation. Certain objectives were fixed to keep the society under control, even then the society could not be divided into four castes. It could not be put into practice.

Later on, the castes were formed on the

basis of the job. When the castes were formed, it became practically difficult. Although one single superman conceived the idea of Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaish and Shudra. So these were not separate from one another, but all the four aspects were present in one. But, unfortunately, the situation has reached at a stage where the system conceived by many has compelled us to be born in some or the other caste. If we are born in a Harijan or a Brahmin family, is not our fault, because we don't have any control over it, but the people who consider themselves as superior have created a gulf in order to maintain and sustain their supremacy, and it was once again introduced into the society when other classes of society were deprived of education and property. This way a new society and a new class was formed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the foremost question in a democratic country like India is whether people in our society would have some respect or hatred on the basis of caste. Certainly, such a struggle cannot be stopped at once. The question is that Mandal Commission also evolved as a step in that direction that the community (caste) which was neglected since times immemorial was not developed even after the independence. They are not being respected in the society...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time allotted for this Resolution comes to an end at 1706 hrs. What is the consensus of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: It may be further extended by half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. (O.K.)

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI Reservation is for those who did not get respect in the society, who could not participate in power, and when it spread to the extent that these people can worship Parashar Rishi and have regards for Ved Vyas, but when Babu Jagjivan Ram also does something according to *Manu Smriti*, he is considered a shudra. But when that shudra unveils the statue of Dr. Sampurnanandji at Banaras, the Brahmins

get it bathed with the water of the Ganges. It has become an important problem of our country. Unless we adopt the policy of equality of equal rights propounded by the father of India's Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar, we can't put an end to the struggle even if we make any number of efforts. The struggle is increasing. Why? The reason is that the people who have remained neglected right since times immemorial those who had no voice, if they get an opportunity of education, a sense of self-respect has come to them, and when they have awakened they will demand their rights and their self-respect.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the people who have established a right of their own for the last so many years are not ready to shun their privileges, but these people want to struggle to get their right of equality. Unless there is a change in the point of view, the struggle will go on and it may even accelerate. The people who were once controlling the society are now anxious that they are not able to observe the rules of the neglected class. He could not even have the self-respect to sit on a bad (charpoy) or a chair at ease. Now the children of such a man are educated and are coming forward demanding their rights. When they begin demanding their rights they are suppressed. Shri Ram Naresh Yadav is a Member of the Rajya Sabha. When he became the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh for the first time, the people would shout the slogans- "Ram Naresh Kursi Chhodo, bhains charao" (Meaning Ram Naresh, quit the chair and feed buffaloes) Who were the people shouting these slogans? With these slogans, a sense of self-respect is developing among the backward people of the society, who are neglected and backward because of the attitude of the Government, and the Government is sensing a caste struggle in such a situation. It is not a class struggle. It is a fact that the Government is not ready to give up the privilege granted to it. If somebody else tries to have the privilege, he is subjected to slander. This practice will not last long, and in fact we can discuss the problem related to service also. I would request the hon. Minister, Shri Kesri to provide the figures as to the number of a particular caste

[Sh. Vishwanath Shastri]

(community) in a particular service and also of percentage of the number of families working. It is very strange that the Prime Minister who is at the top is a Brahmin, the person heading the judiciary is a Brahmin and the President is also a Brahmin. In spite of the Brahmins occupying the posts of top bureaucracy, even the beggar is a Brahmin. In my area, there is a community known as Mahapatra. In Uttar Pradesh, Mahapatra is a community who perform the Funeral "Kariya". Let me inform the House about their system of marriage. When a marriage is arranged in the community the groom's family asks the other family. "aap ke ghar mein kai lota chalta hai?" (Means how many people are begging in your family?) It is also a contradiction in the society. So the main question today is of social respect and participation in power. This kind of difference should be abolished.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You too may do so.

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: You may leave the education order of Manu. If you believe that you are superior, you will become, but somebody considers himself superior and others as backward and scheduled caste, that won't survive. If all the citizens are equal, why the distinction of Brahmin or Harijan? This kind of feeling shall have to be given up and the system of education shall have to be changed and equality be brought about.

People talk of inter-caste marriage. Subsequently, there were very good children also, but please excuse me, a neglected (abandoned) woman like Sita was received from a khud (um) and Lord Rama becomes Rama only after marrying that Sita. Can we do so? Under such circumstances, nobody is ready even to touch her? It should be understood. Secondly it is a fact that the fearful form of casteism is creeping into politics these days. Here lies the real trouble. I too am not in favour of casteism, but is it easy to wipe off casteism from this country?

Our colleagues talked about removal of casteism. Most of the people embraced Islam after being frustrated by other castes, and even in Islam, people like Sheikh, Sayyed and Pathans were born who had come with a message of equality. Even Islam has been fragmented into various communities in this country. Nobody can deny this. It is such a big shield which is very difficult to pierce. Everybody is aware that this country was enslaved because of...community. But the Government feels that the power is in danger if these people join politics. The Government visualises casteism because the power is (politicians are) in danger. Harijans, backward people, Adivasis and people belonging to minority communities have lagged behind on social, economic and all other planes since thousands of years. They were exploited, when these people became united, and an awareness came to them, the people who controlled the power, visualised casteism.

If the Government is interested to abolish casteism there should be a fundamental change in the system of election. The candidates should not be nominated on the basis of parties, instead there should be symbols. Every party should issue its manifesto and the people should vote on that basis. Accordingly, the number of seats should be allotted if any party bags a particular number of votes. When a party is getting, say, a particular number of votes, it should be left to the party to decide who are the Members of the party is nominating to the House. This will prevent all kinds of disputes, quarrels and other mishaps. The partyman would decide there alone so that our society is based on a new basis. With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

*KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundergarh): Mr. Chairman Sir, I shall speak in Oriya. Sir, I would like to speak a few words in the Private Members Resolution which has been moved in this House to root out caste struggle from the society. Sir, in the Vaidic age works were distributed among the people on the basis of the work they liked

to do. They continued to do the same kind of work and gradually achieved efficiency in their respective trades. Subsequently, their castes were determined on the basis of the work in which they were involved and the caste system was established. But the situation could not continue smoothly for a long time. The caste system created differences among the people. The Brahmins, Kshyatriyas, and Karan's were regarded as high caste people and occupied high positions in the society. They got special honour in the society. On the other hand no body cared for the Shudras. They were regarded as low caste people. They were tortured by the caste, Hindus the upper class people hated them. The poor Harijans, the Shudras, all were oppressed and suppressed by the caste Hindus. It continued for ages together. In some places the caste Hindus sprinkle water mixed with cowdung on the routes where the Harijans walk. They think that the road became unholy. The Harijans were not served any food in the Houses of caste Hindus, if at all served they were served on the leaf. Even this evil practice is still going on at many places.

The Harijans are not allowed to enter into the temple or mosque. Why such discrimination, how long they will be treated like this. This is really a great injustice. This is mainly taking place still in the rural areas. In the urban areas the situation is not the same. It is gradually improving at several places. Actually this is no caste system. There is no caste as such. As I said earlier it was determined on the basis of the type of the vocation they had accepted. In the creation of God all are equal. All are the same before God. The blood of every person is red, no body's blood is yellow or green. Everybody's blood is red. So all should be treated equally. But Sir, the growing struggle has caused a great concern for everybody. The Harijans are the real victims almost every where. They are ill treated even today by the caste Hindus. The Harijan villages are not being developed. The Houses of the Harijans are burnt by the caste Hindus. They are suffering untold misery. Nobody is paying attention to help these havenots. How long they will lead miserable condition? If there

is only one well in a village the caste Hindus use the water of that well and the Harijans are not allowed to drink the water.

Sir, as you know Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the farmer of our constitution and several other freedom fighters were very much concerned to see the condition which was then prevailing in the society. They had observed the plight of those down trodden people. So, they had given the call to remove untouchability from the society. All the Sudras were named as Harijans by Mahatma Gandhi. He did so with a view to remove untouchability from the society and to abolish caste system from the country. We have got a set of rules and norms. Directions have been given to the State Governments to protect the Harijans from the clutches of so called caste Hindus. We have passed a series a legislations in the state Assemblies and parliament. Resolutions after resolutions have been adopted. But they are of no use if we sincerely do not observe those rules, if we do not carry out the directions and if we do not implement the Acts. So, people's co-operation is a must if we really want to remove the untouchability and caste system. For this education is a must. Unless we educate the rural people, unless we create awareness among the Harijans and unless we educate those suppressed class people objectives to root out the caste struggles will not be achieved.

Sir, the untouchability and other atrocities etc. are not there among the S.C. & S.T. Officers. If a S.C. or S.T. boy gets IAS or IPS or if he is made superintendent of police or Deputy Superintendent of police he does not face any problem. Every body pays respect and due honours to such high officers. They freely mix in the society. But the problem is there at the low level.

Sir, I want to say some thing from my own experience from my service life. When I was appointed as a District Welfare Officer at a Keonjhar district in Orissa under the department of Tribal and Rural Welfare I had some experience in the field. The Ashram schools are under the control of T&RW Department. There was a Residential

[Kumari Frida Topno]

school in the district of Keonjhar where a Brahmin was working as Head master. He wanted to remove untouchability and the feeling of caste from the minds of the S.C. & S.T. students who were studying in that Residential school. The "Bhuyan" Community who belong to scheduled Tribes was considered superior to "Juangs" who also belong to Scheduled Tribes. Since it is a Residential School the students from Juang Community were also studying there along with Bhuyan boys. They were living in the same Hostel of that Residential school. Juangs were considered to be inferior to Bhuyans. If a Juang boy touches the food of Bhuyan boys they will not eat the food. The Headmaster wanted to remove the caste system and he wanted to tell those boys that every body is equal. Though he was from Brahmin caste, he told those students that everybody will sit together and take their food. Students irrespective of their community can serve food. This created an ugly situation there. The parents of both Juangs and Bhuyans came to the school when they learnt this and they wanted to kill the Headmaster. In such situation I visited the school and with great difficulty I convinced those people that their children are all equal while they are in school. If at all they are bent upon to observe the caste system they can do so at their homes when their children go to their houses after vacation. They should do so because the school is not an ordinary place. It is just like a religious institution. So everybody should be treated there equally.

Sir, we can not achieve our objective unless we implement the things which we say here. Mere speeches will not solve the problem unless we create awareness among every class of people and unless we educate them. We have to pay special attention to help the Harijans, Advasis and other down trodden people. We have to see that the Reservation policy is implemented effectively. All the posts reserved for S.C. & S.Ts are filled up by them only and all backlog of employment is also cleared we should reserve seats for the S.C. & S.T. students in every school, college and

engineering colleges. If they get higher education the untouchability will be removed gradually. If we encourage intercaste marriage that will help in abolishing caste system. If the marriage is done systematically it will also root out the caste struggles. This is my personal feeling. But we should make a rule. We should stand on a common platform and see that this social evil is eradicated. While we go to the villages we should tell the people that we all are the children of God and we should treat everybody equally. If we convey this message to the people the problem of caste struggle could be rooted out.

With these words I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion and conclude my speech.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate Shri KVR Chowdary for providing us an opportunity to participate in this discussion. I would like to mention only two points in brief about the concern that he and other Members have expressed over caste war that is likely to take place in this country. I would like to submit that a hoax of caste war is being created and it is not such a scale as it is being posed.

17.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There was a time when there were a few castes which were identified as backward. With the propagation of education, more avenues of employment and political openness, some of the castes among the backward and Scheduled Castes made progress. Consequently, some castes came at par with high castes. The high castes created a hoax that there is a likelihood for a caste war. I would like to cite an example.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the famous journalist of India Shri Khuswant Singh gave some figures about the percentage of different castes who were in Government service soon after independence, in an English weekly 'Sunday' published from

Calcutta a few months back. I would not like to quote the entire figures but would like to give only the percentage of particular caste. The percentage of that caste in Central services was just 3 per cent at the time of Independence but in 1984-85 their share went up to 63 per cent. Who encourages casteism? If you want to wipe out casteism, it cannot be done by raising voice against casteism. We may say whatever we want but caste-system is a bitter truth of our social set up. In ancient times caste was linked to one's profession but with the passage of time caste was identified with birth in a particular family. Caste was identified with marriage also. We are about 525 members in the House. How many of them have entered into inter-caste marriages. If we try to find out the reasons we will come to know that most of the marriages are solemnized within the castes but we deny the fact and say that we believe in caste system

Some people blame the Mandal Commission for that and they say that their children had forgotten about the caste system. I do not know what they mean by this but whenever they seek matrimonial alliance for their children they clearly write in the advertisements in the newspapers that they want bride or groom of a particular community. This gives us a clear picture of our society and the entire country. This is nothing but hypocrisy. They may say that they do not believe in caste system but in practice they do everything within their own caste. Merely speaking against castes will not serve the purpose because that is done by everybody, even those who were 3 per cent in Government services and are now 63 per cent in services.

Shastriji discussed it at length and gave facts about other services also. The influential and those who matter in the society write against casteism and participate in discussions and seminars on it but this alone will not serve the purpose.

Dr. Ambedkar was the first person to raise these matters after Independence. After him was Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia who said that the shackles of caste cannot be

broken without making efforts to do so. He found that there are two reasons—one is birth and the other matrimony. Even Chaudhary Charan Singh once a leader of the Congress Party who later became the Prime Minister also said that these shackles should be broken. He had written a letter to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru that if Pt. Nehru believes in breaking the shackles of caste system he should make necessary amendments in the constitution to that effect. He suggested that class I posts must be reserved for those who enter into inter-caste marriages. Pt. Nehru replied that marriage is a purely personal matter and we cannot put a binding on the people under law. That was a strange logic.

I want to discuss two three things. Babu Jagjivan Ram was a great Congress leader who belonged to Bihar. He was an efficient administrator and a fiery orator but he belonged to the Scheduled caste. A college in the name of Babu Jagjivan Ram has been opened in Gaya, Bihar from where Shri Rajesh Kumar who is sitting here has been elected. The high caste labelled that college as 'Chamra College', because Babu Jagjivan Ram's caste is called chamar in Bihar. They are called Jatavs in Uttar Pradesh. So the college was labelled as 'Chamra' college. Shastriji rightly mentioned that when Babu Jagjivan Ram unveiled the status of Dr. Sampurnanand, who was himself a socialist and a staunch believer of socialist ideology, the high caste people washed it with Gangajal (water of Ganga) to purify it. This is a fact and we cannot forget or ignore this bitter and hard reality. Sampurnanand was himself a shudra. He was a Kayastha and Kayasthas have been put in the category of Shudra by the Brahminical system. This was challenged by Babu Jagjivan Ram in 1977 when the question came up before Kaka Kalelkar Commission. There was a controversy over it when Shri Karpoori Thakur implemented the recommendations of Mungeri Lal Commission. Babu Jagjivan Ram used to give various reasons and there was a logic behind it. Shri Panigrahi has left. Had he been here, I would have asked him, when he says that they should be given an opportunity. If a person of that community opens a restaurant and the people come to know

[Sh. Nitish Kumar]

that it is a hotel of 'Chamar' or person belonging to Scheduled Caste... I will take three minutes to conclude...no high caste even if he is of revolutionary ideas would like to take food at that hotel. So they cannot even run hotels.

But contrary to it, if a person belonging to this community, becomes a Police Inspector, S.P. or district Collector and visits the house of his colleague or a Brahmin or person of high caste he is offered the best cot or best chair in the House. That means when a person has power of office and is enjoying high status the shackles of casteism automatically break. Therefore, if they have to progress and prosper, they will have to be given power of office and power of pen also. There is no other way out. If a Chamar runs a hotel nobody will even visit that hotel but if that Chamar becomes a collector or S.P. the high caste try to give him allow the respect. Therefore, if we want to avoid caste war we will have to give them power of pen. Special opportunities will have to be given to the people on whom atrocities are being committed.

It is easy to say that they should be provided equal opportunities. If a lame person and a healthy person are asked to run a race and the one, who wins, would get a reward, would it be justified? They cannot be treated at par. If a lame person runs, special points will have to be fixed for him. Dr. Ambedkar, Dr. Lohia and Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan who led an agitation in Bihar were in favour of this argument. When he visited Begusarai in Bihar, many people offered him sacred thread (Janeu) and flowers, He said I am a shudra-though he was a Kayastha by birth - and therefore, I do not have a right to wear the sacred thread, though I can keep the flowers. He returned the sacred thread and announced in the public meeting that the sacred thread is the symbol of a particular community. Thousands of sacred threads were dropped at his feet. Though it was an agitation for social change, even then there were some in our movement who opposed it. They tried to convince JP but he did not

budge. They wore the sacred thread in the jail but Shri Jayaprakash Narayan appealed to them to break the sacred thread. If we do not reward those who marry outside their caste or encourage them, the caste system will not be abolished. If the caste system has to be abolished they will have to be given power of office and power of pen. I want to thank late Karpooi Thakur for taking an initiative in this direction which inspired the Janta Party Government in 1977 after his death to take a decision that whosoever will enter into inter-caste marriage will be awarded prize. This scheme is still in vogue in Bihar that whoever marries outside one's caste is awarded a prize. The Minister of Welfare is sitting here. We have high expectations from him because he too has suffered all these things. We struggle and fight for them in the Congress Party also. We have outward sympathy with them and pay lip service. We have sympathy with all those who champion their cause. We have sympathy with Shri Patel who is sitting with a red cap on his head because he belongs to us. He has gone there and left the socialist movement, that is why we have sympathies with him. We expect that he would take new initiative. If we keep the issue of reservation and providing class I posts to those who enter into inter caste marriages, I think that would be better. In fact it could be a step forward to break the shackles of caste system. I think now that the ball has been set rolling we should try to find ways how to abolish casteism.

