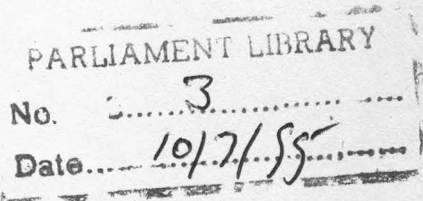


# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Ninth Session  
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते



(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 21 — 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Friday, April 29, 1994/  
Vaisakha, 9, 1916 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Joint Director of Lok Sabha Shri P.K. Mishra has received any special information from the Inspector General of Police?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now. Now, Question No. 481. Shri Lokanath Choudhury – Absent, Now, Question No. 482, Shri Nurul Islam.

11.01 hrs

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### Public Sector Banks

+

\*482. SHRI NURUL ISLAM:  
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the loans advanced/investment made by the public sector banks during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the investment made by these banks in the field of agriculture and industry in the North-Eastern region of the country is less as compared to other States;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure adequate loan/investment in that region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

State-wise data relating to outstanding credit by public sector bank to agriculture and industry as at the end of March 1990, 1991 and 1992 (latest available) and investments as at the end of March 1990, 1991 and 1992 (latest available) made by the public sector banks are given in the *Annexure I* and *II*.

The investment by banks include State Government securities, bonds, debentures, etc. floated by the concerned State Governments and its undertakings, and there has been no relative decline in the North Eastern States in such investments over the last three years.

Outstanding bank credit of public sector banks to agriculture and industry

in the North Eastern region is low as compared to States such as Haryana, Rajasthan, M.P., U.P., Gujarat and Maharashtra.

The actual level of credit deployment in the State is influenced by factors

such as development of infrastructure, entrepreneurship, recovery of loans, and the overall security environment. The public sector banks have been advised to strengthen their existing systems so as to ensure larger flow of credit to the North Eastern region.

### ANNEXURE-I

*State-wise position of outstanding credit by Public Sector Banks to Agriculture and Industry as at the end of March 1990, March 1991 and March 1992 (Latest Available)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Region/State	March 1990		March 1991		March 1992	
	Agriculture	Industry	Agriculture	Industry	Agriculture	Industry
<b>North Eastern Region</b>						
Arunachal Pradesh	403	4102	650	5235	637	4366
Assam	22057	61244	20432	70069	23724	94752
Manipur	890	2288	1014	2374	937	2678
Meghalaya	1156	2550	2407	2905	1961	2305
Mizoram	583	759	732	237	571	843
Nagaland	1066	2291	2435	3615	2256	3914
Tripura	1941	2928	1864	3770	2729	3753
<b>Northern Region</b>						
Haryana	66404	110636	77462	123648	74726	119365
Himachal Pradesh	7933	17042	9257	20461	8122	21209
Jammu & Kashmir	2482	9394	2671	9425	2542	9831
Punjab	98485	177407	118200	205200	125162	201023
Rajasthan	67137	93806	75471	110510	88187	125002

Region/State	March 1990		March 1991		March 1992	
	Agriculture	Industry	Agriculture	Industry	Agriculture	Industry
Chandigarh	12431	24749	9203	31772	8169	42224
Delhi	11921	319215	15041	386275	13076	400553
<b>Eastern Region</b>						
Bihar	65429	113225	81002	113794	83597	113649
Orissa	36599	64509	35075	64373	382005	73121
Sikkim	556	764	319	913	943	1322
West Bengal	61717	425187	53042	480693	72279	511294
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	174	257	271	670	262	495
<b>Central Region</b>						
Madhya Pradesh	95789	179394	109073	204100	110274	212075
Uttar Pradesh	138146	293560	183686	349290	190023	362927
<b>Western Region</b>						
Goa	3493	22986	4103	22430	3618	27665
Gujarat	79776	393360	88680	448204	119149	449452
Maharashtra	130857	989458	144855	1053862	160145	1211428
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	118	2157	139	2327	166	2214
Daman and Diu	175	2281	191	2335	90	2629
<b>Southern Region</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	176008	290190	190286	336511	202356	392445
Karnataka	128813	269454	140941	293520	152586	325120
Kerala	57013	180172	63223	144661	64785	151466
Tamil Nadu	166920	481070	654385	582563	203821	575196

Region/State	March 1990		March 1991		March 1992	
	Agriculture	Industry	Agriculture	Industry	Agriculture	Industry
Lakshdweep	46	10	32	15	34	17
Pondhicherry	2939	8266	2920	8553	2866	10312
All India	1438169	4490920	1620908	5128416	17556105	4622234

### ANNEXURE-II

*State-wise position of investments in State Level Securities by Public Sector Banks as at the end of March 1990, March 1991 and March 1992 (Latest available)*

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1990	1991	1992
1.	Andhra Pradesh	135860 (7.0)	160164 (7.3)	194769 (7.5)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	577 (0.3)	1044 (0.3)	1252(0.05)
3.	Assam	51072 (2.6)	56159 (2.5)	68312 (2.6)
4.	Bihar	170861(8.8)	202045(9.1)	247475(9.5)
5.	Goa	1478(0.8)	2217(0.1)	2739(0.1)
6.	Gujarat	126117(6.5)	143483(6.5)	160031(6.2)
7.	Haryana	46324(0.4)	52925(2.4)	61830(2.4)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16789(0.9)	18643(0.8)	21620(0.8)
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	18248(1.0)	21146(1.0)	22816(0.9)
10.	Karnataka	97538(5.0)	108365(4.9)	124601(4.8)
11.	Kerala	88299(4.5)	101054(5.0)	118194(4.5)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	136953(7.0)	159778(7.2)	181493(7.0)
13.	Maharashtra	200361(10.3)	223889(10.0)	266243(10.2)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1990	1991	1992
14.	Manipur	4273(0.2)	5314(0.2)	5440(0.2)
15.	Meghalya	7933(0.4)	8859(0.4)	10639(0.4)
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	6163(0.3)	6980(0.3)	7804(0.3)
18.	Orissa	84483(4.3)	93747(4.2)	112905(4.3)
19.	Punjab	55825(2.9)	39896(2.7)	69923(2.7)
20.	Rajasthan	112883(5.8)	1215104(5.6)	145460(5.6)
21.	Sikkim	757(.3)	1208(0.1)	1656(0.1)
22.	Tamil Nadu	140624(7.2)	158922(7.2)	183176(7.0)
23.	Tripura	4320(0.2)	5315(0.2)	6147(0.2)
24.	Uttar Pradesh	267980(13.9)	307493(13.9)	360597(13.9)
25.	West Bengal	155313(7.0)	176333(8.0)	207989(8.0)
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	23(Neg)	23(Neg)	23(Neg)
28.	Delhi	13686(0.7)	16151(0.7)	16941(0.7)
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	8(Neg)	19(Neg)	23(Neg)
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
Total		1944748	2216276	2600698

Figures in brackets indicates percentage to total.

Neg.: Negligible.



SHRI NURUL ISLAM: Sir, I am sure the hon. Minister will agree with me that the scanty ratio of investment by public sector bank is one of the reasons for chronic and acute economic backwardness of the North Eastern States. May I therefore know from the hon. Minister as to what was the credit target fixed for the priority sector in the North Eastern States and other States of the country like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and achievements thereon for the year 1993-94. For accelerated economic growth of the Region, will the Government enhance the credit target for priority sectors ensuring achievement of the target in full also to include tourism in the priority sector?

