

dian exporters with invoice their exports in US dollars, at the same time the importers whose imports are invoiced in US dollars would again as a result of the appreciation of the rupee against US dollar. In a regime of floating exchange rates, short term fluctuations in the value of currencies are normal occurrences. While the dollar has depreciated *vis-a-vis* the rupee in recent months, it has also depreciated *vis-a-vis* several other currencies. In a situation like this, it is difficult to make a precise assessment of the effects of exchange rate movements on our foreign trade. However the matter is receiving continuous attention.

(d) The Reserve Bank of India was operating an Exchange Fluctuation Risk Cover Scheme since 1974 affording protection against Exchange Rate Fluctuations in respect of contracts for export of engineering goods on deferred payment terms. Under this scheme, the RBI was covering the authorised dealers against their forward exchange contracts with exporters running upto ten years at fixed discounts on spot rates in four major-currencies *viz.*, pound Sterling, U. S. Dollar, Deutsche Mark and Japanese Yen. This scheme was applicable only in case of Suppliers' Credit.

The Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited (ECGC) has, with the approval of Government of India and Reserve Bank of India, drawn up two schemes namely Exchange Fluctuation Risk (Bid) Cover Scheme and Exchange Fluctuation Risk (Contract) Cover Scheme. These schemes became operational from 4th August, 1980 and from this date the Reserve Bank of India's scheme has been withdrawn. The ECGC schemes are wide ranging and comprehensive, covering exchange fluctuation from the date of bid upto 15 years after the award of contract. Six Currencies *viz.*, Pound Sterling, U.S. dollar, Deutsche Mark, Japanese Yen, Swiss Franc and French Franc are covered under the ECGC schemes.

Provision has also been made to extend cover in respect of other convertible currencies at the discretion of the Corporation.

Relations between I.A. and DGCA

616. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the relations between Indian Air Lines and DGCA have come under severe strain;

(b) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the article in 'Indian Express' Bombay dated 26 8-80 under the heading 'crashes: IA-DGCA ties under strain'; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

Films screened in Air India's flights

617. ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign films as well as the number of Indian films screened during the last three years on Air India's flights; and

(b) the arrangements being made by Government for the screening of more and more Indian films in future during Air India's flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Only 72 English movies were screened by Air India during the last three years on its flights.

(b) 10 Indian movies have been selected by Air India for future screening. After finalisation of contract, one Hindi movie per flight per month will be screened.

Functioning of Super Bazars in Delhi

618. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the Super Bazar in Delhi and the number of shareholders of the Super Bazars;

(b) the sale during the last three years, year-wise and the profit earned during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken to check pilferage, dispose of old stock and increase profitability and the measures proposed to bring efficiency and expansion of the Super Bazar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) There are 61 (sixty one) branches of the Super Bazar, Delhi at present functioning in different parts of Delhi|New Delhi. The Store now has 18 543 share-holders other than Government of India.

(b) The sale and profitability of the Super Bazar, Delhi, for the last three years are as follows:—

(i) Sales	(R. in 'akhs)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	1083.26	997.61	1252.91
(ii) Profit	(R. in lakhs)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	6.10	2.35	16.10

(The above figures are tentative and subject to audit)

(c) For checking pilferage a new management information system has already been introduced in Super Bazar, Delhi, w.e.f. 1-7-1979. The result is that it has reduced pilferage to less than half per cent for the year 1979-80. More than 90 per cent of the old and slow moving stock has already been disposed off. A new incentive scheme has also been introduced in Super Bazar, Delhi, w.e.f. 1-7-1980 under which the employees of Super Bazar will get 1 per cent more pay for every 3 per cent increase in sales subject to a maximum of 20 per cent. A lot of renovation has been made in Super Bazar. The range of goods on the counters has been very much increased. A separate hall has been set up for organising exhibition-cum-sales with a view to introducing new variety of goods. As a result of all these measures, the sale of Super Bazar has recorded considerable increase. The sales for the year 1980-81 is expected to be more than Rs. 18 crores.

Reservation orders of SC/ST in STO Madras

619. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that no spot study has been conducted regarding observation of Reservation orders for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes, by any Committee in State Trading Corporation, Madras;

(b) is it also a fact that the Government of India orders, providing reservation for SC/ST, have not been followed there and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if followed, cadre-wise details from the date of issue of these orders?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The reservation quotas for SC|ST are fixed in accordance with the Government instructions, both for