With this words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shall we extend the time for another 25 minutes? There are five Members to speak. Today, the reply of the Minister shall have to be over. So, if each were to take three to five minutes, I think this could be completed.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. We extend the time for another 25 minutes. The Members who are to speak are; Shri Prem

Chand Ram; Shri Madan Lal Khurana; Shri Gopi Nath Gajapathi; Shri Brahmanand Mandal and Shri Ayub Khan. If each were to take three minutes, I think, we could complete it because we have extended the time for a long time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PREM CHAND RAM (Nawada):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank hon. member Shri Chowdary for having made the House aware that caste system is a slur on the face of society and is a poison which is vitiating the web of our society and the day is not far when everything would crumble down if things continue like this. I would like to submit here that caste system has a long history. The circumstances were such during the ancient times that people had to live together out of necessity and earn their bread. But this caste system was the brain child of so called intelligentsia and dishonest persons. They wanted to exploit the workers who were constituting the major chunk of population those days. A handful of wise men who were at the helm of affairs thought how these workers could be divided and exploited. The only way they found out was to divide and exploit. The only way they found out was to divide them according to the trade they were engaged in. Those who were engaged in manufacture of leather product was called 'chamar'. Those who were engaged in manufacture iron products were called blacksmiths. Those doing wood work were called carpenter and those washing clothes were called 'Dhobis' or washermen. Those who throw dirt belong to high caste whereas those who carry that dirt were called Dhobi and untouchables. It has been discussed several times in the House that the practice of carrying nightsoil should be done away with but it has not been done away with so far. Those who carry nightsoil even today are called untouchables.

Sir, I would like to point out that the entire country and throughout the world the people are thinking in this direction that this should be stopped. This cannot continue for

long now. We will have to provide special opportunities to those who work hard and carry out unpleasant tasks in the society. If timely attention is not paid to do away with the caste system, the very fabric of society will get destroyed. Therefore, serious attention must be paid in this direction. We should not mere preach but practise as well. If we do not change our style of functioning, it will continue. Every day we discuss terrorism and legal system in the House but nothing happens in practice though we have discussed casteism many times in the House. Even in high caste there are rich and poor Brahmins. The situation today is that even though there are poor among the Brahmins and Rajputs they are termed as forward. This is what is happening. There was a time when he was having enough to feed his family but now even though he works hard he does not have enough food. What will he do under the circumstances. He has realized that his own people are his exploiters.

The big fish swallows the small fish. That is an old adage but it is true even today. One caste is committing atrocity on another caste. Similarly, there is fight within the caste also. A poor girl in a particular caste is forced to marry poor boy of the same caste. This is creeping in politics and religion also. The number of poor have increased. A handful of people have come together. So this system will have to be rectified. The classification of society should be done on a different line. Those who are no more engaged in manufacture of leather products are still being called 'Chamar' though they have progressed a lot and have got good education. Similarly, those who have left the work of carpenter are still being labelled as carpenters. In the new context and circumstances these should not continue

Excess of everything is bad and this has also crossed all limits. Therefore, it should be ended. It is causing us concern because if we do not launch an agitation or movement against it, it will never end. If casteism is ended it will benefit the entire country, community and the entire world. With these words I support this resolution.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are four more persons to speak. Suppose if all are allowed, if think we need another one hour. We have already extended the time for this Resolution twice. If you all desire, I can ask the hon. Minister to reply because we can't stick to two-three minutes. It is all outdated requests. If you really stick to two-three minutes, it is okay. In the absence of that we cannot extend the time further.

Now I will call Shri Madan Lal Khurana and request him to complete his speech within three minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, even after 43 years of independence, the issue of ending the caste conflict is being raised in the House and the Government is being asked to take strong steps in this regard. Out of 542 members, only a few are present here. Just now, some other hon. Members have arrived for discussion on the Cauvery issue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that what should have been done in these last 43 years has not been done and only some slogans have been given such as there will be socialism, poverty will be eradicated and casteism will be abolished. But all our efforts for achieving this all have not been made. Why the situation of struggle arose while this could have been done through peaceful revolution also. As a peaceful revolution can come about in the economy, the same can come about in the caste-system too. So far as casteism is concerned, this problem arose when the theory was adopted that the caste of a person will be based on his birth. It was not there in our ancient texts. I would like to give the example of the Ramayana. Several people say that casteism has been propagated in this epic. But Lord Rama took the help of Shabari, boatmen, monkeys and the Scheduled Caste people during his exile and fought against a Brahmin who committed

a sin. He took the help of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people to fight against a Brahmin. When he got back the throne, he abandoned his wife just for the sake of remarks passed by a washerman. He gave so much importance to a washerman. He attached such importance to his remarks. When Sitaji left she too lived under the shelter and protection of a sage Valmiki. If we look into history, we find that caste was not considered much important then. Today, whatever is being done is done to achieve one's selfish ends. There was an era when some particular classes, the Brahmins created this caste-system just to maintain their supremacy. But it is unfortunate that even after 43 years of independence, we discuss here the caste-system and the conflicts taking place due to it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my opinion, as long as this untouchability continues the caste system cannot be abolished in the country. The untouchability must be abolished.

The issue of reservation was raised. I would like to make it clear. I am not saying this for the first time that this anti-reservation agitation started in 1989. Before that, the BJP had already said about it in its election manifesto and in 1984, when Karpoori Thakur had adopted this formula in Bihar, the coalition Government of BJP was there. (Interruptions) Both of them had made this formula... (Interruptions). Kailashpati Mishra and Karpoori Thakur had made this formula... (Interruptions)... I would like to submit that before this agitation, we had clearly said it in our manifesto that reservation should be provided for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backwards and economically weaker sections also. Just now, a mention was made about a handicapped person. It is not necessary that a handicapped person will belong to the Scheduled Caste only. He may belong to any caste. Therefore, reservation should be provided but the Government should take some concrete steps in this regard. 42 years have passed but still we are hearing it.

I demand it as the hon. Minister is

present here. Just now, it was said that Shri Kesari is very progressive and is in favour of welfare of the backward classes. He might be in favour of backwards for some political consideration. If the Government really wants the welfare of the backward classes and the poor and wants to abolish caste system, it should issue a white-paper about the mistakes that were made in the last 42 years and the steps the Government wants take in the next 5 to 10 years for the upliftment of the backwards, the poor, the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. A time bound programme should be made and brought before this House and a white paper should also be issued. Only then I will be able to know that the Government is really serious about it. A proposal has been presented after 42 years and there are 10 Members to listen. It will lose its importance. With these words, I support this motion.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have got seven to ten minutes at our disposal. We have allotted two hours for this discussion and we have exceeded that. A number of Bills are also pending; at 6 o'clock, we have got some other subject. So, may I request the hon. Minister to reply?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KASARI): First of all, I would like to thank Shri Choudhary for bringing this resolution, by which he has attracted the attention of the House as well as the entire country to this issue. I am having to say it with much sorrow that the history of the caste-system in our country which has dealt a blow to this country, to the society and to the social harmony, is very despicable. Secondly, it is quite painful to submit about the ways differences were created between a man and a man on the basis of caste in this country. As a result, the country could not achieve the progress it should have achieved.

Despite all this, Shri Khurana said just now that even after 40 years, the sorry background of our democracy is that the low

castes are not allowed to raise their heads even today. Even the custodians of the society, who expressed their opinions and thoughts regarding social set up in this country, have not been free from it. This country has given birth to a number of great personalities like Maharishi Valmiki. You mentioned about Tulsidas and Ramayana. I have not read it that Lord Rama rode on a chariot but you have done that. I have also read Ramayana... (Interruptions)... Please listen to me first. Lord Rama did not go on a chariot from Ayodhya. But your Rathayatra in the name of Lord Rama was a symbol of casteism... (Interruptions)... I am saying whatever Shri Khurana has said. How does the caste system work in different ways and from various angles of thought is known from it that the biggest weapon the clever people use is the exploitation of the society by keeping it in dark... (Interruptions)... many sages came, Ram Mohan came, Mahatma Gandhi came and Dr. Ambedkar came, who attacked this caste system and even Tathagata Lord Buddha attacked it. (Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The congress defeated Dr. Ambedkar.. (Interruptions)

SHRISITARAM KESARI: A lot of things take place under the cover of castes. All of us want to abolish the caste-system. But it has to be seen who really want to abolish this system. Superstitions are also linked with it.

It is painful that both the sides talk about the abolition of caste-system, but it is painful that you have opposed the reservation. Nitishji head said correctly that reservation was necessary. Why was it so? There can be two reasons for it. The society cannot become perfect unless all its limbs are all right. There are no two opinions about it. This country had several thinkers like Gandhiji and Dr. Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar proposed reservation on the basis of his experience of working among the neglected and struggling people. Gandhiji agreed to the reservation proposal out of his kind heartedness and sympathy. The provision of reservation was made under the Poona-Pact of 1932.

[Sh. Sitaram Kesari]

18.00 hrs.

As you are saying that Dr. Ambedkar was defeated by you, by us or by anyone. The election process is at its own place. We are talking here about thoughts and about a practice. Dr. Ambedkar's ideology is quite relevant today.

It is essential to discuss Dr. Ambedkar today. He expressed views on caste-system, on social injustice and on social inequalities which are relevant even today and we follow his views.

The most important thing is that in the present situation in the country, we have to see towards which way we are going. Can the integrity of the country be maintained with casteism, social evils, religious and communal tension? It can never be maintained. We should be committed to maintain integrity of the country and an atmosphere of social harmony has to be created. Without social harmony, the integrity of the country can never be maintained.

That is why, I would like to thank Shri Chowdhary for drawing the attention of the country to this important issue. I would like to submit here two or three points about reservation, as some of our friends have raised this question. Shri Nitish Kumar and Shri Vishwanath said here that there are two provisions for reservation. We have kept two provisions for reservation and one of them is economic provision so that the poorest may also get the benefit of reservation. The socially and educationally backward in the same caste should be uplifted. It has also a specific meaning. The caste-system and family set up have become so deep-rooted that an S.P. Collector or S.D.O. does not want that any of his poor relative should come there. Therefore, it was necessary to make such provision that the poor among the backward classes should get the reservation first and if there are no such candidates, others should be considered. It is very clear. Why was Kaka

Kalelkar Commission set up? Because he had experience of social inequalities. The same situation was there during the time of Gandhiji. Gandhiji had said that some people in the society wanted to dominate the society and the attacked that social evil. When Gandhiji had said that the untouchables are the children of the God, it meant two things. One is that they are gift of the God and secondly, he had admonished the upper castes for segregating them from rest of the society.

While not taking much time, I would like to thank all the Members who have taken part in this discussion. Particularly, I would like to thank Shri Choudhary for bringing this resolution and attracting the attention of the society, the country and the Government to this issue. The casteism is the biggest curse on our country and the biggest stigma on our society and it should be abolished. But I have deep suspicion that those who have to abolish it are very clever and want to maintain it and also talk in a way that hurts the feelings of that organ of the society. On the contrary the feelings of these people are also hurt but there is much difference between the two. There are no two opinions that this Government is committed to a caste-less and classless society. Although we criticise each other but so far as intention is concerned, it has been declared by our Hon. Prime Minister many a time in this House as well as from the ramparts of the Red Fort that we want to usher in such a social set up where there will be no social ill will. Therefore, we are committed to bring social harmony in society.

SHRI SRIKANT JANA (Cuttack): Are you filing an affidavit in the Supreme Court?

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: It will be filed before the 26th January. This has been declared.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: What is the stand of the Orissa Government? Is its intention clear?

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, all the

parties have difference of opinion on this issue. At the same time, they have identical views. All parties are deeply involved in it.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Whatever views one is having, one's views are right.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: In the 1989 election manifesto of the Congress, there was no mention of reservation.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Maybe Shri Khurana is not aware why Kaka Kalelkar Commission was constituted. I would like to tell him that in 1950, Pt. Nehru had moved a motion in this House under Article 15 (1) of the Constitution that the socially and educationally backward people will be given reservation. We are talking about the independence period, about 1950, whereas you are talking about 1989. This provision was implemented in all the States since 1950 itself.

18.07 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would like to submit that we as well as the Government are committed to the abolition of caste-system and there should be social equality.

With these words, I would request Shri Chaudhary to withdraw this resolution.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: We will not take up the next item.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my resolution is there in the list. It will lapse if it is not taken up today.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see it next time.

18.08 hrs

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

(II) Cauvery Water Dispute-Contd.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Deve Gowda.,

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY (Kanakapura): It is my turn Sir. I was on my legs.

MR. SPEAKER: Please proceed.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Mr. Speaker Sir, we are not discussing this issue for the first time in this august House. In the last two decades, on several occasions this issue was raised and discussed without coming to any finality. Also, the notification of the Tribunal's order three days ago, has created a lot of reaction in the State of Karnataka and the entire States is boiling and burning. More than ten people have been killed in firing. Today we are discussing this issue with pain and agony.

Since I come from the Cauvery Basin district I would like to give a brief background regarding Cauvery dispute. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are the two major parties for using Cauvery waters. The use and development of the Cauvery water was regulated by the earlier agreements of 1892 and subsequently 1924 between the two States, viz. the erstwhile Mysore State and the Province of Madras, now Tamil Nadu. In 1924 Agreement, it was specified to provide a province of Madras, presently Tamil Nadu to develop nearly 3 lakhs of additional irrigation from Cauvery basin. At the same time the Karnataka was allowed to develop irrigation to the extent of 2.4 acres only. According to the Fact Finding Committee of 1972, Tamil Nadu has developed 11.56 lakh acres of additional irrigation while Karnataka developed only 3.68 lakh acres from 1928 to 1971. This is a very important factor. These issues are to be confirmed. These facts are very important to make a final decision with

[Sh. M.V. Chandrashekara]

regard to the distribution of the cauvery water. So, Tamil Nadu developed a relatively much larger irrigation than that was envisaged in 1924 Agreement.

Even an Irrigation Commission which was appointed and this Commission identified 28 *taluks* in Cauvery basin in Karnataka whereas they identified only 14 *taluks* in the Cauvery basin in Tamil Nadu. These are very vital points which are to be decided before making a final decision.

In Karnataka, the first structure for storage of water was KRS dam. It was started in 1911 but it had to be stopped on the protest from Tamil Nadu. It was not started till 1924. So, they made us to wait for 13 years to start this first project. Sir, its storage capacity is very less which is only 45 TMC of water. In the entire State of Karnataka we have only four reservoirs which can store 95 TMC of water whereas only the Mettur dam in Tamil Nadu can store 133 TMC of water.

After the reorganisation of States the State of Karnataka, in order to eliminate the sufferings in the drought prone areas in the Cauvery basin, had sent a number of schemes to the Central Government. But, since the last two decades the Government of India has not cleared even a single scheme. On these projects the State Government of Karnataka has spent money under the non-plan resources. Nearly Rs. 720 crores have been spent on these projects by the State Government. These projects are at the various completion stages but till today these projects are not cleared by the Government of India or even by the Planning Commission.

MR. SPEAKER: I have a very long list of Members. Are you discussing the Cauvery dispute or the irrigation of Karnataka?

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Sir, it is a very serious issue. You should give me at least 25 minutes to speak

and if you do not want me to speak, I will sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not discussing about irrigation in Karnataka. You speak only about the Cauvery issue.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Sir, you should understand the very serious and tense situation that is prevailing in Karnataka. Keeping that in view you should give us more time, since I come from that State.

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving you time to discuss the matter relating to the Cauvery Water dispute. You are talking about the irrigation of the Karnataka State.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: No, Sir, it is about Cauvery water only. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You said that so many projects are pending.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: No. I meant irrigation schemes.

MR. SPEAKER: Please continue. I have a long list. You cannot speak for a long time. I am ready to sit even for four to five hours.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR (Dharwad North): Sir, he is very much affected. So, he should be given a chance.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: With meagre available resources, Karnataka have spent more than Rs. 720 crore on these projects. And not even a penny was sanctioned by the Government of India. This is the situation. This is the treatment we are getting from the Government of India.

I want to make it clear to the entire House that injustice to the State of Karnataka is not done today by notifying the Tribunal's Interim Order, but this is being consistently done since the Eighteenth Century. We

have been tolerating this torture. You just tell me, can we tolerate this injustice any more?

Now, I would like to touch upon the impracticability and executability of the interim Order of the Tribunal to release 205 TMC of water to Tamil Nadu and to restrict the acreage to 11.2 lakh, acres.

Sir, the Experts' opinion is very vital in this issue. The present Interim Order of the Tribunal states 'to preserve balance of advantage'. This is a most important phrase. That has not been done. So, as per the Tribunal's Order, we have to release 205 TMC of water. And if we are not in a position to preserve balance of advantage so far as Karnataka is concerned, what will happen?

Sir, for the present 11.2 lakh acres, we are using nearly 312 TMC of water. But even in the worst years, that is 1976 and 1977, the flow at Mettur Reservoir was only 333 TMC. Under the present stipulation, if such a decision is to repeat and if such an year is to repeat, then Karnataka will be left with only 121.71 TMC. So, the total inflow during the very bad years was 333.5 TMC. As per the Interim Order, we have to release 205 TMC of water to Tamil Nadu. Less this 205 TMC, less Kerala's existing utilisation of 3.3 TMC and less Tamil Nadu's use of Water at Mettur Dam of 3.5 TMC, the Karnataka State will be left with only 121.7 TMC. It is hardly one-third of the present requirement of 312 TMC. Then, we will not be able to irrigate the existing 11.2 lakh acres. This is a very serious matter. I do not know in what basis this Tribunal has taken this stand. So, this is the position.