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, there are several constraints on the flow of credit to the States especially to the North Eastern Region. They are: (1) lack of adequate infrastructural support; (2) non-viable cooperative and weak Regional Rural Banks and poor recovery rates affecting recycling of the banking credit; and (3) low credit deposit ratio to commercial banks. We have already taken several steps to remove these regional imbalances and the RBI has also taken several steps. The RBI has advised the banks to achieve the Credit Deposit Ratio of 60 per cent in respect of their rural and semi-urban branches separately on an All India basis. And also banks have been advised to take effective steps to increase the credit flow for all productive and identified viable proposals. Also three public sector banks have been asked to increase the credit deployment in States, where credit levels are low, by identifying and extending the assistance to small ventures and implementation of specified credit schemes and improving banking coverage in relation to unbanked areas. The State Governments have been asked

to strengthen their institutional infrastructure and also to formulate viable bankable schemes.

Following the announcement made by the hon. Minister in his Budget speech in the year 1993-94, NABARD has introduced a package of incentives to accelerate the flow of credit to the North Eastern States.

Sir, if you want I will lay the details on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to satisfy the hon. Member and not me. I leave it to you. If it is very lengthy, you can send it to him in writing.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: In addition to this, recently a high level committee has also been constituted in the month of February, 1994 under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, to draw up a specific plan to improve the flow of credit for North-Eastern region, especially, for the Rural Development Programmes.

SHRI NURUL ISLAM: Sir, as you know two-third of the total population of North-Eastern States belongs to weaker sections like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minority and OBC. May I, therefore, know from the hon. Minister as to what was the credit target fixed for these weaker sections of the North-Eastern States and other States of the country and what were the achievements during 1992-93? And, in view of the changed economic scenario of the country, will the Minister kindly enhance the credit target for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minority and OBC of the region to ensure accelerated economic growth of the region?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, instructions from the Reserve Bank have been issued to all public sector banks that out of the priority sector credit target at least 25 per cent of the credit should go to the weaker sections. We have not fixed it State-wise but that is the general direction.

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: One of the principal causes for poor industrial and agriculture growth in the North-Eastern region is lack of adequate funds either from the Government or from the financial institutions including banks. The loan sanctioned and disbursed to the North-Eastern region, in relation to all India figure, is less than one percent. The industrial units have also reported the inordinate delay by the branches of the banks in clearance of their schemes though endorsed by the Directorate of Industries or by the DIC at the district level. The Government has advised the banks to ensure large flow of credit but they did not pay any heed to it. Therefore, may I know from the hon. Minister what appropriate steps the Government is contemplating to ensure approval of these schemes by the Banks?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: The major handicap of increasing credit flow to the North-Eastern States is very poor recovery in many of these States. For example, for 1991-92 recovery to demand ratio in Arunachal Pradesh is 33.6 per cent. In Assam, it is as low as 23 per cent. In Manipur it is 17.7 per cent. In Meghalaya it is 16.7 per cent. In Mizoram it is 13.6 per cent. In Nagaland it is 18.8 per cent and in Tripura is 25.5 per cent. The House would appreciate that recovery to demand ratio being as low as it is today, there are strict limits to what the banks can do to accelerate the flow of credit.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUÉ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in a backward region like North-East, availability of bank loans itself forms an important part of the industrial infrastructure. In the context of hon. Minister's incentive scheme provided in the 1993-94 Budget, for 5 years' tax holiday in this region, non-availability of bank loan is one of the reasons why there are no takers for those incentives. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps the Minister contemplates for making his own assurance effective matching the ground reality of the situation?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: The answer to this is that there has to be improvement in the absorptive capacity of the region. There is no shortage of funds with the banks but banks cannot become grant giving institutions.

There has to be a flow of credit. Where there is a reasonable assurance of this money being returned to the banks and so long as the recovery ratios remain as low as they are, there are strict limits to what the banks can do.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUÉ: What will happen to five-year tax holidays? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has stated in its reply as to how much investment have been made by the banks in the field of Agriculture and Industry in various States. Official figures clearly show that in a backward State like Bihar, investment made by the Banks in the field of agriculture is hardly 3 to 4 per cent whereas in the field of industry this percentage is hardly 2 to 2.5 per cent of gross national investment. Sec-

only, the credit-deposit ratio of the people of Bihar in regard to banks is also very low. It is 20–25. Taking this situation and the backwardness of the State into consideration, would the Government propose to take special measures to raise the credit-deposit ratio and the investment by Banks in the fields of agriculture and industry so that the national growth rate may be achieved?

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, as my colleague has mentioned, the instructions from the Reserve Bank to all banks are that in all rural and semi-urban branches the credit deposit ratio should not be lower than sixty per cent. In States like Bihar, it is true that the credit deposit ratio is low. But for the banks to increase credit there has to be absorptive capacity. If the power supply in Bihar improves, I dare say there is lot of scope for increasing the flow of bank credits. The banks are today flush with money. But there must be viable projects for which banks can lend. Simply banks cannot give grants regardless of the viability of the projects. The State Governments have the responsibility, as I said earlier, to improve the absorptive capacity, to improving the infrastructure and for promotion of services. If these things are forthcoming, the banks today are not short of money.

#### NTC Mills

+

\*483 SHRI PHOOL CHAND  
VERMA:  
SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the revival package for the sick NTC mills;

(b) the details of sick NTC proposed to be taken up for modernisation;

(c) the funds earmarked for the revival package;

(d) whether the Government propose to close down certain sick NTC mills;

(e) if so, the number thereof alongwith the number of workers likely to be rendered jobless, State-wise; and

(f) the manner in which the employees problems are proposed to be solved consequent upon their closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (f). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) The modernisation/rationalisation plans prepared by the Textile Research Associations for the revival of the NTC mills have been endorsed by the Labour Ministry's Special Tripartite Committee on NTC. The Special Tripartite Committee has given the following unanimous recommendations:—

(i) The reports given by the Textile Research Associations show that the NTC mills as well as Taken Over Mills can be made viable by modernisation.

(ii) Modernisation/rationalisation therefore should be carried out in consultation with the unions.

- (iii) There should be no retrenchment.
- (iv) There should be no privatisation.
- (v) Taken over mills would be nationalised.
- (vi) Surplus land may be disposed of and the proceeds should be utilised by the Management for modernisation, working capital, etc.
- (vii) Professional management should be strengthened both in the Holding Company and at the subsidiary levels and representation of trade unions should be ensured upto Board level for effective participation of workers in the management at all levels from unit to Holding Company level.
- (viii) Steps shall be taken to move the BIFR to accept the above proposals and close the cases.

2. The revival plan will require the approval of BIFR under the provisions of the Sick Industrial companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, after it is approved by the Government, before it can be implemented.

(b) to (e). A *Statement* indicating the details of the plans prepared by the Textile Research Associations for the modernisation of 79 mills of NTC at a cost of Rs. 2005.67 crores involving restructuring of 36 unviable units into 18 viable units and rationalisation of 63,610 workers under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme is attached as *Annexure*.

(f) The Government has formulated a scheme for the purpose of training and redeployment of workers of the NTC who have opted for Voluntary Retirement to enable them to set up powerlooms/reeling units. A production incentive of 25% to 33% of the capital cost of the scheme is provided after the looms/reeling units are run successfully for six months to make the venture more profitable.