Sir, the experts have opined that nearly about 100 TMC of water is being wasted by Tamil Nadu, without proper water management and I may be permitted to quote the study team headed by Shri C.C. Patel, then then Additional Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation, who had concluded that, "Savings of not less than 100 TMC could be affected in the irrigation system, in the utilisation by Tamil Nadu by improvement"- this is most important - "by improvement and modernisation of the

irrigation system coupled with more intensive use of ground water".

And also, the other expert, one Shri S.Y. Krishnaswamy, who was an ICS officer and a former Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, he has opined that "Cauvery delta is primarily suited for one rice crop in a season, properly cultivated, with the new high yielding varieties rather than two actually grown crops and grams and pulses can be grown after the rice harvest systematically.

He also further observed that "Delta uses" - "more water than it is strictly necessary for the crops" and also even the crop pattern, if it is planned, it can save some more water."

Even after 45 years of independence the problems in this country, specially very sensitive issues like the border problem, the river water disputes, language problem, still linger and they are creating further problems and are trying to divide this country. This is a very serious state of affairs. But with regard to this river water problem, there have been decisions of the courts - may be of the Supreme Court, or the High court and there are also enactments or Acts passed by this august House. We have enacted so many laws, but we have not reached finality in this issue. We have to bear with this. There is something wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: How much time do you need more? Let me know. You have already spoken for twenty minutes.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: No, Sir. I just started at 6.05 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay. How much time more do you need? I have a very long list

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Another ten minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Another ten minutes?

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Even with so many decisions of the courts, whether of the Supreme Court,

[Sh. M.V. Chandrashekara]

or the High Court, there have been several decisions on this issue, but even with so many decisions we have not been able to reach a finality. We have to think about it. I do not think, I am commenting on the decisions of the courts. I have the highest regard for the courts, I have respect for the judiciary. I was also a practising advocate.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, you can avoid all those things. I have a very long list. Unfortunately, I will not be able to give time to the others. Please come to the point.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: I am coming to the point. But these are vital issues.

MR. SPEAKER: They may be vital. But you do not have to comment on your love for judiciary, etc. I have a very long list. Please understand my difficulty.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Then you have to prescribe how to speak, in this forum.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I have to. There are rules. Please cooperate. Do not go on like that.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Even Parliament has enacted so many Acts but no final decision could be reached so far.

Even the Government had established several Tribunals and Commissions. But I am sorry to say that so far no issue has been permanently settled or peacefully implemented. For example, in regard to Ravi-Beas dispute, the Tribunal had passed the final order in 1987. But still, the final order has not been gazetted and implemented. Even we have enacted the Inter-State Disputes Act in this Parliament in 1956. Even though final orders were passed by the Tribunals, they could not be implemented. This is the position in which we are today. We have to accept the reality. We have to accept that something is wrong

somewhere with our approach. Now it is high time that all of us should strive hard to find a new approach to solve these burning problems of this country, which are there since several decades keeping in view of preserving the integrity of the country and harmonious relationship of the States.

I have some suggestions to make in this regard. Firstly, judiciary should be coupled with statesmanship. And Courts merely interpreting the Statute and merely interpreting the legal and constitutional issue is not sufficient to solve the problems. It is most important. Secondly, Executives should be coupled with statesmanship. Thirdly, the leaders who are at the helm of affairs, whether it is the Prime Minister of the country or the Chief Minister of any State, on such occasions and on such issues, they should rise to the level of the statesman. Then only, we can resolve such issues in this country.

The hon. Prime Minister is here. The Karnataka State is burning today. With agony and pain, I should say that in firing today, they have to kill more than ten people...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): It is only because of the instigation of your Chief Minister...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: You should not take it in that sense.

They are attacking the houses of the Members of Parliament and also attacking the residences of the Members of Legislative Assembly. If we do not take the situation seriously and leaving it like this, I do not think we can get it back and it will go out of hand.

The hon. Prime Minister is here. He should take all initiatives and try to resolve this issue immediately without any loss of time.

For the benefit of my brother colleagues who have come from Tamil Nadu, I would like to say that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu should not forget that she was born in

Karnataka and brought up in Karnataka. The Members of Tamil Nadu also should not forget this... (*Interruptions*) The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu should rise to the level of a statesman and take initiative for an amicable settlement on this issue under the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister.

We are fortunate and the country is fortunate to have an elderly statesman as the Prime Minister of this country and he is having vast experience. And his concept of mutual dialoguo and consensus has yielded better and fruitful results in solving many problems, even the problem in regard to reservation, so smoothly. And we have full faith and confidence in the Prime Minister. He should use his good office and see that an amicable settlement is reached on this issue and the interests of both the State are safeguarded.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Since the hon. Prime Minister has come to the House I would like to bring to his notice that we have just heard the shocking news that more than ten people have died in the firing and the entire Cauvery basin in Karnataka, the districts of Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur are burning...

MR. SPEAKER: Are you making a second speech?

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Can he make an appeal?...

MR. SPEAKER: Are you interested in solving the problem or not?

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I am making an earnest appeal on behalf of the people of Karnataka... (*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): I am not participating in the debate nor am I making any *suo motu* statement. But I thought at this moment should share with the House my anguish. I am extremely distressed about the turn of events in Karnataka during the past few

days. I am sure, I have the support of all hon. Members in appealing to the people and all political parties in the State to see that peace and normally are restored.

I have decided to request the Chief Ministers to come to Delhi for talks. We are getting in touch with them.

Once again, I appeal to one and all to help bring about peaceful conditions in the State.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): I am extremely happy that the hon. Prime Minister has intervened in the discussion and has also stated that he is not making a *suo motu* statement as the hon. Minister for Water Resources has done on the last occasion. He has asked us to cooperate in this gigantic task of bringing about an amicable settlement between the two States of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

The problem today is not so simple. I want to say this because it has been complicated at every stage. The role of the State Governments, the role of the Central Government, the role of the Tribunal and the role of the judiciary is much more important to be discussed in this whole affair as to how the State Government behaved, how the Central Government acted, how the judiciary acted and how the Tribunal acted. These are all contributing factors to the burning problem today in Karnataka.

An atmosphere is being created in the country that the people of Karnataka are not law abiding citizens. An atmosphere has been created by a judicial comment made in the opinion that has been given by the Supreme Court after the Presidential reference was made to it, that the State of Karnataka has passed an ordinance which will ultimately lead to lawlessness and also forebodes evil consequences to the federal structure of our constitution.

I would like to quote from the opinion given by the Supreme Court:

"Such an act is an invitation to

[Sh. H.D. Devegowda]

lawlessness and anarchy inasmuch as the ordinance is a manifestation of a desire on the part of the State to be a judge in its own cause and to defy the decisions of the judicial authorities. The action forebodes evil consequences to the federal structure under the Constitution and opens doors for each State to act in the way it desires disregarding not only the rights of the other States, the orders passed by instrumentalities constituted under an Act of Parliament but also provisions of the Constitution. If the power of a State to issue such an ordinance is upheld, it will lead to the break-down of the constitutional mechanism and affect the unity and integrity of the nation."

This type of action by the State Government has led to apprehensions in the minds of the people of the entire nation. They have tried to brand that the Karnataka is one of the States which is not respecting the law of the land and the word of the judiciary and they have no regard for the rule of law.

If this impression has been created then it is responsibility of the Central Government or the other forum that is Parliament, that we are representing, to clarify how did such a situation arise? This is why I request your goodself to give me a little more time so as to enable me to enlighten the various aspects of the problem so that we can come to an understanding amicably. I will assure on my own behalf as well as on behalf of the people of Karnataka that we are prepared to extend any type of cooperation that the Prime Minister wants. I know he is one of the senior most experienced statesmen today occupying the highest chair and under his regime how this thing has developed? This is not a happy event. I can understand his feelings, I can understand the amount of agony for the Prime Minister. When we met him, he requested all of us to

extend our cooperation. With all humility and with all humbleness who created this problem? It is the members of Parliament who are responsible or the State Government or the Governor who signed this ordinance is responsible? It is a matter to be noted down by all of us.

I would like to draw the attention of the House that an historic ordinance was issued by the Governor, Shri Khursheed Alam Khan. Today, we have landed in such a situation that the whole country feels that the Karnataka people are not a law abiding citizens. They have no respect to the rule of law. If such an atmosphere has been created, it is the State Government, it is the Governor who is responsible to promulgate such an ordinance. Whom to punished? I do not blame the Prime Minister at this stage. The Prime Minister's hands were tied and he was forced to refer the matter to the Supreme Court to get its opinion through the Presidential reference. Otherwise, the Prime Minister would not have referred the matter to the Supreme Court to give its opinion.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: It is a fact?
(Interruptions)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: He is mere concerned to settle this issue. We know what amount of complication had taken place. We know how things have developed. I fought for the last thirty years on the floor of the Legislature, as the Irrigation Minister, as the Opposition Leader and as a Member of the Assembly. I tried my best to amicably settle the issue.

Some of our friends from Tamil Nadu, who spoke today, had mentioned that Karnataka is not for negotiations. At any time, at any stage, they want negotiations. We do not want to go to the court. We do not want to go to the extent of taking the legal measure of legal course. I will substantiate my arguments a little later.

After this ordinance was issued, the Prime Minister's hands were tied, to go to Supreme Court and ask it opinion. The Supreme Court has given its verdict. After

the Supreme Court has given its Verdict—whether it is called verdict or opinion. I am not going to argue on that issue, but after this opinion was given the Chief Minister and the concerned Minister, who was in charge of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, went to the extent of saying that it is a piece of paper.

Even if it is going to be notified, it is a piece of paper. Whom is the punishment to go today? It is to the people of Karnataka who are innocent, who have been suffering for centuries, or to the people who are responsible for creating such an atmosphere, for creating such a problem for the Government of India? Who has to be punished? Who has to be penalised? Who has to suffer? Is it the poor people of Karnataka who have to suffer? The things have gone wrong because of egoism, because of high-handedness of the State Government. This is what I want to submit at the initial stage.

MR. SPEAKER: Is this your initial stage, Mr. Devegowda? I have a very long list with me. Please keep that in mind.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, I do not want to unnecessarily waste the time of the House but this is an issue which is to be debated. So, please allow us to speak. I am openly saying this that I am the first man to make an appeal—even though I am not a Congress man - to the people of Karnataka not to be misguided, not to go to the streets because I was so much worried about how the issue has been handled... (*Interruptions*). All these things were told about a week back. Who is responsible for all these things today? Hon. Prime Minister should get the information about this. I will leave it at that stage.

First of all, I wanted to make certain points specifically clear as to how things have happened so far as Cauvery issue is concerned. Unfortunately, Karnataka has to meet with two inter-State rivers. One is Krishna and the Other is Cauvery. I do not want to go into the issue of Krishna. Even when the Krishna Award was not favourable to Karnataka, we obeyed the verdict of the

Tribunal. We are not disobeying the verdict given in the case of Krishna. Why should we disobey or disregard the verdict on Cauvery issue?

Cauvery issue has got its own historic background. That is why I need your permission to touch some of the important points as to how things have developed. That is why I pray with folded hands to please allow me to speak on some of the salient points.

I have to make certain points for the consideration of the House. The House has also to play a major role under section 6, sub-section (7). That is why I must convince the House, I must convince the people outside who have got a bad impression about Karnataka

Our Tamil Nadu friends must understand that historically the State of Mysore, Madras, Travancore - Cochin, French Territory of Pondicherry, Pudukkottai and Coorg were the Basin States of Cauvery. In the present set up, the States in the Cauvery Basin are Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Pondicherry. Karnataka and Kerala are the upper riparian States and Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry are the lower riparian States. Even when water was in plenty and when development was not up to the present level and large amount of water was going waste, there were dispute whenever the proposals even to take a very small work was made by the upper riverine State, the then Madras State. Such disputes dated back to the earlier part of the Nineteenth century. I want to go back and place the issue before the House as to how it has developed, only to convince this august House, because otherwise it is not possible for us to convince our own people tomorrow.

Sir, about the political background I want to say one thing. In the 19th century the State of Mysore was a Princely vassal State whereas Madras was a province in British Presidency. This political set up and the advantage of being a lower riparian were fully made use of by the then Madras State to develop large areas of irrigation by putting

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restrictions on the upper riparian Mysore. They forced the restrictions in the form of 1892 rules and 1924 agreement by which the Mysore were forced to take the permission of Madras whenever they had to take a new work in the Cauvery basin, whereas Madras did not have any corresponding obligation to take the permission of Mysore.

I would like to ask one thing from my Tamil Nadu friends. In 1914 Justice H.D. Griffins arbitrated in the matter and gave his final award. Madras has not respected that award. Today they want to blame us that we are disrespecting the award. We have no love lost. We have to respect the law. That is what I say.

The H.D. Griffins arbitration award was accepted by the Mysore State and that was not accepted by Tamil Nadu. They came to Delhi. They tried to prevail upon the then Delhi Administration and they set aside the order of acceptance made by the lower authority.

I am quoting this from the document which has been published. The Madras State appealed to the Secretary of State for India against the award. On 26.7.1914 the Secretary of State issued directive for fresh arbitration or negotiation. The fight was so vigorous till then that they get their benefit they never agreed to any type of arbitration or any law of the land.

Today unfortunately we have been blamed. We have to be on the defensive. That is the situation.

I will go back to some of the points which have been noted by me. Without consuming more time, I want to read it out.

At the time of 1924 agreement, the total irrigation in Mysore was just 3.14 lakh acres whereas in Tamil Nadu, at that time, it was 16.65 lakh acres. In spite of such a development in Madras, Madras forced restrictions on Mysore for small irrigation

developments in Mysore. This is in spite of the fact that large quantity of water was going waste to sea. In the garb of protecting their existing irrigation Madras in 1924 put restriction on Mysore. On the other hand, Madras went on freely extending their irrigation and as per the data furnished by them in 1971 to the Fact Finding Committee they had indicated their area as 28.2 lakh acres, whereas the area in Cauvery basin in Karnataka had reached only 6.8 lakh acres. In 1971 the area developed was 28.2 lakh acres in Tamil Nadu. This is the admission made before the Fact Finding committee, whereas at that time the area in Karnataka was hardly 6.5 lakh acres.

I want to mention how the position was changed after the reorganisation of States. After 1956 there were changes in the set up in the Cauvery basin. Kollegal taluk of Madras and Coorg became part of Cauvery basin of Mysore State. Malabar areas of Madras became part of new Kerala. With these changes there was change in the Cauvery basin areas in the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. After 1956 the Government of Karnataka wanted to pursue its irrigation development in Cauvery basin seriously to provide irrigation to its large drought areas. It sent to Government of India for permission for the projects of Hemavathy, Harangi, and Kabini (revised) for clearance. These projects were not cleared by Government of India in view of the objections of Government of Tamil Nadu to these projects though the projects were lying for over two decades at the Centre as it had failed to bring Government of Tamil Nadu to agree to these projects and thus hindered the progress of these projects in Karnataka.

The State of Karnataka was forced to take all these projects on its own under Non-Plan expenditure and Karnataka had spent nearly Rs. 800 crores, as per the State Government's report. The Government of India had not given clearance to our proposals. In 1924, the conditions were there, but the conditions were only applicable to Karnataka and not for Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu violated the agreement at every stage.

On the other hand, the Government of India went on clearing all the projects of Tamil Nadu although it had already over-appropriated the Cauvery water and was using the major share of the water. The Central Government had put restrictions on the upper riparian State. The Government of India, in the Second Plan, cleared all the projects of Tamil Nadu such as Mettur High Level Canal, New Kattai High Level Canal, Pudukkottai Canal etc. Tamil Nadu constructed projects across Bhavani and Amaravathi during 1950s and Karnataka's objections were never taken into account. These are the facts of the whole history.

The Government of India failed to give corresponding relief to the upper riparian States and the projects of Karnataka continued to lie in the shelf of the Government of India, uncleared. The Irrigation Commission had identified 28 taluks in the Cauvery basin as drought affected areas in Karnataka. The only way to give redressal to these areas is by giving immediate irrigation facilities. It is in this context that Karnataka had sent its projects of Kabini, Hemavathi, Harangi, KRS, RBC modernisation etc., for clearance and the Government of India had not cleared these projects. The Government of Karnataka had extended its irrigation in Karnataka from 6.8 lakh acres as on 1971 to 11.2 lakh acres as on 1990. But the State had been put to a large financial difficulty as the projects had to be taken out of its own resources. The reservoirs across Harangi, Hemavathi, Kabini etc., were all completed by 1990 and the main canal, distribution systems etc., are in various stages of completion. All these projects are in advanced stage of construction and completion and for all these works agencies have been fixed and contractual obligation will be a more serious matter.

When irrigation development in Karnataka was going on with these difficulties, the Government of India, instead of clearing the projects and smoothening the process for completion of these projects, took the course of constituting the Inter State Water Disputes Tribunal in June, 1990. When the process of negotiations were on

and Karnataka was putting one proposal after the other to get the matter through the negotiations so that the waters of the river Cauvery basin could be shared amicably among the basin States, the farmers of Tamil Nadu filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court in November, 1983. During the pendency of the writ petition, negotiations continued, but when the National Front Government was at the helm of affairs at the Centre, it failed to take the responsibility of continuing with the negotiations. This was due to the political compulsions prevailing on that day.

Sir, with all my sincerity at my command, let me say that Madam Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi had helped Karnataka because they know the problem. They knew how the people of Karnataka had been squeezed and how they had been suppressed. Even with all the pressures from Tamil Nadu, they had never constituted the tribunal. But the National Front Government had not taken the responsibility; they had not discharged their duty. What is the role of the Central Government in this matter? It has been prescribed under the law in the enactment which had been passed by the very same House.

The then Government, when it had come to office, within three months told the Court, "Whatever decision you will give, we will accept." They did not want negotiation under section 4. They must come to the conclusion that negotiation was impossible after bilateral talks. This is how the Tribunal came into being.

I do not want to attribute motive on the judiciary. I have got the highest regard and respect for the law of the land. But unfortunately what has happened? There were no specific terms of reference regarding the inter-State river Cauvery dispute to the Tribunal which has been constituted under the Notification of 2nd June, 1990. The Government of India merely referred a letter which had been given to the Government of India on 6th July, 1986 to the Tribunal. That is treated as terms of reference.

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"In exercise of the powers conferred by...

MR. SPEAKER: What are you reading from Mr. Gowda? You have already taken 30 minutes. I have a very long list of speakers.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: It is an important matter. Please help us to say what all I wanted to say. This may be the last speech on Cauvery. I do not want to say anything beyond this.

"In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, the Central Government hereby refers to the Tribunal for adjudication of the water dispute of the Inter-State river Cauvery and the river valley, emerging from the letter dated 6th July, 1986."

There is no specific reference made by the Central Government. They tried to avoid, to escape from the responsibility because the political compulsion was there at that time. It was due to the support of the then ruling party in Tamil Nadu.

My Tamil Nadu friend has told me that we are not obliging the Tribunal order. What has happened? The Tribunal has given its findings.

"In its first sitting of the Tribunal in July, 1990 Tamil Nadu prayed for an interim order. This matter was heard by the Tribunal in December, 1990 and the Tribunal in its wisdom passed an order on 5th January, 1991 dismissing the prayer of the Tamil Nadu Government."
(Interruptions)

The Tribunal gave its order in January, 1991. I want to ask my Tamil Nadu friends, have you respected the Tribunal order?
(Interruptions)

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichethipalayam): No. It is far from truth. This should not be allowed. We have respected the Tribunal.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Mr. Gowda is misleading the House.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I have noted every point that he has mentioned. You call for the proceedings. If I have said a word wrong, I will withdraw and apologise. He says, "Karnataka people have no respect to the law, respect to the Tribunal respect to the judicial verdict." That is what he has said.

19.00 hrs.

I would ask whether Tamil Nadu has accepted this Order of tribunal of January, 1991 wherein the tribunal has rejected the prayer of Tamil Nadu which has asked for an interim order. No. They went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has again directed the tribunal to reconsider. The very same House has passed an enactment called the Inter-State River Dispute Act of 1956 wherein in its wisdom it has come to the conclusion that inter-State disputes cannot be solved by judiciary and they have taken it out from the purview of the judiciary under Article 262 and made a provision to appoint under Section 4 of the ISRW Act to constituting a tribunal under Section 4 in case it comes to the conclusion that it is not possible to solve the problem by negotiation. I would like to just mention how the Supreme Court has given its findings. I do not want to comment on anybody. As I told you, I do not want to attribute any motive. In 1971, when the Tamil Nadu Government went before the Supreme Court asking for an injunction not to proceed with the Karnataka irrigation projects the very Supreme Court said that they have no jurisdiction. They said "You better withdraw. Otherwise, we will dismiss." Then the Tamil Nadu Government withdrew the writ petition. This is the reaction of the Supreme Court.

In 1974, the Karnataka Government

filed a writ petition against the order of the Krishna tribunal before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court said "As we have no jurisdiction to deal with this matter, you better approach the tribunal itself. Otherwise, we will dismiss your write petition." After the reaction of the Supreme Court, the Karnataka Government withdrew the writ petition.

In 1990, the Supreme Court issued direction to the Government to constitute the tribunal though the powers rest with the Central Government under Section 4 of the tribunal for the constitution of the tribunal. The Government of India should come to the conclusion that settlement is not possible through negotiation.

At the same time, I would like to draw the attention of the hon Members of the House that in 1991 when the tribunal has passed an order rejected the prayer of Tamil Nadu for an interim order, the Supreme Court intervened and they directed the tribunal to pass an order. On a writ petition filed by the Tamil Nadu Government, the very same Supreme Court in 1971 and 1974 took a stand that this court has no jurisdiction on inter-State River Water disputes.

But in 1990 and 1991, the very same Supreme Court has interfered and passed order directing the Government of India to constitute a tribunal and also directing the tribunal to reconsider the order passed in January, 1991 by setting aside the order of the tribunal. I want to know whether there is any change of position from 1974 to 1991, whether the inter-State River Dispute Act is amended, whether any amendment to Article 262 has been made, how Supreme Court has taken the dual stand in these matters. It is for this House to draw the conclusion whether the Supreme Court is impartial or partial and it is to our misfortune and to the misfortune of the people of Karnataka that the Supreme Court has given the decision which is now today one of the root causes for our burning problem.

MR. SPEAKER: How much time you need? Let me know.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: I was waiting from the morning.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given you 35 minutes.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: The tribunal has passed orders on the direction of the Supreme Court. This year the order will be effective from 1st July, 1991.

"In view of the above, we direct the State of Karnataka to release water from its reservoirs in Karnataka so as to ensure that 205 TMC of water is available in Tamil Nadu's Mettur Reservoir in a year from June to May."

We further direct that the State of Karnataka shall regulate the release of water in the following manner:-

June	-	10.16 TMC
July	-	42.76 TMC
August	-	54.72 TMC
September	-	29.36 TMC
October	-	30.17 TMC
November	-	16.05 TMC
December	-	10.37 TMC
January	-	2.51 TMC
February	-	2.17 TMC
March	-	2.40 TMC
April	-	2.32 TMC
May	-	2.01 TMC

In respect of a particular month the releases are to be made in four weeks in four equal instalments. If in a particular week, it is not possible to release the required quantum of water, the said deficit shall be made good in the subsequent week."

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The very same Tribunal has mentioned this taking into consideration the information which was supplied by the Tamil Nadu Government. It is not from the Karnataka Government. From 1984-85, the inflow from Karnataka to Tamil Nadu from the four Reservoirs is as follows:-

1985-86	-	158.28 TMC
1986-87	-	187.36 TMC
1987-88	-	103.90 TMC
1988-89	-	181.37 TMC
1989-90	-	175.64 TMC

Further, the Tribunal has asked Karnataka to release 205 TMC of water. In the months of June, July, August, we are growing only one dry crop and one wet crop. You must solve our problems. I request my Tamil Nadu brethren to consider this fact. In the month of July, if we release 42.76 TMC apart from the directive of the Tribunal, what will happen?

The Tribunal has directed Karnataka to release 42.76 TMC water in July and 54.72 TMC in August which come to 97 TMC. But the total storage capacity of the four reservoirs - Harangi, Hemavathy, Kabini and KRS - is only 96 TMC. If we have to release that quantity of water, in one your the entire water which has been stored should be depleted. But the Tribunal has directed Karnataka to release 97 TMC water July and August. If there is no rain in the months of July and August, where shall we bring the water from? I would like to pose this question to every one of the hon. Members present in this House. Is the Government of Karnataka disobeying, disrespecting the verdict of the Tribunal? From where will we bring the water? If we have to release 97 TMC water and if the total storage capacity of the four reservoirs is only 96 TMC, from where will be bring the water? Is I said earlier, the entire water should be

depleted. The water that is stored is below the level of 96 TMC. What is the consequence? Even the city of Bangalore, Mysore city, Hassan, Tumkur and Mandya will not get a drop of water for drinking purpose. I would like to ask the hon. Minister for Water Resources to pay attention to what I am saying. Forget about Shri Bangarappa or the State Government's behaviour. I am not going into that aspect. I am not protecting him... (*Interruptions*) There is no question of mixing matters. We went to the hon. Prime Minister. 29 Members of Parliament from Karnataka went and requested our hon. Prime Minister. We also met the hon. Minister for Irrigation. If an order has been issued under Section 5(3), the State Government or the Central Government has got the responsibility to ask for the clarification whether the order is impractical or unimplementable. You are aware of it. You know how much agony and anguish the people of Karnataka are undergoing. We have made an appeal to the hon. Prime Minister. Of course, he has got several burdens. He has got burning national problems. We went to the hon. Minister for Water Resources and tried to convince him. In your statement, while you were going to place the notification on the Table of the House, you have come out stating that this year there will be no problem regarding water.

You say that the Supreme Court's judgment has to be honoured. But the Supreme Court only gave its opinion and that is to publish, presuming that the interim order of the Tribunal was ordered under Section 5(2). Karnataka's contention is that the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to pass an interim order. Whatever the Supreme Court has held, that is an order and they have asked you to publish it. They did not fix any time bound programme for the notification. While placing the notification on the Table of the House, you have gone on record saying that 90 days have expired. What does it indicate? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Devegowda, you have already taken 45 minutes.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: The Karnataka Government, after the Supreme Court's opinion, had filed a revision petition before the Tribunal on 25th under Section 5(3). That has been posted for hearing on 13th that is today. If the Central Government gave its mind or gave its indication that it is time barred, is it going to help the Karnataka Government on the revision petition? There you have tactically erred in mentioning in your statement that within 90 days no State has not gone before the Tribunal with revision petition under Section 53. That is my opinion and I do not want to say anything beyond that.

As I told you earlier, if the Karnataka Government has failed to go before the Tribunal under Section 5(3), then it is the responsibility of the Central government because the responsibility of the Central Government is much more than any State Government; you are the implementing authority. The Supreme Court has said that you should notify under Section 6. Yes, but only after you convince by yourself about the practicability or impracticability. When the order has been passed by the Tribunal under Section 5(2), it says that you should convince by yourself whether it is practicable or impracticable or genuine. That is your responsibility under Section 5(3). That is why, the very same House passed an enactment in their wisdom and also made a provision for the Central Government to ask for clarification in the event, if the State Government failed to do so, I will read out Sec. 6.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you reading Section? It is known to everybody. Now Shri Devegowda, you must help us. It is not necessary to read out the Section.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, it says "It shall be final and binding".

MR. SPEAKER: You can say that. There are other Members who want to speak, and I must give time to them also.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, when once it is officially gazetted, the decision

shall be final and binding on the parties. After this notification, the people of Karnataka have lost their faith in the Government of India. After opinion was given by SC we, 29 M.Ps, have met the Prime Minister on the 14th of December.

I outrightly made a statement outside the House requesting the people of Karnataka not to agitate and to have faith in the Prime Minister and to wait, till he takes a decision. That was the appeal that I made. But, unfortunately, after that the Government had made a statement hurriedly and a notification was issued without knowing the implications. Due to this, the whole problem has started and Karnataka is burning today; eight persons died and 28 donkeys have been named after each MP and paraded them. Also two M.Ps houses have been ransacked and all this was due to a hasty and hurried decision of the Government of India. I am not questioning the intention of the Prime Minister. I only say that the advice of the Irrigation Department or the Law Department should have been taken before the notification is issued on the opinion of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has not said that it should be done within 15 days. The role of the Parliament also starts here. The Parliament also has to pay a role under Section 6(7).

When once the Government is going to gazette it under Section 6, the scheme should be formulated under Section 6(a). My friend, Shri Narayan Swamy, today, he asked the Government to immediately formulate a scheme and to implement the order.

If the Government of India want to form an authority under Section 6A, they should also know what the implication is. Section 6 (vii) amply makes clear the role of both the Houses of Parliament. It says:

"...both Houses agree in making any modification in the scheme or the regulation or both Houses agree that the scheme or the regulation should not be made, the scheme or the regulation shall thereafter have effect

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only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that scheme or regulation."

Even when that is the situation, before going to take action for the notification or gazetting the order of the Tribunal they ought to have thought ten times. Because of this hasty decision, today we are suffering.

The Government of India has not properly acted and unnecessarily today the Prime Minister is put in this position. Though he may not express it outwardly, he has got his own feelings. I can understand them.

Beggars are not choosers, that is our position. On the one side the people say, the media says that we are not the law abiding citizens. Today our people are in the streets for their survival on the other side. They are dying. Instead of dying out of starvation, let them die for a proper cause. I am not going to make the statement to provoke anybody or to inspire anybody. I am the last man to provoke people in such a situation. But the only thing is, with folded hands I would like the hon. friends from Tamilnadu to understand the problem that we are facing. We are unable to grow even a single crop whereas they are growing three wet not crops. Can they justify this?

SHRI ANBARASUERA: This is far from truth.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: We cannot get even two pieces of bread. That is the situation nearly in 28 taluks. This is the report of the Irrigation Commission of the Central Government, it is not the report of the State Government.

Today what we should do? What the cooperation does the hon. Prime Minister want? We are prepared to cooperate, let him tell. This matter cannot be sorted out by

judicial awards. This matter cannot be sorted out by the tribunal.

A word about Narmada Tribunal. After that tribunal was constituted and the proceedings went on, the then Prime Minister, late Madam Gandhi used her wisdom and with the cooperation of all the concerned States, she took a decision and that decision was given to the tribunal for a final award. This is the history. I am not going to say anything new. It was not possible for the tribunal to pass an order because the tribunal could not come to a conclusion.

MR. SPEAKER. I must call someone else after this. You have already taken 50 minutes. Please conclude

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, we have been now forced to such a situation and the Karnataka people have been driven to such a situation. There is no remedy for this because this is a notification and the notification cannot be withdrawn. Is the Government of India prepared to say that they will withdraw it? Unless you try to amend Section 6 of this, it is going to be binding and it is final. The Supreme Court has given an opinion that the order of the Tribunal under Section 5(2) to be construed as an order and to be notified under Section 6. Can the hon. Minister for Water Resources give an assurance that he will not create an authority under Section 6(a), till the final adjudication is made by the Tribunal and give justice to Karnataka? If he is going to give that assurance, I will sit down without a word more. Further, can it be possible to allocate the water on weekly basis? Can it be possible to release water on weekly basis? Can it be possible to release water on monthly basis, during drought season or the lean season when there is no flow in the river? You also know that Cauvery basin is a deficit basin. It has got its own historic background. By knowing all these things, with what authority this thing has been done? How can it be done?

Please say categorically that till the matter is going to be finally adjudicated, we are not going to constitute any authority, so

far as the implementation is concerned. I will stress on this point again. If he says this today, I am going to retain my seat. Otherwise, I may take a decision to resign my seat. There was no need for some people in Karnataka to say that we, the 28 MPs, are not discharging our duties. Now they have paraded 28 donkeys, each with a name plate on their necks, showing each of the 28 MPs' names, in Karnataka. Who has done this? Is your intelligence Department working? If your Intelligence Department is working, then, who is at the helm of affairs and who is at the back of all this? It is not an insult to the members of this House? What are we doing here? Are we not discharging our duties? If the people who are at the helm of affairs are responsible for this, then punish them. We have got self-respect. We are at least respecting the feelings of the people. I have resigned my ministership thrice on the same issue and I staked my political career. But, today my name plate has been hanged on the neck of a donkey and it is being paraded.

I know that you are restricting me because of the time factor. Why it is so? I fought for 30 years for the agony of the people of Cauvery basin and today I am suffering. I will conclude my speech and tomorrow I will go to Bangalore and make an appeal to the people of Karnataka not to indulge in violence. I will ask them to follow what Mahatma Gandhi has told and taught us. On the same lines, till the time Government of India pronounces that till the final adjudication, we are not going to constitute any authority under Section 6(a), we are going to continue the agitation and the agitation will not be stopped. I will go to all the 45 Assembly Segments which fall within the ambit of the catchment area of the Cauvery basin. I will tour the entire place. I will go to the people and explain if necessary, will tender my resignation. If bullet is there, let the first bullet fall on my chest and then on the chests of the innocent farmers who are struggling for their livelihood.

I am happy to say that all the 26 MPs are cooperative and united. We are not working here at the instance of Shri Bangarappa.

Shri Sharief is a Minister in the Central Government. Tipu is also born in his own community and Mirsadahk is also born in his own community. But, he must prove that he is Tipu and not Mirsadahk and he should not attach importance to his Ministership. Mr. Shri Shankaranand is responsible for the Cabinet Sub-Committee wherein the decision has been taken for the notification of the Award.

Today with folded hands I appeal to the hon. Minister for Irrigation and every hon. Members here whether they are seniors or juniors, whether they have experience or not - to understand the agony of the poor farmers of Karnataka and try to come to their rescue.

You must give a categorical assurance while replying that the Prime Minister would call the Chief Minister of Karnataka, Mr. Bangarappa and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Mrs. Jayalalitha. I do not want to say that she belongs to Karnataka. She is the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and she should be loyal to her people. It is a different matter. She has to play a positive role. But she has to find out an amicable settlement. We have to live together. My friend, Mr. Narainaswamy mentioned that we are attacking the Tamil people and that we are committing atrocities on them. No, it is not going to bring any credit to Karnataka. It is not going to bring anything. It is not going to bring any credit to the people of Karnataka. If anything happens, it is the responsibility of the State Government to give protection. I do not want to say anything more. Mr. Narainaswamy also mentioned that Shrimati Jayalalitha is not prepared to have a dialogue if Mr. Bangarappa is the Chief Minister of Karnataka. It is for you and your party to take a decision to remove Mr. Bangarappa to create a congenial atmosphere for a dialogue (*Interruptions*)

I am not going to use any threatening words.