#### ANNEXURE

*The Details of Mills proposed to be modernised and the number of workers surplus milinise as per TRAs report*

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Proposed investment (Rs. in crores)	Surplus workers to be rationalised
<b>NTC (DPR) LTD.</b>			
1.	Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi.	45.50	839
2.	Dayalbagh Textile Mills, Amritsar	10.46	10
3.	Suraj Textile Mills, Malout.	18.35	-149
4.	Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar.	16.69	87
5.	Panipat Textile Mills, Kharar.	13.90	32

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Proposed investment (Rs. in crores)	Surplus workers to be rationalised
6.	Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar.	} 28.51*	822*
7.	Edward Mills, Bea-war		
8.	Sri Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijay Nagar	18.63	-184
9.	Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur.	16.00	-53
Total		163.04	1404

**NTC(MP) LTD.**

10.	Bengal Nagpur Mills, Rajnandgaon.	34.08	1339
11.	Burahanpur Tapti Mills, Burhanpur.	31.84	498
12.	New Bhopal Mills, Bhopal.	23.85	946
13.	Hira Mills, Ujjain	23.70	1348
14.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Indore. (Merger with mill at S.NO.15)	—	813
15.	Indore Malwa Mills, Indore	62.73	5020
16.	Kalyanmal Mills Indore.	25.98	769
Total		202.18	10733

**NTC (UP) LTD.**

17.	Muir Mills, Kanpur	60.45	186
18.	New Victoria Mills, Kanpur	22.44	1727
19.	Bijli Cotton Mills, Kanpur.	12.43	169
20.	Lord Krishna Mills, Saharanpur.	17.12	1568
21.	Shree Vikram Cotton Mills, Lucknow.	54.43	43
22.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini.	34.69	798
23.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan.	20.76	-113

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Proposed investment (Rs. in crores)	Surplus workers to be rationalised
24.	Raebareli Textile Mills, Raebareli.	24.92	-134
25.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur.	14.99	2500
Total		262.23	6744

**NTC(SM)LTD.**

26.	Aurangabad Textile Mills, Aurangabad.	22.34	10
27.	Digvijay Textile Mills, Bombay.	49.46	706
28.	Chalisingaon Textile Mills, Chalisingaon	37.74	468
29.	Jupiter Textile Mills, Bombay (Merger with mill at S.NO.31)	—	697
30.	Apollo Textile Mills, Bombay.	32.67	788
31.	Bharat Textile Mills, Bombay.	34.03	1489
32.	New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay. (Merger with Mill at S.NO. 35)	—	492
33.	Dhule Textile Mills, Dhule.	—	307
34.	Nanded Textile Mills, Nanded	28.41	963
35.	Mumbai Textile Mills, Mumbai.	48.13	1528
Total		252.78	7448

**NTC (MN) LTD.**

36.	Model Mills, Nagpur	48.07	1269
37.	RSRG Mills, Akola.	36.91	740
38.	Indu No. 1, Bombay	48.96	1100
39.	Indu No. 2, Bombay (Merger with mills at S.NO. 40 & 41)	—	362

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Proposed investment (Rs. in crores)	Surplus workers to be rationalised
40.	Indu No. 3, Bombay	}	1855
41.	Indu No. 4, Bombay		
42.	Indu No. 5, Bombay	20.48	324
43.	Indu No. 6, Bombay	20.21	-60
44.	RBBA Mills, Hinganghat	30.68	478
45.	Savtram Mills, Akola (Merger with mill at S.NO.37)	—	231
46.	Vidarbha Mills, Achalpur.	31.21	515
Total:		291.66	6814

**NTC (GUJ) LTD**

47.	Ahmedabad Jupiter Mills, Ahmedabad. (Merger with Mills at S.NO.49 & 53)	—	2010
48.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.	9.60	1533
49.	Himadri Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.	32.83	658
50.	Jahangir Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.	42.20	875
51.	Petlad Textile Mills, Petlad	8.01	727
52.	Mahalaxmi Mills, Bhavnagar.	8.69	1380
53.	New Manakchowk Mills, Ahmedabad.	23.61	1020
54.	Virngam Textile Mills, Virngam	8.93	582
55.	Rajkot Textile Mills, Rajkot.	8.67	617
56.	Rajnagar Mills 1 & 2 Ahmedabad (Rajnagar 2 to be merged with 1)	15.54	1958
Total:		157.99	11360

**NTC (APKKM) LTD.**

57.	Azam Jahi Mills, Warangal.	43.42	983
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Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Proposed investment (Rs. in crores)	Surplus workers to be rationalised
58.	Netha Spinning Mills, Secunderabad	16.63	—
59.	Anantapur Cotton mills, Tadapatri.	15.60	—
60.	Adoni Cotton Mills, Adoni.	14.09	—
61.	Mysore Spg. Mills and Minerva Mills, Bangalore (Mysore Mills to be merged with Minerva Mills)	47.22	1156
62.	Mahaboob Shahi Gulbarga Mills, Gulbarga.	31.33	676
63.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Cannanore.	18.15	38
64.	Alagappa Textile Mills, Alagappa Nagar.	14.05	—
Total:		200.49	2853

**NTC (TNP) LTD.**

65.	Shri Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry.	28.96	—
66.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Coimbatore.	—	44
67.	Somasundaram Mills, Coimbatore.	—	22
68.	Kaleswarar Mills 'A' Coimbatore.	—	43
69.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry.	—	44
Total		28.96	153

**NTC (WBAB&O) LTD.**

70.	Bengal Textile Mills, Murshidabad.	8.73	295
71.	Central Cotton Mills, Howrah	8.15	1121
72.	Bengal Fine No. I, Connagar.	15.53	332
73.	Bengal Laxmi, Serampore (Merger with Mill at S.NO. 75)	—	412
74.	Shree Mahalaxmi Mills, Palta.	16.78	526



Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Proposed investment (Rs. in crores)	Surplus workers to be rationalised
75.	Rampooria Cotton Mills, Serampore.	43.55	217
76.	Luxminarayan Cotton Mills, Rsishra	21.96	89
77.	Arti Cotton Mills, Dasagar.	9.41	100
78.	Bangasri Cotton Mills, Sukchar.	7.54	69
79.	Bengal Fine No. II, Kataganj.	14.81	-256
80.	Jyoti Weaving Factory, Calcutta. (Merger with mill at S.NO. 75)	—	379
81.	Sodepur Cotton Mills, Sodepur.	8.18	-208
82.	Bihar Co-operative Mills, Mokameh.	5.86	231
83.	Associated Industries, Chandrapur	8.18	39
84.	Gaya Cotton Mills, Gaya.	7.11	400
85.	Orissa Cotton Mills, Bhagatpur.	11.98	93
Total:		187.77	4539

**Taken Over Mills, Bombay**

86.	Elphinston Mills, Bombay (Merger with mill at S.No. 88)	—	76
87.	Finlay Mills, Bombay	39.91	578
88.	Goldmohur Mills, Bombay	22.24	1660
89.	Jam Mills, Bomay (Merger with mill at S.NO. 94).	—	361
90.	Madhusudan Mills, Bombay (Merger with mill at S.NO. 91).	—	451
91.	New City Mills, Bombay	36.05	1578
92.	Podar Mills, Bombay	30.63	1372
93.	Podar Processes, Bombay	37.71	-355

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Proposed investment (Rs. in crores)	Surplus workers to be rationalised
94.	Tata Mills, Bombay	49.17	1711
95.	Sitaram Mills, Bombay (Merger with mill at S.NO. 92)	—	142
96.	Kohinoor Mills 1,2&3 Bombay (Kohinoor 2&3 to be merged with 1)	16.62	908
Total		232.13	8482
<b>Taken Over Mills, Kanpur</b>			
97.	Lakshmi Rattan Mills, Kanpur	26.44	1529
98.	Atherton Mills Kanpur. (Merger with mill at S.NO.97)	—	1551
Total:		26.44	3080
Grand Total:		2005.67	63610

*[Translation]*

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, India ranks 13th in export of textiles in the world in spite of the fact that the NTC's 58 mills were closed in 1985, 90 mills were closed in 1986, 133 mills were closed in December, 1987 and 190 mills were closed in 1991. In this regard, I would like to quote the former hon. Minister who holds that the real reason for the plight of N.T.C. mills is financial mismanagement. In his opinion due to rampant corruption at the higher level 1 lakh and 65 thousand labourers of 124 mills have been rendered jobless.