Once again we will go to the midst of the people. We will try to persuade them to adopt non-violent methods. Until the

[Sh. H.D. Devegowda]

Government gives a categorical assurance that the notification will not be given effect to, I am not going to give any assurance to cooperate with the Government.

I also congratulate my friend, Mr. G. Made Gowda, who is prepared to tender his resignation. My sister Mrs. Chandra Prabha Urs also said that she is prepared to join the agitation if there is no remedy with the Government of India. Whether we remain as MPs in this House or not, that is not important. We have to take up the cause of the farming community of Karnataka. Whether the Members are from BJP, the Congress or the Janata Dal, I appeal to all of them to unite and fight this issue. I have got full confidence in them.

Lastly, I hope the Central Government will understand the feelings of the Karnataka people. They need a categorical assurance. Otherwise, the agitation will not stop. If anybody is responsible for lawlessness in this type of situation is going to shake our federal structure, then the Government of India has to take the blame.

I thank the Hon. Speaker for the gesture you have shown to me by giving a little more time. With these words, I conclude. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, the Prime Minister has already given a statement that he is going to call the two Chief Ministers. There will be a meeting.

MR. SPEAKER: That should clinch the issue

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I think, it is better to allow the Government of India to settle this matter amicably. *(Interruptions)* Nothing will happen by discussing this now. *(Interruptions)*

We are all interested in settlement. The Prime Minister has already taken the initiative - though it is late - but still we want an amicable settlement. Let us create an

atmosphere in this House so that it will also help the Prime Minister to settle this issue amicably.

MR. SPEAKER: Right.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): Honourable Speaker, Sir, first of all, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion on behalf of AIADMK..

I belong to Cauvery Delta, that is, Trichirapalli district in Tamil Nadu and most of the agriculturists are depending only on Cauvery water. Previously, Trichirapalli and Thanjavur districts in Tamil Nadu were rice bowl of South India. There was an agreement between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu on sharing of Cauvery water since 1924 and after 50 years, the agreement was to be revised.

After 1974, Cauvery water had not been reaching Tamil Nadu properly. Whenever there is flood in Karnataka, excess water is let off in order to save the Karnataka State from the floods. After 1974, the Karnataka Government extended the cultivation area and constructed so many dams in order to deny the Cauvery water for Tamil Nadu. Every year Tamil Nadu used to ask for water in Cauvery in order to save the standing crops in Tamil Nadu and the Karnataka Government also used to release five to ten TMC water after getting electricity as compensation. So, every time, it has been compensated in order to get the Cauvery water.

Sir, it is wrong to say that three crops are cultivated in Tamil Nadu. Since the Year 1974, there were so many talks between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu Governments. But even after so many meetings and even after two decades, the problem was not solved. So, we were pressing for setting up a Tribunal in order to get justice in this dispute since 1984. After five years, the Tribunal was set up in order to solve the dispute. At that time, nobody criticised the Tribunal's constitution or the conduct of the Tribunal. But now, it is a wonder to see all the

people of Karnataka criticising not only the Tribunal but also the verdict of the Supreme Court.

After that, the Tribunal gave an Interim Award for Tamil Nadu asking Karnataka Government to release 205 TMC of water per year. People are unduly criticising the verdict of the Supreme Court. Then, the Award was nullified by the ordinance of the Karnataka Governor and later by the Legislative Assembly of Karnataka and lastly, it went to the Supreme Court. Then the Supreme Court gave its verdict to Gazette the Award immediately. As per the directions of the Supreme Court, the Government have notified it. But I am sorry to point out that the hon. members of Parliament from Karnataka are saying that Cauvery water is wasted. They should know that during floods, nobody can control the flow of water.

Now, after a lapse of two decades, our Honourable Chief Minister, the most revered Puratchi Thalaivi took bold steps to get justice in Cauvery water dispute. She tried sincerely for the betterment of the agriculturists in Tamil Nadu. Now, the Award has also been gazetted. The honourable Members from Karnataka are agitating against the notification. They are now politicising this issue. An Honourable Member quoted that Tamil Nadu is cultivating three crops per year but it is utterly false. In the summer season, we use to cultivate dry crops. Now, without water in Cauvery, the cultivation lands in the Cauvery basin have become dry and people have started to move out to other States from Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli districts. There is no sufficient ground water in these areas and so, coconut trees and other trees are dying every day. Agriculturists in the Cauvery basin are cultivating only paddy and not any costly crops. They are not in a sound position financially. In this poor financial position, they are not able to put borewell for cultivating crops.

Hence, without a borewell and without Cauvery water, they are suffering a lot. Tiruchy and Thanjavur districts have become deserts. People there are depending only

upon agriculture as these districts are not industrial districts. At the time of drought, they do not use to release necessary water for cultivation. Now only the farmers of Tamil Nadu have got the rights in sharing of Cauvery water because of our honourable Puratchi Thalaivi.

Lastly, I want to tell one thing. If the honourable Prime Minister will convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Karnataka, our honourable Chief Minister will definitely attend that meeting. I thank once again the Central Government for notifying the Tribunal's Interim Award in order to save the farmers of Tamil Nadu. I thank the Government on behalf of the farmers of Tamil Nadu once again.

I request the Government of India to go ahead with the notification and appoint an Implementation Committee in order to implement the Interim Award with a good spirit.

The notification alone will not solve the problem. Further action should be taken in order to give benefits to the farmers of Tamil Nadu. This award should be implemented in order to save the interests of the farmers of Tamil Nadu. Our friends from Karnataka are very agitated today and we can understand their feelings and their difficulty very well. But at the same time, they should also humanely understand the problems of Tamil Nadu.

With these words, I thank you Sir.

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU (Dharmapuri): Mr. Speaker Sir, thank you very much. As stated by our Karnataka friends, today we are discussing the Cauvery water dispute not in joy, but with agony. We live as brothers and sisters in this country and we are here to share our joys and sorrows.

Sir, in spite of the prolonged discussions and negotiations for the last 20 years, the Cauvery water dispute is not yet settled. Tamil Nadu being the lower riparian State, is

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continuously affected due to the non-settlement of the dispute. Cauvery is the main river for Tamil Nadu and this river is the only source for its irrigation system. About 80 per cent of our irrigation is dependent on Mother Cauvery.

As per the agreements of 1892 and 1924, the then Madras State, presently Tamil Nadu, has to get its due share of water from Cauvery. But Sir, for the last 20 years, we have been experiencing some or the other difficulties. We have been approaching the Central Government also for a solution to the dispute. The Central Government arranged a number of meetings between the Chief Ministers of both the States as well as the other concerned States. But we were not able to come to any settlement in this regard. Then a tribunal was appointed on the advice of the Supreme Court. Subsequently, the Tribunal has given an interim order and that too because of the directive from the Supreme Court, the highest legal body of our great land. Whatever may be its decision, it has to be implemented in true spirit.

Let me add that we are not here to aggravate any problem of our brother State. But we would also like to emphasise our point of view. In Karnataka, there are four or five rivers and they have enough water resources. We do not grudge it and we are happy that they have enough water resources. At the same time as far as the State of Tamil Nadu is concerned, we have only Cauvery and this river is the only source to improve or even to sustain our irrigation potentialities.

For the last 10 years we are not getting sufficient water, I would rather say not even the water that is required for our irrigation purposes. As a result of this our State is suffering a lot.

As per the Tribunal award, out of 205 TMC of water that is given to us we have to give 6 TMC of water to our sister State, Pondicherry. This is only an interim award.

But it is surprising that our brothers from Karnataka are now taking a different turn. It is not good. Problem can arise on both the sides. If something has happened in our State the same thing can happen in their State also. Sir, I would like to inform the House, through you, that Tamil Nadu has always stood for negotiation and settlement of the issue. Just because of this we waited for 20 long years and you can see the outcome of it. Our brothers from Karnataka have complained that the Tamil Nadu people are not using the water properly and that they are wasting hundred TMC of water.

Due to the recent calamity neither Karnataka nor Tamil Nadu is in a position to store water because the water is in excess and it is flowing to the sea. There is no facility or no possibility of storing the water.

A point was mentioned by one hon. Member that Karnataka was not able to utilise their irrigable land capacity whereas the Tamil Nadu was given higher priority. That is not correct. Sir, according to the 1924 Act, we are doing it with the consent of the Central Government. At no point of time the Tamil Nadu violated any direction of the agreement or of the Central Government. On the contrary our brothers in Karnataka have so far been violating all the norms and without the permission of the Central Government they have constructed various dams. At this stage we do not want to quarrel with them. We only want water for the betterment of our State. There is no point in further aggravating the problem by saying that Tamil Nadu people are not cooperating. We have always cooperated. As and when a call comes from the Prime Minister, as and when the directive comes from the Central Government we have always responded, and we will continue to do it.

Our friends from the opposite side, particularly Shri Dhananjaya Kumar and Gowda have said—may be under emotions—that Karnataka is going to face a situation like Punjab. Sir, I appeal, through you to the House that this is not a situation to reap some political advantage. This is a matter

which concerns all of us. This is a matter which concerns the humanity as a whole. This is a matter which concerns the entire agrarian community of both the sides. We should not take political mileage out of it. Sir, this is a time to appease people convince people that the situation is different from the truth. If the facts were told to the people of Karnataka then the things would not have come to this end today.

Anyway, As far as the State of Tamil Nadu is concerned, I would say that 205 TMC of water which is given to us as an award is not sufficient for us and we need much more quantity of it

Whatever final verdict the Tribunal gives, we are ready to accept. We will respect and obey the same. We will not go against the interests of the Centre and also the States.

We welcome the hon Prime Minister when he intervened and told us that he is calling the Chief Ministers of both the States, through which some good arrangement is going to be made. That arrangement will help both the States.

So with the statement of our hon. Leader Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, we are confident that both the States will get the fruits and more particularly the farmers of both the States.

Sir, I again appeal to the people of Karnataka one thing. About 23 per cent of the people who are living in Bangalore are Tamils. They are living and also working in order to uplift the State of Karnataka. So, they should not be affected.

I again appeal through this august House, through your goodself, to the Government of India that they must come forward and take effective steps to stop the attacks on Tamils. Such things should not happen anywhere whether it is Karnataka or Tamil Nadu or anywhere else. Because of the colour, we should not be treated in a different manner. Because of emotions, we attack people. That should be stopped.

I have received a call from one of my friends who said that in Bangalore, Tamil paper - *Dhinathanthi* - was attacked. Tamil people were attacked. Even the MPs houses have been attacked. This is not an ordinary thing. This thing should be taken very seriously and the Government - Central and the State - Should act firmly and save the people.

You also take the people into confidence and settle the Cauvery water dispute. It should be given top-most priority, as our hon. Prime Minister has stated.

We are all happy to note that the Prime Minister has taken serious steps to solve this issue. Because of this, Tamil brothers in Karnataka may also be helped. You should also see to it that they should not be carried away by emotions

With these few words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak

SHRIS. MALLIKARJUNAIAH (Tumkur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am coming from a district which is virtually a drought hit district for the past ten-fifteen years. The Karnataka Government was kind enough to provide us a channel from Hemavathy. It is the only source for us to get drinking water. Tumkur is also hit equally by the Tribunal's order. The whole Tumkur district is paralysed. We had a lot of hope that we could live as human beings. For the past fifteen years, there is so much of agony and suffering. Probably, every year, people are going out for leading their livelihood. Now, because of this Order, we have virtually lost all hopes. I do not want to go into the details about the performance of the Tribunal or the Supreme court and the functioning of the Government of Karnataka. Because the entire facts have been dealt with very elaborately. They were placed before this august House very pleasantly with full statistics. They are very convincing.

Now, the entire responsibility is on the Central Government. It is true that there is a misunderstanding between the two States. It is a unitary type of Government. The responsibility is left with the Central

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Government. It is upto the Central Government to bring both the States which are involved in this water dispute to the negotiating table and convince them as to what is the share for Tamil Nadu and what is the share for Karnataka.

If there is any slackness or delay in this matter it creates a greater confusion, takes lot of lives and properties will be destroyed. This is a matter on which the Government has to be vigilant. It is expected normally, of any Government, when any sensational issue of this type involving the interests of thousands of people, or even crores of people is there, the Government has to be very very cautious and very careful. No problem could be solved either through tribunals or through the courts of law. Problems can be solved through negotiations, discussions and proper understanding.

I am very happy that the hon. Prime Minister has made a statement on the floor of this House that he is inviting the Karnataka Chief Minister as well as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to discuss the matter with them, and to find out a solution to the existing problem.

I am also really very happy that our hon. Minister for Water Resources is also taking very keen interest in the matter. I am really afraid that tomorrow the language problem may arise. There are thousands and thousands of families residing in Tamil Nadu and equally in Karnataka also. We know that nothing is in the hands of the politicians today. We cannot comment anything at all.. People may say, that all these years we have kept quiet, that we did not understand the gravity of the circumstances, when the matter was pending before the Supreme Court, when the matter was referred to the Tribunal, - they may ask-what the representatives of the people were doing. Naturally it is open for them to ask us that question.

Our friend has said that donkeys have

been paraded on the streets, and that it hurt the feelings of the people. We know the agony the people are suffering, the heinous loss that those people are suffering.

One of our friends has stated that we have a number of rivers. Where are the number of rivers in Karnataka? Where are the rivers? After all Cauvery is the only river. Because of lack of far-sightedness we lost many things in the State. But now this is another great blow to the people of Karnataka.

I am very happy that our friends have placed the facts and figures very convincingly. I appeal to the Central Government and I appeal to the hon. Minister for Water Resources also to exercise all his influence and see that both the States are brought together to discuss the matter and settle the matter amicably in a judicious manner. One may have an upper hand because of a court order and another might have lost the battle because of the court order. But it does not solve the problem. We do not like to have any problem regarding the law and order situation. Both the States are very friendly and the people are working cooperatively. Therefore, it is up to the Central Government and the hon. Ministers to take this matter very seriously and to settle across a negotiating settle it very very amicably.

I am sure that most of our friends also wanted to express their feelings. I do not want to take much of their time. The hon. Speaker would be kind enough to give them time also. We shall have to go back to our constituencies also. If we do not participate in the debate properly, what will be our fate then? I am really very happy that the Hon. Speaker is very kind enough to sit for a very long time. Even some of our friends belonging to different political parties, understanding the gravity of the circumstances, they are also very kind enough and obliging to sit here to carry on the proceedings of the House.

I once again humbly request the Prime Minister to take this matter very seriously

and appeal to the Hon. Speaker to give time to some of our friends also, who want to express their feelings about what is going on in Karnataka and how the people are agitated. I am sure, he will give time to them. I am very much particular about it. We have also to get back to our constituencies.

Mr. SPEAKER: We will give them time.

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH: Therefore, my humble request to the Hon. Speaker is - I do not like to take more time - that some time be given to our friends.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, here on the floor of the House, in the month of July, I charged the Government of India with conniving with the Government of Karnataka. Today, I wish, in all humility, to withdraw that charge.

In gazetting the Interim Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal, the Government of India has vindicated the honour of this Parliament. It was Parliament which passed the Inter State Water Disputes Act.

In gazetting this Order, the Government of India has vindicated the honour of the Tribunal, which was conducting its proceedings and which continues to conduct its proceedings with all judicial propriety.

In gazetting the Interim Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal, the Government of India has vindicated the honour of the Supreme Court which through a specific directive, had directed that the Tribunal issue an Interim Order, and that the Government of India gazette that Order.

In gazetting this Order, the Government of India has vindicated the honour of the Constitution because the Constitution provides that all State Governments must obey the law of the land.

In gazetting the Interim Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal, the Government of India has not provided water

to Tamil Nadu, nor denied water to Karnataka; the Government of India has merely rendered justice as the forums of justice have determined what is just and what is right.

What the Government of India have done by gazetting the Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal is to vindicate the honour of the democratic institutions of this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in leading this debate the hon. Member from Karnataka, Shri Dhananjaya Kumar of the BJP posed four very relevant questions. First he asked: Is this Interim Order implementable? Second he asked: Is this Order practical? Third, he asked: Does the Government of India have a political will? And fourthly he asked: Is this the political solution to the burning problem? Let me attempt to answer his questions in one sentence each.

In regard to his first question, my answer is: Yes, indeed. The Order of the Tribunal is eminently implementable provided those who are charged with implementing it fulfil their constitutional and legal obligation to implement that Order. It is only if the authorities who are charged with the duty of implementing those Orders fail to fulfil their duty that there is any danger of the Order not being implementable.

His second question is: Is it practical? I think, it is practical. The tribunal thinks that it is practical. The Supreme Court thinks that it is practical. The Government of India thinks that it is practical. But, perhaps, there is a valid doubt in the minds of our friends from Karnataka, our brothers and sisters from Karnataka. There might be circumstances in which special difficulties would be encountered, which would make it difficult to practically implement something or the other for a temporary period of time at a moment of crisis.

It is precisely to deal with such a practical problem the Prime Minister of India has adopted the eminently practical step of calling the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and

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Karnataka to come to Delhi and talk with them about the difficulties that they might experience. There is no desire on the part of any Tamilian to harm even one hair of the head of anybody from Karnataka desire to see any interest of the Karnataka people adversely affected. The Government of India has no desire to be a party to atrocities committed against the Tamil people of Karnataka. The Government has the political will. It is conscious of its duties; it is aware of its obligations as to what needs to be done to solve any problems that might be incidental or consequent upon the implementation of the interim award of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal.

I now come to the fourth question put by Shri Dhananjaya. His question was: Is this the solution to the burning problem? The answer is no. It is not the solution to the burning problem. It is an interim solution to this burning problem. Let us please recognise that what the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal has so far passed is an interim order. The proceedings of the Tribunal are continuing. All the statements that have been made in the House today by hon. Members from Karnataka both from that side of the House as well as this side of the House should, I think be placed before the Tribunal. All these facts, all these figures, that long and convoluted history that we heard from Shri Devegowda, should be placed before the Tribunal. I appeal to the Government of Karnataka to find really

20.00 hrs.

Anyone in Tamil Nadu who desires ill-will towards the people of Karnataka cannot be described as a good Tamil. Therefore, if there are practical problems, there are also ways of sorting them out. And the most important fundamental step has been taken by the Prime Minister in asking the Chief Minister of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu to come here. And I am delighted that not only has the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu confirmed outside this House that she will be coming but representatives of her Party

here have re-confirmed it. So we need have no suspicion, no doubt, no worry, no anxiety on this score.

The third question is, does this Government have the political will to solve the incidental problems that might arise out of the implementation of this interim award? I think the original statement made by the hon. Minister of Water Resources demonstrates that the Government of India does indeed have the will. That will is expressed in the last two paragraphs of the hon. Minister's statement. And that has been re-enforced by the statement which we heard a little earlier this evening from the Prime Minister of India. The Government of India has no desire to see Karnataka go up in flames. The Government of India has no good lawyers. I appeal to the Government of Karnataka not to waste its time politicising this issue. I appeal to the Government of Karnataka to think carefully about what its interests are, what the issues involved are, and to go before the Tribunal and argue its case just as, I am sure, the Government of Tamil Nadu will continue arguing its case before the Tribunal. It is for the Tribunal to make a determination about what is right and what is just. Once, under an Act passed by this very Parliament, an issue has been referred to a Tribunal, whose existence depends upon the will of this House, it is also the duty of the House to place its submissions before the correct forum and then await the decision of that forum and then to respect the decision of that forum.

At no point has any honest, decent or good Tamilian attempted to stop the right of Karnataka to have recourse to other legal measures available, whether it be placing the facts before the Tribunal, whether it be seeking a review before the Tribunal, whether it be a matter of going to the Supreme Court. Of course, it is the right and furthermore it is the duty of the Government of Karnataka to do everything possible to defend its interest. And then even after a decision comes out of the court, it is the duty of the Government of India, equally the duty of the Government of Tamil Nadu, to see to it that our friends, our

brothers, our sisters, our fellow citizens of Karnataka are not adversely affected. There is no interest of Tamil Nadu that will be served by harming the interest of Karnataka. There is no interest of Karnataka that will be served by harming the interest of Tamil Nadu.

We heard from Shri Dhananjaya a series of the most interesting statistics. There is one statistic which he has left out. How many Indians — I refuse to use the word Tamilian here — I want to know how many citizens of India live in the Delta and how many citizens of India live along the rest of the course of the Cauvery? Approximately, three times more Indian citizens live in the Delta than along the rest of the course of the Cauvery.

The second thing I want to ask is about the food that the Cauvery Delta produces, the other agricultural produce that the Cauvery Delta produces where does it go to? Does it go to Sri Lanka? Does it go to Pakistan? Is it all consumed in Tamil Nadu? Is it our contribution to the granary of India. We are not talking about the food production in Tamil Nadu or food production in Karnataka. We are talking about food production in India, and the rice bowl of India is the Cauvery Delta.

In the old district of Thanjavur alone, the density of population is so great, the dependence of people on agriculture is so great, that in just this one district there are no less than three Parliamentary Constituencies plus one segment of a fourth Parliamentary Constituency. That is the extent to which not the people of the Cauvery Delta, not the people of Tamil Nadu, but the people of India — first and foremost, the people of India — depend upon that water (*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): The population in the Cauvery Basin in Karnataka is 1.5 crores nearly one half of the total population of Karnataka.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I have no desire whatsoever to harm any of their interests. I believe that it is entirely possible,

while the Tribunal is sorting out the judicial issues involved and while the Prime Minister is engaged in protecting the interests of the people of Karnataka and the people of Tamil Nadu by holding these talks between the two Chief Ministers, I believe it is possible for men of goodwill, men of intelligence and people of experience like Shri Dhananjaya Kumar and Shri H. D. Devegowda to get together to see what we can do to make the best of the present situation. Here, I have the following suggestions to make:-

Firstly, I would plead with the Government of India to ask the Tribunal to expedite its final award, so that this anguish issue can be put behind us as quickly as possible.

Secondly, I would plead with the Government of India to set up a Cauvery Delta Rehabilitation Authority immediately so that by making effective use of the water that is available to us under the interim award, we are able to put into practice, in the Cauvery Delta, systems of water conservation and systems of agricultural practice, which will make the farmers of my Constituency match up to the reality that no longer we are going to get abundant water in the Cauvery Basin: we are going to get a limited, but assured, supply.

Third, I would plead with the Minister of Water Resources to avail of this opportunity to realise the dream that Rajivji had placed before the National Development Council, which was to have a National Water Policy. Instead of having this kind of debate which is just creating ill-will, if we have a National Water Policy, if we realise that the water is a national resource, if we realise that Cauvery does not belong to Kerala or to Karnataka or to Tamil Nadu or to Pondicherry, but that the Cauvery belongs to India and it is India which is going to benefit from a rational use of the Cauvery Waters, then I think this kind of river water dispute will at least be diminished, if not totally eliminated.

Then, I have only two more points to make. I would plead with the Minister of Water Resources to start work very urgently

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and very quickly on linking the rivers of peninsular India through the Mahanadi to the Godavari, Krishna, to the Pennar and to the Cauvery. If we were to link these, there would be a garland of prosperity in peninsular India. Then, it will not matter where a river has started and where it ends. All of us will have plenty of water in abundance, and water that is now being wasted by simply flowing to the sea, will cease to flow into the sea.

Finally and this is I regard as the single most important point I wish to make in this intervention, I plead with the Government of India to recognise that Karnataka through the Interim Award, has achieved a very, very major breakthrough. That breakthrough is that for the first time the ayacut which is presently under the irrigation system of Karnataka has received legitimacy. That is a very major breakthrough. Now that it has achieved that legitimacy, I would plead with the Government of India to extend the maximum possible assistance to Karnataka in the coming Eighth Five Year Plan to be able to make the very best use of the water supply that is with Karnataka as well as the irrigation system they have already built up, and to so modernise it and to so utilise it that agriculture in Karnataka flourishes in the thousands of years to come as it has flourished in my delta in the thousands of years that have gone by.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikkaballapur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, we are discussing the century old Kaveri water dispute. Many of my colleagues have already given the details on various aspects of the dispute. I therefore, confine myself only to some important points.

Kaveri river is a 'God's Gift' to Karnataka State. The lives and progress of several lakhs of people of Karnataka are dependent on mother Kaveri. About three fourths of

Kaveri river flows in Karnataka but Tamil Nadu gets the lion's share of Kaveri water. In fact this is what the then Diwan of Mysore Late Sir M. Visweswariah had said as early in the year 1916. Three fourths of the total water that flows in river Kaveri passes through the Mysore territory. But as stated above the benefits derived by the State are wholly incommensurate and disproportionate with the total flow contributed by Mysore. Kaveri river originates in Karnataka States and it flows in Karnataka. But it is being used by Tamil Nadu as God gift. It is a boon to the farmers of that area in Tamil Nadu. The Kaveri water dispute is a century old problem. Those days Karnataka State was ruled by the Maharajas. Madras States was ruled by Britishers. British rulers neglected Karnataka. It was a small territory comparatively and it had no influence. Madras had its own lobby and using its high influence the State got sufficient water. This system is continuing even today. The farmers of Kaveri delta region in Tamil Nadu are getting three crops a year and the total area under irrigation is more than 38 lakh acres. The farmers in Karnataka are getting Kaveri water only for one crop and the total areas under irrigation in Kaveri delta is only 11 lakhs acres. We should get Kaveri water on the basis of its flow in different States. The ratio should be fixed on the basis of the rivers origin and flow. At present we are getting very less water. The farmers of Karnataka are the most unfortunate lot and today they are crying for Kaveri water. There was an agreement between these two States in the year 1924. What has happened to this agreement? Every honourable member of this august House know what happened to this agreement in the year 1973. After that new politics emerged and I do not want to go into the details. But the farmers of Karnataka are in great trouble. Injustice has been meted out to them. Now, it is high time to rescue the farmers of Karnataka in the Kaveri delta region. The ball is in the court of the Prime Minister. Our Hon. Prime Minister has vast experience and I am sure that he can find a solution to the burning problem of Kaveri water dispute. All the Hon. Members

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

of this House should strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister. We should see that peace and harmony prevails in both the States.

The Tamil Nadu farmers are our brothers. All of us belong to one country, India. But at the same time we should make it a point that equal justice as done to one and all. There should be no room for partiality. The people of Karnataka are peace loving citizens of this country. They do not indulge in activities like loot, arson etc. But this does not mean that might is right. I appeal to the Hon. Prime Minister and Hon. Minister of Water Resources to come to Kaveri delta region and examine the realities. The facts have to be examined and if there is injustice to any States let it be rectified. Can the Hon. Members of Tamil Nadu agree to the tribunals interim order if they were in our position. Let them answer true to their conscience. This should not have happened. Why the situation has taken this ugly turn. Today the farmers and other concerned people are in the streets. They are in deep agony and they are agitating. For the last three days so many untoward incidents have taken place. I have no words to explain these happenings. These things have happened only after the gazette notification. The land and water belong to all citizens. There cannot be any discrimination. Now, great injustice has been done to the farmers of Karnataka. This should be set right immediately before the situation goes out of control. We met the Hon. Prime Minister and he was kind enough to give us assurance. I am confident that the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Minister of Water Resources would take immediate measures to resolve the serious problem. The Prime Minister's assurance in this august House has delighted every member. He is inviting the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka to hold discussions and to arrive at amicable settlement.

The Kaveri water dispute is a very old problem and it should not be allowed to continue. A permanent solution should be found. Certainly it cannot be through the interim order of the tribunal. We can arrive at amicable settlement only at negotiating

table. I hope that the assurance of the Prime Minister will put an end to all confusions and misunderstandings.

My dear friend, Hon. Manishankara Iyer has suggested to link Godavari, Mahanadi and Kaveri rivers. Of course, this goes a long way in solving the complicated water disputes. It also enables the country to usher in a new era of progress and prosperity. Hence this work of linking the river must soon be taken up without waiting any more time.

We have received the news that some houses of Parliament Members were ransacked. Let the agitators enter our houses. We do not mind even if they beat us. But we cannot keep quiet until our farmers get justice. My Hon. friend, Mr. Devegowda just now told us the pressures put on all Karnataka Members of Parliament. Donkeys with the name of individual M.Ps were paraded on the streets of Bangalore. The houses of some M.Ps have been looted. The house of my colleague, Shri Mudalaginyappa has been destroyed in Bangalore. His wife and other family members have fled seeking shelter elsewhere. The house of, Shri Madegowda has been damaged completely in Mandya. Many such incidents have taken place particularly in Banaglore, Mandya and Mysore. I do not mind braving such situation but the farmers of Karnataka should get their due share of Kaveri water. We want justice. Shri Devegowda and Shri Madegowda have said that they would resign if the farmers are not protected from injustice. I too have the same opinion. For the cause of our farmers I do not hesitate to resign from the membership of this House.

The farmers of Karnataka have suffered a lot for more than a century. This suffering should come to an end. The total storage capacity in all the four reservoirs of Kaveri river does not exceed 100 TMC. Then how can anyone expect release of 205 TMC of water from these reservoirs. It is easy to calculate and bring out the figures. But it is very difficult to understand the realities. These statisticians should be made to

[Sh. V. Krishna Rao]

understand the hard facts. Where can we bring the excess water for releasing to Tamil Nadu? Shall we pray to Lord Bhageeratha to bring sufficient periodical rain? It is high time and the farmers of Karnataka can not close their eyes to realities. They have been neglected by the Britishers. If this negligence continues the people may not tolerate and they may resort to all kinds of agitations. As I stated earlier, Tamil Nadu grow three crops where as in Karnataka the farmers have to be contented with only one crop. Why is this attitude of applying butter to one eye and lime to the other eye? This imbalance should be rectified without any loss of time. We do not seek any favour at the cost of Tamil Nadu farmers. Similarly Tamil Nadu farmers should not be favoured at the cost of their Karnataka counter-parts. We should get our due share. They should get their due share without any injustice. Several delegations have met the Prime Minister and the Minister of Water Resources. I am fully confident that this century old crisis would be resolved under the able guidance of our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao. The credit will also go to Shri V.C. Shukla, our Hon. Minister for solving this problem. I hope a solution would be found soon without any favour to any party.

There is a demand for release of more water from the four reservoirs of Karnataka. I am reminded of a statement made by Hon. E. S. Venkataramaiah. He said, "you release the water of entire Ganga river to Bangladesh because they are demanding" So, let there not be any difference. Here we are all equal. No State is superior over other States. We should get our share according to the existing realities. We should maintain equitable distribution and all of us should get justice.

I believe that the Centre will take appropriate measures to avoid such violent incidents in future. You kindly invite Ms. Jayalalitha and Shri Bangarappa for immediate discussions. During these talks with the Chief Ministers concerned, I am

sure that the Hon. Prime Minister will settle the issue amicably. Let there be peace and amity everywhere.

Sir, I am grateful to your kind gesture for giving me more time to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, how many speakers are there?

MR. SPEAKER: There are four speakers. As such I am requesting them to be brief.

[English]

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD (Chamarajanagar) : Sir, the Member who has spoken before me has already urged the legalities and technicalities of the Cauvery Water dispute Tribunal. I do not want to repeat all these things. As Mr. Dhananjaya Kumar pointed out, I will say how the orders of the Tribunal are impracticable to implement. Mr. Mani Shanker Iyer has said that the Tribunal order is practicable. It is not agreeable. The Tribunal has given directions to the State of Karnataka to release water from its reservoirs to ensure that 205 TMC ft. of water is available in Tamil Nadu's Mettur reservoir in a year June to May. The Tribunal has directed that this Order will be effective from 1st July, 1991. The Tribunal has further directed that such release shall be based on monthly fixed quantity, and in respect of any particular month, the releases are to be made in four weeks in four equal instalments. It is also directed that if it is not possible to release the required quantity of water in a particular week, such deficit shall be made good in the subsequent week.

This is an order given by the Tribunal. No Tribunal in the country has worked a calendar on week to week basis which is fantasy apart from being impracticable to implement. If there is deficiency in a given week, it has to be made good in the next week. This release is not linked with the total availability of water. Therefore, before passing the interim order to release 205

TMC of water, the Tribunal has not even considered about the total volume of water available in the basin or requirement of Karnataka or the requirement of Tamil Nadu for its present use. Therefore, when the interim order has been announced we have felt and made it clear that the interim order is arbitrary and most unscientific and impracticable.

Therefore, I would like to suggest that at the time of passing its final order, the Tribunal should at least review the facts on certain basis Tamil Nadu gets two monsoons-Southwest and Northeast Whereas Karnataka people in the Cauvery basin are getting only one and they are raising only one crop. In Tamil Nadu, they are raising three crops. This has to be taken note of.

The Tribunal has failed to protect the irrigation potential of Cauvery basin in Karnataka for 11.2 lakh acres of land. The Tribunal has not given a scheme for sharing water in lean season. It has not been mentioned in the interim order. Therefore, at the time of passing final order, all these facts are to be taken into consideration.

Now the situation in Karnataka, as my colleagues have said, is very tense. There is gravity of the situation. How it has started. After the Government of India took a decision to notify this interim order the irrigation has started and violence has erupted. Law and order situation has become worse in the State. Many of the industries, I am told, have been destroyed. Death toll has gone up to 10 or 12 persons, in Bangalore city alone. Therefore, my suggestion is that the law alone or the Tribunal verdict alone will not solve this problem.

He said that we should respect the verdict of the tribunal. We should respect the opinion of the Supreme Court. We should understand what is the Supreme Court's opinion and what is the tribunal's verdict and what is the role of the Government of India. But what about the affected farmers in the Cauvery basin? Are they able to understand all these things? But they want water because they are starving. Therefore, I would like to

tell you that by merely gazetting the notification, this problem is not going to be solved. The implementation is equally important. You may think that we are going to constitute an Implementation Committee for implementing this interim order that has been given by the tribunal. But it is very difficult. It is very difficult task to implement the interim order.

The Members of Parliament met the Prime Minister. An All-Party delegation from our State request our Prime Minister. The Prime Minister assured us that this matter of sharing the water between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu will be settled outside the court amicably. Our Water Resources Minister has said this matter should be settled amicably between the two States. The Members of this House are really very happy that the Prime Minister has announced that he will call both the Chief Ministers and he will have talks with them and he will find out some solution and he will settle this matter amicably.

Once again I request the Prime Minister to appeal to the people of Karnataka and he can give a general assurance to solve the problem amicably.

MR. SPEAKER: This is what exactly the Prime Minister said.