MR. SPEAKER: You need not go in details; please ask the question only.

## SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

The hon. former Minister has confessed that the Government had allocated Rs. 1656 crore to compensate the loss occurred in 190 mills of NTC which have been closed now and in which 1 lakh and 65 thousand labourers have been rendered jobless. Even then their condition could not be improved. The Government has also waived off their loans of Rs. 1100 crore. The NTC is running in loss continuously. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether mismanagement and unbridled corruption are not the reasons behind the increasing loss? The number of officers and staff is so high that it too have been causing regular loss to the N.T.C. Will the Government like to seek assistance of private auditors to probe into the existing loss of Rs. 2300 crore in N.T.C.?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a simple question whether the Government will seek assistance of private auditors.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I have a lot of material. I seek your permission to furnish information here.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the reply be as long as the question is?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while deciding the fate of 122 mills of the NTC in 1992, the Government had pronounced to modernise 42 sick mills. Rs. 533 was sanctioned therefor. Modernisation work would be taken up with the help of margin money of Rs. 80 crore and that of financial institutions. About 79 thousand workers were declared surplus but they were not retrenched. It was decided to refer these mills to the B.I.F.R. All mills cannot be modernised with the meagre amount of Rs. 533 crore. Thereafter, in order to make it viable industry, the Government decided to hand over these mills to the B.I.F.R. and Textile Research Association. The four associations, SITRA, BTRA, ATIRA and NITRA are not only recognised in India but also abroad. In its report, the Textile Research Association has explained as to how their modernisation is possible. It submitted a plan for modernisation of 79 mills. We calculated as to how many workers are likely to be retrenched in the wake of implementation of this plan. We sought the help of the Ministry of Labour in this context, which set up a Tripartite Committee. Its report has been mentioned in my reply. If all the NTC mills are to be looked into, then 122... *(Interruptions)*

The hon. Member should go through the complete details given in my reply. The information regarding the retrench-

ment of one lakh and 70 thousand workers is false, they are still working in the NTC mills. 79,982 workers were declared surplus. The Tripartite Committee has accepted that these mills should be modernised and labourers should not be retrenched. The Government has recommended that these mills will be modernised without any retrenchment. Rs. 2005.67 crore were spent on it. The hon. Members are also included in the Tripartite Committee. I think it is one of the best plans. The modernisation work will be started after a decision is taken by the Cabinet.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had specifically asked about the loss of Rs. 2300 crore. It should be probed by a private auditor. What is the opinion of the Government thereon?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I have more information than the hon. Member has in this regard.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: The august House must be made aware of the facts as to why the loss is incurring in NTC and who is behind such a big scandal?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: You do not have the information that Rs. 3300 crore... *(Interruptions)* If he wishes to know I can give full account of it.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Would you ask a private agency to look into it or not? Shri Gahlot, the former Minister had said that the Government should conduct an inquiry into this bungling by a private auditor so that all the persons involved in it could be exposed.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: The hon. Member is not aware that the report

is submitted here every year after receiving the report of the Chartered Accountant.

**SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the second question that Rs. 750 crore was earmarked in the head of Modernisation Fund. During the last five years, Rs. 300 crore has been allotted to the Reliance and the Bombay Dyeing whereas the NTC mills, which are sick mills, have not been allotted even a single rupee. The Textile Research Association has said in its report that Rs. 205 crore. (*Interruptions*).....

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question cannot be asked in this manner. You should ask a specific question.

**SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:**  
Rs. 750 crore was kept in the Modernisation Fund. Out of this Rs. 300 crore has been given to the Reliance and the Bombay Dyeing during the last five years.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Have you released it or not?

**SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:**  
But not even a single rupee has been given to NTC sick mills. What is the reason for not giving funds to these mills. I am specifically asking you the reason for not giving even a single rupee to these mills even though the NTC is a Government undertaking whereas Rs. 300 crore out of Rs. 750 crore has been given to the Reliance and the Bombay Dyeing? What do you want to say in this regard?

**SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY:**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that in the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Government

of India had earmarked Rs. 750 crore for sick mills. It is wrong to say that the NTC mills have not got even a single rupee. From IDBI Rs. 46 crore has been given for the modernisation of these mills in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

**SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:** I have asked about the Reliance and the Bombay Dyeing. What do you want to say about them? Please explain in this regard. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are neither putting the question in the right manner nor are you listening to what we are telling you. In such a circumstance, I cannot help you.

[*English*]

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in the statement that the modernisation and rationalisation plan has been prepared by the Textile Research Association. It has also been supported by the Special Tripartite Committee on the eight points. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether all these eight points, all these recommendations have been accepted by the Government. If so, what will be the fate of all those 79 sick mills for modernisation and rationalisation?

I would like to know from him whether the Government has taken steps to approach the BIFR for clearance of the statutory provisions to take up modernisation and rationalisation.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY:**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the Tripartite

Committee, we will have to approach the Cabinet. After getting the clearance of Cabinet, we will approach the B.I.F.R. to carry forward the modernisation plan submitted by the Textile Research Association and accepted by the Tripartite Committee. We will execute this plan for modernisation purpose.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the query raised was relating to (d) part of the question.

[English]

"Whether the Government propose to close down certain sick NTC mills."

[Translation]

It has not been answered in his reply. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether closure of certain sick NTC mills is under consideration of the Government. Would it like to take the House into confidence that there is no such proposal. Secondly, you will find that the time when the NTC was constituted and the report given by the Special Tripartite Committee are not new things. At the time of taking over private industries and formation of the NTC, all aspects were included about taking opinion of workers doing modernisation or streamlining the system, no retrenchment and no privatisation of the mills. It was also said that mills will be nationalised and proper arrangement will be made. But despite all these assurances nothing has been done in this regard.

It is all right that the hon. Minister is very active and he is trying to do something. But I would like to highlight the basic question. Would the Government like to constitute an Independent

Expert Committee to enquire into the bunglings occurred or prevailing corruption or the reasons for not making any progress by the sick mills?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have supplied complete report to the hon. Members. He would find that I have given reply to his specific question. His specific question was about rampant corruption and whether the Government would enquire into it or not? The Tripartite Committee has examined each and every mill physically for the purpose. In the present scenario, we cannot compete with the international market by using 108 years and 128 years old machines. Thus modernisation is essential. I have already asked the Ministry to conduct an inquiry into the question of corruption raised by the hon. Member. I have taken action against several people. Apart from it, I will also take action if any other such thing is brought to my knowledge... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has replied. It is not because of the embezzlement. It is because of sickness that the old industries were taken.

[Translation]

These industries were very sick. Their number was 108. That is why they were taken over by the Government.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Is the Government going to close them down or not?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: It has been mentioned in the same report that

the Government will not close down any mill. There will be no closure.

SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Venkat Swamyji, the hon. Minister has performed well as regards N.T.C. mills. I am also member of the Tripartite Committee. I have observed that he has contributed a lot. The decision taken by the Tripartite Committee on the basis of the recommendations of Textile Research Association will be forwarded to the cabinet. After the approval of the Cabinet, it will be sent to the B.I.F.R. after getting clearance from the B.I.F.R., the work on modernisation will be initiated. It is a time-consuming process and the NTC has no funds. The Prime Minister has made a provision of Rs. 1 crore in the current Budget. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how the arrangement of funds will be made for introducing the scheme of modernisation.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some mills under the Control of NTC have surplus land and property. The Tripartite Committee has agreed to sell out all such surplus land after completing the process of modernisation. Hon. Members have also been included in the Committee. We have invited global tenders for importing these machines for a period of 10 years at 5-6 per cent interest. We have received 62 tenders in this regard. A Committee has been constituted for the purpose and it is going into the matter. In this way, the machines will be imported and modernisation will be done with the help of money received after selling the surplus land and property.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister how much

money out of Rs. 750 crore earmarked for modernisation of NTC mills was spent on Bombay mills. I was also invited in the Tripartite Committee. Closure and merger of Bombay mill were opposed. Today, how many mill the Government is going to close down and the mills which will be closed down...

MR. SPEAKER: It has been replied. The Government is not going to close down any mill.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: What is meant by merger... (*Interruptions*) It has been said in the Tripartite Committee that the NTC people are involved in corrupt practices. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Such questions are not raised in the House. This can be taken up in the Committee.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, supply of raw material is the cause of the sickness. Instead of supplying it, the Government is saying that corruption is rampant. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: How much money has been given to Bombay sick mills? It is a valid question. You can reply to it.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Sir, there are certain textile mills in South and North Maharashtra in Bombay. The hon. Member's constituency falls in South Maharashtra. The number of mills taken over is 13 there. These are included in this proposal also.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you any details of the money allotted to them. If not furnish it, later on.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Yes, Sir.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: There is a slight contradiction in the reply. The hon. Minister may be able to resolve that. The tripartite agreement is that there will be no retrenchment.

But the preamble says that it is based on the Textile Research Association's study where there is a suggestion that there will be Voluntary Retirement Scheme and 63,610 workers would be offered that. There is a slight contradiction. Please try to resolve it, if you can. It is not retrenchment but Voluntary Retirement.

My second point is that there are three mills in my constituency in the eastern part which are: Jyoti Weaving Factory; Bangasri Cotton Mills and Sodepur Cotton Mills. According to the Textile Research Association's finding, there is a surplus. There is also another Mill in my constituency. That was managed by the Government. That mill was de-notified and that Mill has a long history of patriotic endeavour etc. The name of that Mill is Mohini Mill. Are you bringing that Mill into your ambit because the workers there are suffering?

MR. SPEAKER: 'Because' is not necessary. The question is enough.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: 'Because' is necessary in order to elicit further information. I would request you to consider that. Are you bringing the Mohini Mill also under this scheme? Would you do that? Please resolve that contradiction also.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: There is no such proposal.

[English]

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Sir, under the scheme of modernisation/rationalisation, at least 63,610 workers will opt for Voluntary Retirement. Under the same scheme, it has been stated by the hon. Minister that there will be some sort of incentives which will be provided to all such workers who are going to opt for Voluntary Retirement and they will be helped in establishing their own power-looms/reeling units. I would like to put one very important and pertinent question to the hon. Minister. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether you want to just establish some sort of an agency out of the sale proceeds of the machines, tools, premises and properties of all the liquidated NTC Mills to provide some sort of incentives in respect of marketing, supplying of yarn, marketing facility to all such loom-owners who will opt for Voluntary Retirement.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not prolong it.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Would you like to consider that?

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I have given it in my reply.

[English]

"The Government has formulated a scheme for the purpose of training and redeployment of workers of the

NTC who have opted for Voluntary Retirement to enable them to set up powerlooms/reeling units."

### Boeing 400

\*486. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the different types of aircraft alongwith passenger capacity and fuel efficiency being operated by airlines in public and private sectors in the country;

(b) whether some of the private airlines have requested the Directorate General of Civil Aviation to allow them to bring Boeing 400 series in India;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of the foreign airlines offering Boeing 400 series and the financial implication for each;

(e) whether these are on dry or wet lease and their comparative cost; and

(f) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) Details of aircraft operated by Air India, Indian Airlines, Vayudoot and Air Taxi Operators alongwith their passenger capacity and specific fuel consumption are given in *Annexure-I*.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A *Statement* is attached as *Annexure II*.

(e) The aircraft being operated by Air Taxi Operators are either owned by them or on dry lease. Information regarding cost is not disclosed by the operators.

(f) The applications of two operators have been accepted; rest of the cases are under consideration.

### ANNEXURE-I

	Type of Aircraft	Engine	Specific Fuel	Passengers
Indian Airlines	Airbus A300	CF6-50C	0.390 1b/hr/lb St.	248
	Airbus A320	IAE V2500	0.575 1b/hr/lb St.	162
	Boeing 737-200	JT8D-17A	0.645 1b/hr/lb St.	126
Air India	Airbus A300	CF6-50	0.390 1b/hr/lb St.	238
	Airbus A310	CF6-80C2	0.344 1b/hr/lb St.	206
	Boeing 747-200	JT9D-7J	0.631 1b/hr/lb St.	392
	Boeing 747-300	CF6-80C2	0.324 1b/hr/lb St.	273
	Boeing 747-400	PW4056	0.58 1b/hr/lb St.	48
Vayudoot	Doriner Do-228	TPE-331	0.626 1b/hr/ehp	19
	Avro HS 748	RR 7-531	0.578 1b/hr/ehp	48



	Type of Aircraft	Engine	Specific Fuel	Passengers
East West Airlines	Boeing 737-200	JT8D-9A	0.595 lb/hr/lb St.	125
	Fokker F27-500	DART 532	0.578 lb/hr/ehp	47
M.G. Express	Boeing 737-200	JT8D-15A	0.595 lb/hr/lb St.	107
Jet Air	Boeing 737-300	CFM56-3	0.621 lb/hr/lb St.	125
	Boeing 737-400	CFM56-3	0.621 lb/hr/ehp	174
Archana Airways	LET L410	WALTER 610	0.647 lb/hr/ehp	17
Damania Airways	Boeing 737-200	JT8D-9A	0.595 lb/hr/lb St.	125
Jagson Airlines	Bomter DC-228	TPE-331	0.626 lb/hr/shp	19
Sahara Airlines	Boeing 737-200	JT8D-9A	0.595 lb/hr/lb St.	124
Raj Air	Fokker F27 Mk.50	PWC 125B	0.468 lb/hr/ehp	50
NEPC Airlines	Fokker F27-500	DART 532	0.578 lb/hr/ehp.	52
Udan Research And Flying Institute	Cessan 17 2p	LYCO 0320	0.30 lb/hr/bhp	4
	Cessan 152	LYCO 0235	0.36 lb/hr/bhp	2
UB Air Prvt. Ltd.	Bell 47g	LYCO VO435C	0.40 lb/hr/bhp	2
Saraya Aviation	Beech Baron B58	CONT. 520C	0.48 lb/hr/bhp	5
Delhi Gulf Airways	Ecureil AS 350B	ARRIEL IB	0.59 lb/hr/shp	4
Indian International Airways	HS-15	VIPER 522	1.00 lb/hr/lb	7
	Bell Jet Ranger	ALLISON 250	0.709 lb/hr/shp	5
Megapode Airlines	HS125-700	TFE-731	0.506 lb/hr/lb	11
Aerial Services	Beech Jet 400	JT15-5	0.562 lb/hr/lb	8
Trans Bharat Aviation	Beech 99	JET6A-20	0.670 lb/hr/ehp	15

\*Source of Inforamtion for Specific Fuel Consumption:- Jane's All The World Aircraft Book.

### NOTE

The fuel efficiency for different aircrafts depends on the type of engine fitted. For comparison of fuel efficiency of various engines, a parameter known as "Specific Fuel Consumption" is adopted. For jet aircraft, this is defined as the amount of fuel consumed per hour per unit of thrust (power) under static conditions. Lower the Specific Fuel Consumption of an engine, the more fuel efficient the engine is.

The engines develop different power under different conditions of flight. The Actual fuel consumption of an aircraft, therefore, will depend upon various parameters such as the load carried, phase of flight (take off, cruise, landing), temperature, altitude etc.

The figures of specific fuel consumption given in the annexure are based on the information published in the book "Janes All the World Aircraft".