SHRIV. SREENIVASA PRASAD: That is exactly what the Prime Minister said. Once again I request the Prime Minister to appeal to the people of Karnataka thereby we can defuse this crisis and we can convince the agitated people of Karnataka and they will get justice. That is what I would like to say. I now conclude.

SHRI CHINNASAMY SRINIVASAN (Dindigul): Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to participate in this discussion.

The hon. Minister of Water Resources has made a statement that the Government has notified the interim award of the tribunal. I wholeheartedly welcome it.

The people of Tamil Nadu have bene

[Sh. Chinnasamy Srinivasan]

demanding for a long time that their due share from Cauvery waters should be given. Several official and ministerial level talks failed. Then the Central Government referred the matter to the Cauvery Waters Tribunal. Karnataka did not protest against the reference.

Farmers of Tamil Nadu have been suffering for a long time for want of water for irrigation. Successive droughts worsened the situation. But God came to the rescue of farmers this time. The Thirukurral is there wherein it is mentioned that even if one good person is there, God would send rains for the whole world.

Naliar Oruvar Ularel Avar Porttu
Eliarkum Peyyum Mazhai.

At last, God favoured this time. This year, we had plenty of rain. Cauvery is in spate. The area in Tamil Nadu where Cauvery flows in only at the tail end. When water flows in Cauvery instead of wasting it in the sea, it can be given to Tamil Nadu.

The tribunal is a lawful one. Both sides were heard. A judgment was given. We should bow to the judgment. Now the interim award is for 205 TMC of water. But more water may be given when the final Awards comes. Whatever the tribunal says, the Government should agree.

Some hon. Members said that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is talking a tough stand in the matter. They accused her that she is not ready for talks. Indeed for more than two decades, they have been talking but without any result.

Sir, this is not a matter of prestige for the Government of Karnataka or for the Government of Tamil Nadu. It is a matter of human survival, farmers welfare and the country's food production. The Karnataka people and the Tamil Nadu people are brothers. Brotherhood is supreme. We should not sacrifice it by our bad actions. In

such a spirit, we must take the Tribunal's Award.

First, the Karnataka Government should not have issued the Ordinance cancelling the effect of the Award. The Supreme Court has struck it down. Now again, the Karnataka Cabinet has passed a Resolution against the implementation of the Award. If elected Governments resorts to such steps, it will only generate ill-will between the people, block welfare measures, and result in lawlessness. The violence that is taking place in Karnataka is not good for the national integration.

Therefore, I would like to appeal to my Karnataka brothers to accept the Tribunal's interim Award and also await the final Award. Law is supreme. Every one is equal before law. Individuals and Governments should obey law. This is true governance. People will repose faith in such Governments.

After all, the Central Government has very clearly stated that it will take into account the order of the Tribunal on the application of the Karnataka Government on the difficulties that may arise if adequate water is not available. The Government has also further assured that every endeavour will be made to act in the best interests of all concerned.

This assurance is encouraging and I once again appeal to my brothers here to allow the legal processes to take their own course and to obey the orders of the Judges as they are next to Gods.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR (Dharwad North) :
Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. I am raising two points. First, hon. Member of Parliament Shri P. G. Narayanan has stated in his speech that Karnataka has abrogated the agreement of 1924. That is not correct. We also entered into an agreement of 1892. That agreement was between the State of Mysore and the Madras Province and that was subsequently superseded by an agreement of 1924.

Therefore, the 1892 agreement was not in existence. According to me, even the 1924 agreement came to an end in 1974 because one of the terms in the agreement is that after 50 years, the parties concerned to the agreement can reconsider the entire terms of the agreement. That is one of the reasons.

Further, I submit to this august House that all the Chief Ministers of the States concerned had a meeting under the Chairmanship of the Central Minister in-charge of Water Resources. Several meetings were held to have a settlement.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : Just one second. The very same Tribunal, the very same Supreme Court in their opinion held that the 1924 agreement is not in force.

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR : I am coming to that. According to the stand taken by the State of Karnataka, the 1924 agreement was not in force. A claim that was made by the Tamil Nadu Government under the same agreement was not enforceable. That was the contention taken by the Karnataka Government all along. But even in 1983 a joint application was given to the Centre requesting for the constitution of a Tribunal. The claim is there under an agreement. If that is the case, that application has been referred to the Tribunal after the Constitution of the Tribunal. That is all right. We accept the constitution of the Tribunal. But what is the decision given by the Tribunal? Have they considered even a single point whether the 1924 agreement is in existence or not; whether under that agreement the Government of Tamil Nadu is entitled or deserving to have any quantity of Water or not? Not a single observation is there on this point. And the learned members, without considering whether there is any justification in the claim under the non-existing agreement, have passed the order by mathematically working out the impounded water in the Mettur Dam. I may tell you that when the claim itself is not based on a valid agreement, the order of the Tribunal is not implementable on this very ground. Secondly, they have calculated the figure, supplied to them by Tamil Nadu. About ten

years figures were taken from which they have eliminated maximum two years and minimum two years calculated six years total and divided it by six. I want to know whether the Tribunal had any idea as to whether the Karnataka State has got that much of water impounded in the reservoir. If you examine all the four dams constructed in the Cauvery basin, do you know what is the total installed capacity of each reservoir? All together, it cannot be more than 95 TMCs. But the direction of the Tribunal is to release 205 TMCs from the reservoir. But where is the question of releasing 205 TMCs, if the impounded capacity itself is not more than 100 TMCs. The Supreme Court has given a direction to treat such order of the Tribunal as a final order and to notify it in the official gazette. Here is a point which is giving some doubt. I want to know, how the Central Government will implement it. How a direction can be given, even by the Central Government to the State Government, to release water which is not available in all the dams? That is a point.

Another important aspect of the order is there is a provision. What is the provision? Only one final order can be passed by the Tribunal and not two or three. What is the final order? When the reference is made, the Tribunal should determine the issue referred to it. That is called in another way an entrustment of work to the Tribunal and then the Tribunal can determine only once and that will be the final decision.

But, today, by the direction of the Supreme Court, that order of the Tribunal, though it is an interim order, an interim application, it has been treated as a final decision and final notification was issued in the official gazette. I would like to draw your attention to the main petition referred to the Tribunal, which is still pending before it. Then how can they give a second or final decision in the same matter? Is there any chance to have two final decisions under the provisions in the Act? Therefore, these are the doubts that do arise in respect of the Tribunal and the report itself requires some explanation and guidance. There is also a provision that if the report requires some

[Sh. D.K. Naikar]

explanation or guidance, the Centre may make a reference to the Tribunal. Until a reference is made and a reply is received, it cannot be implemented even though it is notified. That is one of the reasons which I submit to this House and that the order of the Tribunal is practically unimplementable. Whatever may be said on the other side by the learned Members of Tamil Nadu, I do not agree with them. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has said that this is a very valid order, it is a final order and it can be implemented. No Sir. There cannot be two final orders. There cannot be any such defective order to be implemented. If you ask the Karnataka State to bring water, where from they will bring water? From Krishna or Tungabhadra or Ganga?

My learned friend suggested that the Central Government's funding is necessary to implement the other projects which are not completed even today. I may tell you in this context that there are so many projects prepared and submitted to the Central Government and they are all pending before the Planning Commission. The Karnataka people are suffering for want of water. With regard to irrigation percentage wise Karnataka is very low. Therefore, let the Minister of Water Resources be pleased to say in his reply that the Centre will be funding much more than what it was doing earlier.

My learned friends have said that we are criticising the judgement of the Supreme Court. That is not the criticism. There is a provision under the Act that only when the Central Government has formed an opinion that a settlement by negotiation is not possible, a tribunal can be constituted and a reference made to it. I am not commenting on the direction of the Supreme Court; but I am only making comments on the functioning of the Central Government. When an application was pending, I had led a delegation to Shri Rajivji so far as Karnataka MPs are concerned and we had told him that we are going to settle this by negotiations within one year and till then there is no need for the constitution of a tribunal. We did

make so many exercises. But because of subsequent changes of Chief Ministers in Tamilnadu, we could not have a negotiated settlement.

In 1990 the National Front Government came to power when the petition was pending. Did that Central Government have any iota of evidence that the matter could not be settled by negotiations? No. Moreover, unless there is sufficient and ample evidence to show that the Central Government had done its exercise in settling the issue by negotiation, the question of constitution of a tribunal would not arise. But in this case a direction was given by the Central Government without exercising the power vested in it, that they leave it to the Supreme Court. So in the legal process Karnataka was made to suffer and have set backs at all stages.

Therefore this is a fit case for requesting the hon. Minister to make a reference to the tribunal again seeking clarification or guidance to implement the interim order, so that there will be some time available for the Centre in which there may be possibilities of having a negotiated settlement.

This is what I can submit. I hope the hon. Minister will really do this because it is not necessary that the State Government should make a reference for clarification. It is also the duty of the Central Government to seek the clarification and guidance. Therefore, under these circumstances I would request the hon. Minister Shri Shukla to make a reference before he thinks of implementing the order.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Sir, I thank the Prime Minister and the Minister for Water Resources for their wisdom, sagacity and far-sightedness in taking the judicious and just decision in notifying the interim order of the tribunal. I also thank the Prime Minister for having taken a decision that the two Chief Ministers will be invited to arrive at a negotiated settlement.

Sir, when our Prime Minister was able

to create an inroad in achieving a good relationship with a neighbouring country, China, this problem is nothing for him. He is such a matured prime Minister. In fact, he is the only leader today who is being praised as a non-controversial leader among all the Prime Ministers that we had, in the past. So, we have faith in him that he will solve the problem without affecting the interests of both the States.

Sir, I am rather worried as well as offended when the Members of Parliament from Karnataka generated so much of heat, throwing unnecessary challenges with fallacious arguments and false figures to succeed in their case. Sir, I would like to point out here the geographical position of the Cauvery River. It emanates from Karnataka. The River Cauvery takes origin from Karnataka and Tamil Nadu is in the tail end. So, we are at the receiving end and they are in the giving position. So, how can a great injustice be caused to Karnataka? Unless they allow water to flow to Tamil Nadu we will not be able to utilise that quantum of water as they allege. It is not a fact and they are misleading.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: How can thirty lakh acres of land be cultivated without allowing water?

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, it is a fact that they have abrogated the agreement that is arrived at, in the year 1924 and impounded the water immediately. The people of Tamil Nadu could not cultivate in that much of land and they could not get that quantity of water as they were using previously.

Though I am from Tamil Nadu, I have studied Law from Banaglore University and I do not want to take sides here. I only want to put the facts before this august House. I do not want my own brothers to get injustice in this issue. What I want to say is that unnecessarily this issue has been politicised. It has taken enormous dimension due to some narrow interests.

Here, Shri Nalk has gone on record to

say that there is no agreement at all in existence. That Clause of the agreement is this that, the agreement of 1924 will be received by mutual agreement of both the parties. But, they did not allow us to review at all. Whenever we go for negotiation, they have dally-dallied. Under some pretext or the other, they could not sit down and sort out the difference. We were also not given an opportunity to come to a correct conclusion. Therefore, negotiation went on and on for nearly 20 years and that led to the formation of the Tribunal. When the Tribunal was formed, they started criticising. They criticised the Central Government that they have no powers to form such a Tribunal. Is this the correct attitude, my dear friends? When the petition was filed before the Tribunal, they said that the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to give an interim order. When we say that they do not have respect for the judiciary, when we say that they do not have respect for the Tribunal, they were annoyed very much. How things went on? They challenged the power of the tribunal before the Supreme Court that the tribunal has no power to issue any interim order. But the Supreme Court held that the tribunal has powers to issue interim order. Then again, they started criticising it.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: What did the Supreme Court say in 1971 and 1974?

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Let us not go back to that one. Let us talk about the present situation. (*Interruptions*) If elderly persons like us give respect to emotions, we will not be able to do justice to the people of this nation.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: It is not emotion; it is hard reality.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: We should rise above all. We should not be subjected to narrow interests. Interests of both the States should be protected. In that way, in that way, we have to apply our mind and convince our people.

The leaders should lead the people. They should not be subjected to their wishes.

[Sh. Anbarasu Era]

We should not instigate the people. The present agitation in Karnataka is unwarranted. It is only instigation by the vested interests. *(Interruptions)* Why have they started beating the Tamil people ? *(Interruptions)* Innocent people of Tamil Nadu are being driven out. We have to convince.

Is it the way of telling that the judgment is a scrap of paper? Tomorrow if the Prime Minister comes out with some solution, then also they will say that is a scrap of paper. What is the guarantee that they will not criticise? This is not the attitude we should adopt.

With folded hands, I pray my friends, let us not be emotional in this approach. Let us study the real gravity of the situation. If you see the complete incidents, Karnataka played excessive over this issue. When the tribunal passed the order, immediately an ordinance was promulgated without even consulting the Prime Minister. After all, congress Party is a family. We are all Members. He is our father. The Chief Minister of Karnataka should have consulted him, but he overplayed. Suddenly, he promulgated an ordinance. Our friends said, "It is an historic ordinance." It is an illegal ordinance. It is not an historic ordinance. Such an ordinance has been promulgated. That is how this issue has been complicated by some of the people in Karnataka. Therefore, I appeal to them, let us have faith and wisdom in our Prime Minister. Let us sort out the differences here amicably in the interest of both the States. Let us not throw challenge and counter-challenge against each other. Every Member of Parliament started telling, "I will resign...resign...resign." Will it not amount to threat, coercion and blackmailing of our Prime Minister and the Central Government ? *(Interruptions)* Will it not amount to pressurising the Prime Minister?

(Interruptions)

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): You should withdraw. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANBARASU ERA : No, no; I challenge. *(Interruptions)* He has one on record - this is my last speech. *(Interruptions)* I will resign. *(Interruptions)*

Is that the way of addressing the honourable House. Is that the way of throwing challenge to our Prime Minister?

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: It is wrong interpretation. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANBARASU ERA : That is not the way. Let us sit together. *(Interruptions)* Let us not throw a challenge and counter-challenge. Let us sit together. Let us meet-mind with a mind and heart with a heart in the interest of both the States, let us sit down and discuss it. Therefore, I do not want to prolong it further. *(Interruptions)* One should not try to become a champion of Karnataka alone. We should see the interests of the nation and also see the interests of the neighbour, Tamil Nadu.

21.00 hrs

The leaders of Karnataka should not come to the extent of acting as if Karnataka is a separate country. That is how the events are training place.

I appeal also to them, with folded hands that let us sit together and discuss as per the directions of the Prime Minister and sort out the differences instead of throwing challenge and counter challenge.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : Sir, only one clarification. We have never taken money from Tamil Nadu for supplying water. Let him say, whether they have paid even a rupee. We have released water for nearly 23 years. Why are you misleading the House ?

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum) : Mr. Speaker, Sir many hon. Members have already spoken about this and have given the statistics also. Both sides have mentioned their respective stand regarding this.

It is a social and an economic need. Every human being fights for his own rights. Equal right must have equal division. On that dictum, it goes. The lower riparian States expects some thing from the other State. We have no hesitation to give any amount of water, provide, we have it in stock. The Tribunal has said that we have sufficient stock of water. It is on record. So, 205 TMC of water has to be given to Tamil Nadu. We do not have sufficient water, otherwise, we would be very happy to give the same to our brothers.

The judicial order on this problem is subject to appeal or revision or review. It is not a final Order. You have to go into the constitutional and legal points. Many laws are enacted here but whenever any harm is done by the judiciary or the Tribunal, it is natural that the concerned party will react. Shri Anbarasu just now said that we are instigating and so on. It is not true. When a man is deprived of his own property and that too if it is water, then naturally, he will go frustrated and will go to the streets. With that background only, we have only the Prime Minister whom we can make our appeal. We have never tried to politicise the issue. Only, duty bound, we have defended our case in the Tribunal. As a duty, we have made our statements. It is because, we owe certain duties to the public, that is, who have elected us. Shri Mani Shandar Aiyar also said one thing.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not reply to each and every Member.

SHRIS. B. SIDNAL : Sir, I am welcoming some of his suggestions.

MR. SPEAKER : You just say that you welcome all the suggestions.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: No. I welcome the suggestion about the constitution of the National Water Commission by late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The other thing that was mentioned by Shri Dhananjaya Kumar is about the impracticability. He justified in saying, that thing.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : Sir, there are no guidelines even in the National Water Policy. I was also a Member of that.

MR. SPEAKER : There is a policy which was formulated and that still exists.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA : May I know from the hon. Minister what are the guidelines?

MR. SPEAKER : I know, I was a Member of this House when that policy was formulated. It was formulated in consultation with the Chief Ministers in the National Development Council.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Sir, we are highly spirited. We are brothers. Whatever is grown here or for that matter there benefiting our granary. But some of our friends have said that our rights should not be impinged or our enjoyment should not be deprived and given to somebody. This was the Order of the Tribunal which is really impracticable. Now, let us forget all those things, because, we have to come to a different conclusion.

I appeal to the Minister of Water Resources and the Prime Minister to settle it amicably. I welcome the suggestions made by the Prime Minister for both the States. The Chief Ministers of both the States should come and negotiate with him. This is more practicable than anything else. Whenever we are helpless, the law is there to help us.

Then we can come together and settle the dispute amicably and equitably. That would be better than a judicial order. The other things can be kept pending. Till the negotiations take place. No legal orders should be implemented. That is appeal to the Government of India and also to the Water Resources Minister who is very much experienced, to keep pending all the issues till negotiations are over and justice is done to the Karnataka people.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I call the Minister.

SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar) : I want to speak, Mr. Speaker.