## ANNEXURE-II

Sl. No.	Name of the Operator	No. & Type of Aircraft Proposed to be Imported		Name of the Leasing Company
1.	M/s. East West Airlines	B-737-400	6 Nos.	M/s. Malaysian Airlines
2.	M/s. Jet Airways	B-737-400	2 Nos.	—do—
3.	M/s. M.G. Express Ltd.	B-737-400	2 Nos.	Lufthansa
4.	M/s. Sahara India Airlines	B-737-400	3 Nos.	Air U.K.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the questions and answers, it is very clear that since the open sky policy has been announced, there is a proliferation of types of aircraft with different engines. This proliferation is without any backup support in terms of infrastructure required for servicing, maintenance and other things. The result is that all the aircrafts are depending on foreign firms for even minor repairs which involve huge outflow of foreign exchange. I would like to know from the Government that for giving permission for any type of aircraft whether the Government would consider impressing upon the need for infrastructure for repair and servicing of these aircraft; whether there is a plan from the Government to develop the infrastructure.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is a very valid and a very important question which the hon. Member has raised. That is why, after the repeal of the Act, the Government has issued some guidelines and according to these new guidelines which have been included, the requirement of minimum maintenance facility and other infrastructure is necessary.

It will be seen by the DGCA before the permit is given for the scheduled operation. Of course, at the moment, as far as the private air taxi operators are concerned, they do have some minimum maintenance facilities. According to new guidelines, they will have to provide minimum facilities and also infrastructure.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Indian Airlines has accrued a loss of Rs. 600 crore from 1989 to 1994. While the policy was announced to a low the number and type of aircraft for operating in India, it was announced that these aircrafts will operate in areas where Indian Airlines will not be operating or where it is insufficient. This is causing competition which is resulting into a great loss to the public sector. I would like to know whether while allowing any type of aircraft to come to India or giving licence to air taxi operators, this aspect is considered or any restriction is imposed on the use of the aircraft on particular routes.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I think, I must agree with the hon. Members that initially in early 80s and mid-80s, the idea was that the private air taxi

operators should be allowed to operate within the country and particularly in areas where the Indian Airlines is not operating. But subsequently during different periods of different Governments, the liberalisation policy has taken place. Now they will be... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Despite the Act, they will be allowed. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Do not remind me again that it started in 1990. That is why I said in the beginning, about different Governments. Why do you remind me of the restrictions which we had. All these restrictions were removed and subsequently there was further liberalisation with the result that now we have almost as many as 40 aircrafts and 17 airlines operating in the country. But what is more important, which the hon. Member has said, is, whether they are operating in different parts of the country. At the moment, I may say, 'no, they are not operating.' That is why the need was felt that the Act should be repealed and they should be made scheduled airlines. As per the new guidelines, once they become scheduled airlines, they will have to operate in different parts of the country. At the moment, they are operating only on the trunk routes. Once they will have the scheduled licence for operating, they shall have to operate in different parts of the country.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, approximately half a century has passed since independence but even today we are paying precious foreign exchange to other countries for buying aircraft. Today after 45-46 years

of independence, we have become developed from the view point of industrial development and have taken up research work in the field of space, I would therefore, like to know whether any scheme has been formulated to manufacture aircraft for civil aviation and whether aircrafts will be manufactured in India?

The second part of my question is whether conversion of Indian Airlines into a Corporation will render its employees jobless? Will these employees be given employment in Corporation?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: So far as the first part of the question raised by the hon. member is concerned, I would like to state that HCL had ventured in this field and today we have HCL manufactured Dornier aircraft with us. But unfortunately these have not been so fuel efficient and cost effective. I would like to say that efforts in this direction are going on but we have not achieved any significant success in this field so far. So far as our passenger aircrafts and employees of Vayudoot are concerned, I would like to say that we have more than the required fleet and several employees have been rendered jobless since these fleets have been grounded. We have issued guidelines for Indian Airlines, Air India and other Corporations working under the Ministry of Civil Aviation to accord priority in appointment to the retrenched Vayudoot personnel. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Government is going to distribute the air routes area-wise to private operators for air opera-

tions to cover a particular set of areas. If so, what are the criteria which are going to be followed while distributing the air routes area-wise?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: At the moment, we have two types of private airlines. One is having Boeing 737s. With regard to them, I have already said that once they become scheduled operators within a month or so or maybe within two months time, they shall have to operate in different parts of the country right from North-East to Ladakh and also in the remaining parts of the country. We had given them three months time for becoming a scheduled operator. Tomorrow is the last date for filing their applications for becoming scheduled operators. After that, within a day or two, we shall have to issue the notification and the notification period will be one month during which they can raise any objection. It means, we will have to give them time upto 30th of May or maybe another 15 days more. So, within this one-and-a-half months time, these private airlines will have to become scheduled operators. And out of these private airlines who-soever would like to become a scheduled operator, whether he is having a small type of aircraft or a big aircraft, he shall have to act according to the guidelines that we have set. It is not that he will operate only on the trunk routes, but he shall have to operate on different routes. He shall be operating not only on profit-making routes, but also on less profit-making routes.

We have another set of aircraft or taxi operators who are in possession of only small types of aircraft say 10 seater or 15 seater or 20 seater aircraft. We had a meeting with these operators. They were operating uptill now according to their choice. Whenever there was traffic in the Northern part of the country

say for Shimla or Kullu or Manali, they used to go to those places and whenever there was less traffic, they would go for much greener pastures with the result they had no credibility; people were suffering. Sometimes they used to undertake four flights and sometimes they would have even a single flight for weeks together. So, we have prepared a code of conduct in consultation with these private air taxi operators whereby they themselves should select the regions. They themselves have identified certain regions. Some of them selected the Northern part of the country, some of them have selected the Southern part of the country and some of them have selected the Western part of the country so that they can intensify their operations and they also get the benefits. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: What about Patna?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Well, that has been covered by the big ones and not by the smaller ones. We are talking about the smaller aircraft.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently the Government has framed a policy to provide licence to private air taxi operators and several private operators have been issued licences. One of the conditions is not to serve liquor to the passenger during the flight. Recently a news item was published in newspapers that liquor was served in Modi Luft and some passengers in an inebriated state misbehaved with woman passengers. I have written to the hon. Minister in this regard. What action has been taken against those private taxi operators who are not following rules and regula-

tions framed by the Government. Moreover, these taxi operators, about whom news items are published, are organising Kavi Sammelans and invite orchestra groups. I would like to know whether the Government has taken any step to cancel their licences.

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:** The Government have not issued any order to stop serving liquor during the flights in private airlines. Order regarding prohibition of smoking has been issued only... *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR:** What arrangement is being made for eradication of mosquitoes?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please send them a formula to destroy them.

**SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:** Sir, with the increase in number of airlines, ground support for them is becoming less. Whatever is available there is obsolete. For example I have come to know that while sending signals to Udaipur aerodrome, in place of distance of 50-100 kilometres there is a deviation of 20 kilometres. What improvement are you going to make in it? My second question is that airlines are buying different types of aircrafts and the pilots are being given training in the air. Will the Government compel all the big airlines to buy simulators? The recent accident of Sahara Airlines is before us and it may happen with any Airlines. The Airlines buying different types of aircrafts may also buy the simulators and pilots should be given training on ground. I would like to know whether the Government is going to make such arrangements?

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:** So far as the first question is concerned I would like to say that National Airport Authority has launched a programme on large scale for modernisation of airports by 1995. Rs. 1500 crore is being spent for creating infrastructure and modernising the airports throughout the country, whereas Rs. 1300 crore has been spent on this work during the last 50 years. The work of creating infrastructure and modernisation was taken up last year and it will be partially complete by the end of this year and remaining work by the middle of the next year. It will bring our routes, starting from big airports like Delhi and Bombay on the world map. It will not only benefit Delhi and Bombay but also benefit 400-500 kilometre area of its operation. We are also going to set up new radars at Calcutta, Ahemdabad and Trivandrum. Regarding the second question, I would say that different types of aircrafts are being acquired and guidelines have been issued in this regard that permission will be given to only those airlines who will fulfill the requirement of minimum maintenance facility and infrastructure. In addition to this, there is need to create infrastructure. Ministry of Finance is quite liberal. It has given several relaxations and has exempted it from tax. So they can import and develop infrastructure here.

**SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVI SINGH PATIL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, sometimes mosquitoes, flies and even cockroaches are found in the aircrafts. Are you charging anything from them?

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:** Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, these are our old friends. How we can part with them in the sky, when we live with them on earth together.

[English]

**STATEMENT****Banks Loans**

\*487. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge amount of loan belonging to public sector as well as private sector banks has been written off due to non-recovery during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details of non-recoverable amount, during each year, bank-wise;

(c) whether such a situation has affected the economy of the country; and

(d) if so, the extent and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) and (b). Bank-wise data relating to bad debts written off by public sector banks and private sector banks during 1992-93 as reported by Reserve Bank of India are given in the attached Annexure. Data for the year 1993-94 are not yet available as accounts are yet to be finalised.

(c) and (d). A high level of non-performing assets, with the attendant possibility of a certain percentage thereof having to be written off, can have adverse repercussions on the profitability of the concerned bank, whether in the public or private sector. The banking industry as a whole may also be affected if a large number of banks were to be afflicted by this problem. In so far as public sector banks in India are concerned the Government and the Reserve Bank of India, in recognition of the need of urgent action to remove certain weaknesses and rigidities, have taken a number of steps to improve the performance and financial position of these banks.

**ANNEXURE**

*Bad debts written off during 1992-93 by public sector banks and private sector banks*

*(Rs. in crores)*

	Amount
<b>(1) Public Sector Banks</b>	
1. State Bank of India	693.84
2. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	8.44
3. State Bank of Hyderabad	24.88
4. State Bank of Mysore	4.01
5. State Bank of Patiala	0.60

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	Amount
6. State Bank of Saurashtra	0.25
7. State Bank of Travancore	8.39
8. State Bank of Indore	0.86
9. Bank of Baroda	82.32
10. Allahabad Bank	1.27
11. Bank of India	174.28
12. Bank of Maharashtra	0.21
13. Canara Bank	395.48
14. Dena Bank	19.60
15. Indian Bank	0.76
16. Indian Overseas Bank	4.14
17. Central Bank of India	1.98
18. Union Bank of India.	47.30
19. Punjab National Bank	194.12
20. United Bank	4.08
21. UCO Bank	0.24
22. Syndicate Bank	1.19
23. Andhra Bank	0.81
24. Corporation Bank	37.56
25. Oriental Bank of Commerce	1.69
26. Punjab & Sind Bank	0.02
27. New Bank of India	1.13
28. Vijaya Bank	3.06

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*(Rs. in crores)*

	Amount
<b>(2) Private Sector Banks</b>	
1. Bank of Madura Ltd.	0.89
2. Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	1.92
3. Bareilly Corporation Bank Ltd.	0.02
4. Bari Doab Bank Ltd.	—
5. Benares State Bank Ltd.	0.04
6. Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.	0.06
7. Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	0.01
8. City Union Bank Ltd.	0.38
9. Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	—
10. Federal Bank Ltd.	0.16
11. Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad Ltd.	0.02
12. Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	—
13. Karnataka Bank Ltd.	0.72
14. Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	0.02
15. Kashinath Seth Bank Ltd.	0.08
16. Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	0.72
17. Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.	0.15
18. Nainital Bank Ltd.	—
19. Nedungabadi Bank Ltd.	0.08
20. Punjab Co-operative Bank Ltd.	—
21. Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	—
22. Sangli Bank Ltd.	—
23. South Indian Bank Ltd.	0.07
24. Sikkim Bank Ltd.	—
25. Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.	0.05
26. United Western Bank Ltd.	5.05
27. Vysya Bank Ltd.	3.35



SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated:

"A high level of non-performing assets, with the attendant possibility of a certain percentage thereof having to be written off, can have adverse repercussions on the profitability of the concerned bank, whether in the public or private sector."

Here, I would like to say that this sort of writing off of loans will not affect the profitability of the concerned banks but also the economy of the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how such non-performing assets came into existence and whether it is true that many of the industries have just taken loans but they never came into being. I would also like to know whether these industries fall into major, medium or small scale units.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: There are a variety of reasons for the debts to turn bad. We are aware of the failure of the borrower to produce enough or the absence of good a market, as originally stipulated; (2) non-availability of raw material; (3) This is more important, which is closure or suspension of work of business due to strike; (4) diversion of funds by management to other purposes; (5) inefficient management; (6) wilful nonpayment, etc.

These are the areas which the banks have identified and the banks have taken several steps to check these bad debts; it is true that in some of the banks, they have issued directives; rather, the Reserve Bank of India has already is-

sued directives to the nationalised banks to strengthen their machinery for credit appraisal and exercising effective supervision and monitoring and control over advances. In addition to these, the Finance Minister in his recent Budget speech of 1994-95, has announced that the banks and the financial institutions should be put on guard against such borrowers who have defaulted in their dues and their names may be circulated among the banks and the financial institutions; and also he has issued intructions to publish the list of defaulting borrowers in cases where suits have been already filed and the RBI has taken action in this direction.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Sir, the State Bank of India tops the list of writing off of loans. The State Bank of India has written off loan to the tune of Rs. 693.84 crores; second comes the Canara Bank which has written off loan to the tune of Rs. 395.48 crores;; and the third comes the Punjab National Bank with Rs. 194.12 crores.

Sir, to the tune of Rs. 1,715.32 crore public money has been given to entrepreneurs or private people.

I would like to know from the Minister whether some agricultural loans have been written off and who are the beneficiaries region-wise. Have backward regions also been benefited from the generous gesture of the Government?

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether some SC and ST people have been benefited. If so, may I know about the amount and the number of beneficiaries?

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, it is true that the State Bank of India tops the list with Rs. 693.84 crore. We are all aware that it is the biggest bank operating in the country with several thousand branches and wide transactions. The next biggest in the Canara Bank and then Punjab National Bank.

The hon. Member wants to know whether writing off these loans is considered for agriculture sector and the beneficiaries belonging to SC and ST. I do not have those figures. I will collect the information and furnish to the hon. Member.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, the bad debt is really happening during the appraisal stage. Is the Minister considering to strengthen then appraisal machinery in the banks while lending loans and also the vigilance wing because many a time the bank authorities and the entrepreneurs connive and take this kind of advantage during the appraisal stage? There are two things. Are you going to strengthen the vigilance wing and the appraisal machinery?

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, I have already replied to this question. The Reserve Bank of India has issued directions to undertake pre-sanction appraisal and to strengthen the monitoring after the sanction of the loan. Vigilance wing comes into the picture only after the defaulter.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, writing off the bad debts in one stroke in 1992-93 is more than Rs. 1,200 crore in respect of six banks only with State Bank of India heading it. I would like to know

categorywise about the cultivators, farmers, industrialists and other businessmen. Is there any risk?

MR. SPEAKER: That question was asked by Shrimati Bhandari.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: According to our information, in many cases, the rules and procedures prescribed for advancement of loans have not been scrupulously followed. It has been said that bad debts occurred out of that. Has any study been made? How many cases are coming under that category? Has any responsibility been fixed against the erring officers who have advanced the loans which ultimately amounted to a great loss to the State exchequer? What steps have been taken to prevent recurrence of that?

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I do not have the figures regarding categorywise loans which they have written off in respect of agriculture and industry. I will collect and furnish it.