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA (Chitradurga) : I also want to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not have your names. Anyway, each of you any speak for a few minutes.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Mr. Speaker Sir, I am delighted to hear from the Hon'ble Prime Minister that he is inviting the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for negotiations to find an amicable solution for the long pending Kaveri river water dispute. The issue can be settled if both the States adopt the principle of give and take.

The Hon'ble Members from Tamil Nadu have expressed their happiness about the interim order of the tribunal. They have argued their case very well because the order is in their favour. I am also a lawyer and I can understand their logic of argument. The inheritance powers of judiciary is binding on the judge to give appropriate decision even if representation is not comprehensive. This has not happened. The tribunal has taken the theoretical aspect of the case while giving its order. It has ignored the practical aspect. When the total water storage in all the four reservoirs is not even 100 T.M.C. how can any one expect release of 205 T.M.C. This fact is known to all the Hon'ble Members of this august House.

Today there is unrest in all parts of the State. The agitating people are attacking the Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly and Ministers of Karnataka Government. Looting and arson is going on in Bangalore, Mandya and Mysore. Family members of some Parliament members have fled their homes seeking shelter elsewhere. Properties worth several lakhs of rupees have been damaged. All these bad incidents have taken place because of the interim order of the Tribunal. Such incidents would have been avoided if the tribunal had given a justifiable interim

order. It is true that each and every one should respect the orders of the Supreme Court. At the same time the orders given by the Courts and Tribunals should be justifiable.

Our Prime Minister is a veteran parliamentarian. He has rich experience and he is capable of solving this problem without any injustice to any State. My humble appeal to the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Government of India is to link rivers like Mahanadi, Godavari, Tungabhadra and Kaveri. Some unnecessary projects have to be dropped and linking of the above-said rivers should be taken up immediately. This alone would solve most of the water disputes. It also improves the economic condition of the country. Agricultural production would increase. Commercial crops can be grown in most areas to give a boost to our exports.

Crores of rupees are being spent on some unimportant projects. Lot of money is being spent by the soil conservation department. Such unnecessary expenditure should be avoided and linking of the main rivers should be our main aim. I request the Hon'ble Minister of water Resources, Shri V.C. Shukla to take this plan of linking the major rivers of the country.

Today injustice has been done to the people of Karnataka. There is no sufficient water to the farmers for irrigation. The tribunals order has posed many serious problems to the farmers.

I pray our Hon'ble Prime Minister with folded hands to settle this complicated issue amicably. I want to assure him that all of us are with him to strengthen his hands. I would like to reiterate that linking of major rivers would enable the country to achieve progress and prosperity.

Sir, I am really grateful to you for permitting to speak in this very important issue and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPA (Chitradurga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I thank you very much for having given me an opportunity to appeal to the Government of India through you, Sir, that injustice has been done to Karnataka because of the Tribunals' Order.

Firstly, I wanted to tell my learned friends from Tamil Nadu, who just now spoke. They have got some apprehension in their minds that the lives of the Tamilians in Karnataka is at stake. I would like to tell them that today the target of the Karnataka people is not on Tamilians and their target is on Members of Parliament, MLAs of Karnataka. So, we are not concerned with the lives of the Tamilians and we are not coming in the way of their peaceful life. Today, my house was robbed and many things have been taken away by some people. I still do not know as to what is the fate of my wife and children there.

In spite of all that, with all this agony in my mind, I came here to argue the case of my State and also to enlighten the House and also appeal to the Central Government to give justice to Karnataka.

Sir, during the course of the argument, while answering to the questions of Shri Dhananjayakumar, my learned friend Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar said that it is practicable to implement the Order. According to me, the flow of the water in the river of Cauvery is the act of God. It is not in the hands of anybody. It is not in the hands of Karnataka people. It is in the hands of God. It all depends upon the nature.

Sir, many lawyers and learned friends are here. This is a subtle law in this country. There were many precedents and decisions of the Supreme Court and the High Court, where the act of God, unknown things and uncertainties are binded, are made contingent in the agreement. Therefore, it is illegal and void. Now the judgement and the decision of the Supreme Court is in that particular state of thing.

We have accepted the philosophy of secularism and we have accepted the philosophy of the rule of law. We live in the rule of law. We regulate things. We have conferred certain things. We enjoyed certain things under the rule of law. We are not going to deny such rights and concessions of such happiness to our own brother Tamilians. We are human beings first. Then we are Indians. Then we are Tamilians, Kannadigas. Like this, we have to live in this world for centuries together. For centuries we have to live. Our sons, our grand sons have to live in this world amicably and peacefully in this world. So, when we take any decision, we should not take it in partisan way and we should not take it on caste or religion or any other basis and we should take it as human beings. As the law abiding citizens of this country, error is human.

One of our friends said that we are criticising the decision of the Supreme Court; we are criticising the Tribunal's decision. Yes, we have got the right to criticise the Tribunal's decision, the Supreme Court's decision. If anything is held in the lower court, then we go on appealing and criticising the decision of the lower Court by mentioning the errors of the lower Court. In that way, in this House we are criticising the Supreme Court's decision, we are criticising the decision of the Tribunal, not in the form of appeal.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Leave aside that point.

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA : Sir, we have respect for the law. We have got the respect of law. We are law abiding citizens. But by human error or by confusion or by mis-interpretation, the decision has gone against the interest of Karnataka. Therefore, I appeal to government of India to give justice to us.

What is the nature if the decision of the Tribunal? Is it in the nature of arbitration or is it in the nature of punishment I want to say that the nature of the decision is in the form of punishment to Karnataka State. It is not an arbitration. The Tribunal is a fact finding body. It is not vested with any powers to

[Sh. C.P. Mudala Giriappa]

punish anybody. But by this decision, it is punishing Karnataka State and punishing the people who are depending in that area of Cauvery basin. So, Sir, if the decision of the Tribunal is implemented, it is illegal, it is void because it is an act of God. We cannot bind the people of Karnataka with all these things.

We know the suffering of our Tamil brothers. We know their feelings. We are human beings. We know their pain. We have great respect of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. We have great respect of the Chief Minister of Karnataka. We have got full confidence in the wisdom of our Prime Minister. We leave it to our Prime Minister to give justice to the people of Karnataka.

SHRID. PANDIAN (Madras North) : At the fag end of the day and after listening to our Prime Minister a very reasonable and nice statement I thought of getting up and thanking him and then sit down. But unfortunately, after listening to my dear friends - hon senior Members in the course of argument using certain words and advancing some statistics - I am compelled to take a few minutes just to request them, to make an appeal to them to think over calmly and not do anything in the great of emotion as it is generated in that State. Please do not add fuel to the fire.

You have been telling that 33 lakh acres is being irrigated from out of Cauvery waters and that we are taking three crops. That means, nearly 99 lakh acres. Even going by one tonne per acre on an average, we must be harvesting 99 lakh tonnes of foodgrains annually in the Cauvery basin area alone. How I wish it to be true! But it is far from the fact. Tamil Nadu is not in South Africa. It is very near to you. I extend an invitation to you. You come down, tour the area and see and satisfy yourselves whether we are getting three crops there. It is not true. Please do not advance such facts because that will only strengthen the misguided feelings of the people who are now on the streets. There are a few thousand acres of land from which we are getting three crops. There are a few

more thousand of acres of land which is giving second crop. But the vast acreage of land is giving only single crop and nothing more. And that is not entirely from the water that flows from Cauvery from Karnataka. Please remember that cauvery has its tributaries somewhere in Tamil Nadu also. Tamil Nadu also has catchment areas. We do get rains. So all these put together irrigate the Cauvery delta region. So you should not be under the impression that the water released by you alone irrigate that land.

I do not want to refer to the 1924 agreement or prior agreement or the lapse of it because Cauvery had been flowing through Tamil Nadu from time immemorial, long before our parties were born, before we were bom. It is not that we channelised the course of flow. It is nature's gift. Both of us are children' of Cauvery and we have been enjoying the blessings of Cauvery.

The previous speaker has said that sometimes, if there is a drought due to the act of God, then what to do? The very same argument I am also using. In such circumstances, we must have faith and commonsense and trust in the people. Burning buses or attributing political motives for the notification of the gazette is not fair.

MR. SPEAKER : Please address the Chair.

SHRID. PANDIYAN : So, I appeal to the people, senior Members, students and youth to think over this and not to think that injustice has been done to them. We share in your poverty, we share in your grief and we are going to live as brothers. I appeal to all of you to lead the people and not to mislead the people with wrong facts.

Please do not use the argument that it will go in the Punjab way. We are all striving to see that Punjab is brought back to normalcy. But, you are adding that Karnataka will go the Punjab way and that is not the correct approach.

As far as the 39 Members from Tamils Nadu are concerned, I wish to tell you that

we fought against a party and a force that had been declaring that they will convert Tamil Nadu into another Punjab. We defeated them and we are here. Hence, even under gravest provocation, I will not use that analogy and our support to Prime Minister is unconditional. In a particular issue, we may be satisfied or not satisfied, but on that score we will not weaken the Central Government or speak against the government of India.

Lastly, I will appeal to all of you to help in restoring the normalcy and restoring friendship because both of us are now serious that there should be an amicable settlement.

Time create that atmosphere, goodwill and trust to arrive at such an amicable settlement. *(Interruptions)* I am not questioning your *bonafides*, but please respect our sentiments and respect our riparian rights. Please do not try to reject our basic rights. With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members for bringing out salient points of this dispute in their speeches. There is a long history of this dispute which has been going on for almost 99 years. The first agreement was made in 1892. The endeavour has been to make the best use of the Cauvery Water for the people who live in Cauvery Basin irrespective of the States. State recognition took place many years later, that is, in 1956. We know that Cauvery Basin is a water deficit basin. Even if every inch, every ounce of water is used even then the requirement of Cauvery Basin cannot be fulfilled. Therefore, as many hon. Members have suggested, the long-term plan to link the peninsular rivers such as Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and then Cauvery, will have to be taken up and we propose to do that on an urgent basis. I have already stated in both the houses that the pre-feasibility studies have been done and this problem that has been created by conflicting demands on Cauvery waters, again emphasising the need of taking up

that particular project, will require a huge amount of investment and lot of time to be taken up without further loss, and accord it a higher priority than it has had so far. This is more a human and historical problem than anything else. It is no use injecting politics into it or going to technical details of the matter. There can be many things that can be said on both sides and we propose to deal with it in the manner that all human problems have to be dealt with.

We know that the Interim Award that has been given by the Tribunal has to be suspected by a final Award which will be given by the same Tribunal. Fortunately, this year there is no need for disturbing water because nature has been kind and there is enough water in the Cauvery Basin in the storages and until the next rain year which starts in May-June next year, there should be no problem. It would be our endeavour to see that some kind of a solution is worked out so that the vague areas that are left in the Award of the Tribunal are successfully sorted out and the problems, apprehensions and the emotions that have been worked up can be settled, with an assurance from us, that PM has given and I would like to repeat, that both sides will be given full justice from us, from the Government of India since we treat it as a human problem.

I was very happy to hear from practically all Members who participated in the debate that they believe in brotherhood, they believe in friendship, they believe in good neighbourliness and they want this problem to be sorted out satisfactorily and in such a manner that it does not create any problems for the residents of either State.

It has also been said by some Members that when there is no water what will be distributed, that when there is deficit rainfall or a lean year, there would be distress distribution. In distress distribution again, some well-established principles will have to be followed so that no one area suffers and all the benefits or all the sufferings do not go to one area. It has to be done in such a manner that there is no sense of injustice in

[Sh. Vidyacharan Shukla]

the minds of people who live in the Cauvery Basin.

There are many suggestions that have been made. We will keep all of them into account. I will refer to one or two.

Some Members said that many schemes of Karnataka are pending in the Planning Commission and with our Ministry. We have taken up these schemes on a priority basis with the Planning Commission and we will follow them up. In the seventh Five-Year Plan, the total allocation to Karnataka was less than Rs. 50 crores. In the Eighth Plan, we are proposing an allocation of Rs. 240 crores for the State of Karnataka to complete several schemes that have very great importance for people who live in the State of Karnataka.

I would not go into all details of those schemes but these schemes are: A scheme for the coastal protection work which will cost about Rs. 40 crores. There would be a Common area Development scheme which will cost about Rs. 100 crores. Then, there will be a Tanks Modernisation Programme. This is very important because that will increase the irrigation capacities of these tanks. This will cost about Rs. 100 crores. So, these are the schemes which we have proposed and we will follow them up for the people of Karnataka so that overall the State stands to benefit from these schemes. Whatever problems that they have in Cauvery dispute, they will not only be solved but the distribution of Cauvery water itself will be done in such a manner that it will not give any cause of complaint to either the people of Tamil Nadu or the people of Karnataka. The only thing that we must remember is that there is no deficit of water. The deficit has to be distributed. Therefore, the problem will have to be understood in this perspective.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, can I seek a clarification?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: let me

complete. After that I will reply to you. I will just take two to three minutes more.

All sections of the House—both from Opposition as well as from the ruling party—have expressed their full trust and hope in the hon. Prime Minister's endeavour to bring about a settlement and calling the parties for a settlement to the negotiating table. I am sure that the entire House will join him in that wish. We should give our full and solid support to the hon. Prime Minister in this regard. Then a negotiated settlement of this problem could be brought about. I am sure the issue will be settled amicably through negotiations.

The last thing that we must all remember is that the legal processes are not the end of the matter. Legal processes have been going on for long time and will go on for long time. As long as there is political will and human understanding of the problem—which has been displayed during this debate—I am sure that we will be able to sort out this matter and the people of both Tamil Nadu and Karnataka will have no problems in sorting out the issue. Whatever is happening is a temporary thing.

I would appeal to the people living in Karnataka to bear with us and give us an opportunity of sorting it out in a peaceful, legal and human manner that we propose to do and not take law into their hands and create further problems which will aggravate the situation which has been created in this part of the country.

I hope that this assurance that has been given by the hon. Prime Minister and the promises that I have made here will help in sorting out this difficulty and taking out the steam out of this agitation which has come about in an emotional manner. We will be able to sort out this matter. I again assure the hon. members that when the final verdict of the Tribunal comes it will, hopefully, be such that it will give full justice to both Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity

to give the views of the Government on this important matter.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, is it possible that at the appropriate height, we can construct a reservoir to store water during rainy season and during lean months that water could be released for both Tamil Nadu and Karnataka? It is possible to have such a scheme?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Yes, it is possible. There are plans to make such reservoirs. There is some problem about the ratio of electricity to be distributed between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and we are working that out so that an agreement can also be reached.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Sir, I propose that considering the mood of the House and also the new step that the hon. Prime Minister is taking, which offer he has made, you may consider making an appeal on behalf of the House to both States, particularly Karnataka where the violence has started, to be calm and maintain peace.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask some clarifications. The Minister has just said that the interim award will be superseded by the final award. The interim award has categorically mentioned that till the final adjudication is made and the final decision is given, this interim award will be in operation. So, if that interim award is in operation till the final decision comes, what will be the position in 10 years? Will the Government of India make any special provision or will it ask the Tribunal to review its decision?

Sir, there is one more point. He said that seven projects would be cleared from the Planning Commission relating to the States of Karnataka. Out of those seven projects which are the projects that come under the purview of Cauvery basin pertaining to Harangi, Kabini or Hemavathi?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, the projects which I mentioned totals to an

amount of Rs. 240 crores and they are related to the state of Karnataka and they do not belong to Cauvery basin. Regarding the point made by Shri Bhogendra Jha, I would say, subject to correction, that those projects for producing electricity and also for utilising the water, belong to Cauvery basin. Then, the last point that Shri Devegowda made is very simple to answer. The interim award will be in operation legally, but by the grace of God, it will be inoperative because there would be no need to supply water until the next season. Therefore, there is no need to worry about the operation of the interim award. Let us wait for the final award to come which will do justice both to Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, tomorrow we have to convince our people, that is my worry. Otherwise, I would not have unnecessarily inconvenienced the hon Minister.

Will the final award be given before May, 1992?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, it depends on leaders like Shri Devegowda and the leaders of Tamil Nadu. I hope they will cooperate with the leaders of Tamil Nadu. I hope they will cooperate with the Tribunal to hold its sittings continuously and present reasonable proposals. I am sure if the contention is not high and is not done in a bad manner, then the final award will come very soon, but I cannot promise on behalf of the Tribunal as to how soon they will give the final award. So, I appeal to all concerned to extend support in such a manner that the award comes soon.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA : Sir, am I not representing the State Government. What can I do? You must issue direction to the Government that has gone wrong. Why do you want to penalise the poor farmers? I want to tell you honestly that I do not want to be a hypocrite and I do not want to be a coward. Unless a categorical assurance under Section 6(A) comes from the Central Government and say that we are not going to create an authority till the final award

[Sh. H.D. Devegowda]

comes, then I do not think you can expect any type of cooperation from us.

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to say that the hon. Members who took part in the debate have spoken very effectively and responsibly with full understanding of the issue. The hon. Prime Minister has said that he would invite all the Chief Minister concerned for a discussion. He also appealed to the agitating people to cooperate in solving the problem peacefully and amicably. The Hon. Minister has said that he would take necessary steps.

I hope and I think, the House feels it

should satisfy all concerned and help in settling the issue to the satisfaction of all.

I think, the House wishes to appeal for the restoration of peace and tranquility and understanding in all parts of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

The House now adjourned to meet again on Monday.

21.41 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 16, 1991/Agrahayana 25, 1913 (Saka).