Regarding supervising and monitoring aspects, I have already said that the Reserve Bank of India have issued strict instructions to all the banks so that they are effective at pre-sanction appraisal.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Particularly in respect of these amounts, has any study been made? How many of them did not follow the procedures and rules, etc?

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: This decision is not taken in any individual capacity. It is in the Board that decision has been taken to write off these loans because they have become non-performing assets.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the figure given by hon. Minister around Rs. 2000 crore has been put in bad debt accounts. I would like to know the amount of total loan given by our banks and what is the percentage of loan going into bad debt. You have said that it was because of excess of non-performing assets. What should be the percentage of non-performing assets in an ideal banking system and its percentage in the nationalised banks of our country today.

[English]

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: At present, there is no percentage fixed for this activity.

MR. SPEAKER: Can it be calculated and sent?

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Yes, Sir.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Subsidiaries of GIC

\*481 SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether four subsidiaries of General Insurance Corporation have decided to close down more than 100 branches all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Four branches have been closed as of December, 1993. These are:—

Name of the Company	Details of the Branch	State
New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	Dhoraji	Gujarat
United Indian Insurance Co. Ltd.	Ahwa	Gujarat
United Indian Insurance Co. Ltd.	Kiloskarwadi	Maharashtra
National Insurance Co. Ltd.	Kodinar	Gujarat

These branches were closed because of their high management expenses in relation to the gross direct premium and the premium amount being below the prescribed minimum norm.

### Fiftieth Session of ESCAP

\*484. SHRI RABI RAY:  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fiftieth session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific took place in New Delhi, in April, 1994;

(b) if so, the main issues discussed and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The 50th Session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (5-13 April, 1994) deliberated on the recent economic and social developments in the ESCAP region and their impact. Besides, the theme topic for the Session "Infrastructure Development as key to Economic Growth and Regional Economic Cooperation" was also discussed in details. The Session deliberated on subjects falling within the scope of the thematic areas of Regional Economic Corporation, Environment and Sustainable Development and poverty Alleviation through Economic Growth and Social Development. Issues relating to transport and communications, least developed, land locked and Island developing countries, ESCAP regional institutions and selected regional projects, cooperation between ESCAP and other organisations in the promotion of economic and social development in the region, reports of regional inter-governmental bodies and other such related subjects also came up for discussion.

The Commission adopted nine resolutions on subjects related with the social and economic development of the ESCAP region, including "Delhi Declaration on Strengthening Regional Economic Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific towards the 21st Century", which was sponsored by India and co-sponsored by 23 other countries and was thereupon adopted by consensus. India's strong support for the promotion of economic cooperation in the ESCAP region in keeping with the spirit of multilateralism, as also our call for strengthening of ESCAP for achieving this end, were duly reflected in the Delhi Declaration.

The deliberations concluded with the adoption of a Report covering the issues discussed.

### **Air Taxi Operations**

\*485. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed foreign equity participation in air taxi operations;

(b) if so, the reasons and the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the likely effect of such equity arrangement on the operations and revenue of the public sector Indian Airlines and Air India?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Foreign equity participation under the Air Taxi Scheme is permitted upto a ceiling of 40%. This would enable the air taxi operators to have a larger capital base. The permission is to be granted on a case to case basis on merits.

(c) No specific effect on operations and revenues of Indian Airlines and Air India is likely to occur due to foreign equity arrangements.

[Translation]

### **Small Road Transport Operators**

\*488. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regional rural banks provide cent percent financing facility to the small road transport operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the procedure laid down in this regard; and

(c) the number of such operators who were given financial assistance during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are not providing cent percent financing facility to the Small Road Transport Operator (SRTO). The borrowers are required to bear at least 15 per cent cost of the vehicle and RRBs provide 85 percent or less of such cost. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) however provides 100 percent refinance facility to RRBs for loans granted to Small Road Transport Operator. The broad terms and conditions governing the scheme of loans to Small Road Transport Operator are given in the attached *Statement*.

(c) NABARD has reported that the details of State-wise number of beneficiaries are not available. However, NABARD has disbursed refinance of Rs. 5.55 crores during the year 1992-93 and Rs. 4.94 crores during the year 1993-94 to RRBs.

#### STATEMENT

*The terms and conditions prescribed by NABARD for refinance, assistance to RRBs for financing the Small Road Transport Operators*

#### Beneficiary:

- (i) Individuals, 'groups of individuals' including partnership/proprietary firms and cooperative enterprises would be eli-

gible for assistance under the Scheme. The borrower should reside in the rural area and must utilise the vehicle for transport of rural farm/industrial produce only.

- (ii) The borrower should possess experience in the transport line as a driver or alternatively should employ or associate an experienced driver. Such borrower or employee should have a valid licence and a permit to operate the vehicle.

#### The Vehicle:

- (i) The transport vehicle should not have a pay load exceeding 3 tonnes and will include three wheelers like tempos, vans and autorickshaws. The assistance would be available for acquisition of new vehicles only.
- (ii) Under the scheme, refinance will be restricted to financing the purchase of one vehicle only.
- (iii) The vehicle should be eligible for being registered under the MV Act, 1989 and the Bank's charge should be registered in the Registration Certificate issued by the Regional Transport Authority (RTA). It should be registered as a goods-carrying vehicle.

#### Terms of Refinance:

- (i) The rate of interest applicable on the bank of loan and refinance will be as fixed by the

RBI/National Bank from time to time.

- (ii) A minimum margin of 15 per cent of the cost of the vehicle will have to be provided by the borrower. Banks may keep on record the details about the cost of various types of vehicle eligible for assistance.
- (iii) Loan will be released under the Automatic Refinance Scheme.
- (iv) The loan is repayable within 5 years with a moratorium period of 6 months.
- (v) The National Bank will provide 100 per cent refinance to the financing banks.

#### **Security and Insurance:**

- (i) The loan will be advanced against the hypothecation of the vehicle in favour of the financing institution which should be registered with the RTA.
- (ii) The vehicle should be comprehensively insured for the full value covering all risks and the policy may either be in the joint names of the borrowers and the banks or assigned in favour of the latter. The vehicle should be adequately insured at all times without any break.

#### **Other Safeguards:**

- (i) The disbursements of the loan should be made directly to the

supplier of the chassis to ensure the end-use of the loan. The loan components may include the cost of chassis, body building expenses, initial taxes and insurance.

- (ii) The vehicle should be inspected periodically by the financing bank atleast once in a quarter to ensure the end-use, proper maintenance, etc.

#### **Prohibitions:**

- (i) The loans granted for the acquisition of vehicles to be run on purely contract/carriage/commission/chartered basis, without permitting the beneficiary to operate the vehicle will not be admissible for refinance. The loans granted for acquisition of vehicles by merchants, building contractors, etc., in connection with their own business will not be eligible. The vehicles meant for passengers' transport would not be permitted.
- (ii) Loans for purchase of second-hand vehicles are also not eligible.

#### **Hawala Trade**

\*489. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have got success in combating the Hawala transactions under the liberalised economic policies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other steps being taken by the Government to check the Hawala trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). As a result of the policy of economic liberalisation, there has been a considerable dent in the volume of Hawala transactions. Foreign Exchange is now flowing through official legal channels to a much a larger extent than before July 91.

Besides, the Government uses its various intelligence and investigative agencies to keep a strict watch on Hawala transactions as also to take action against foreign exchange racketeers.

#### Trade Fairs

\*490. SHRI RAJENDRA  
AGNIHOTRI:  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI  
RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to organise trade fairs during 1994 in other countries to boost our trade activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof, countrywise;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on organising these fairs; and

(d) the increase in trade likely to be registered as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) which is a Government of India enterprise proposes to organise Indian participation in 47 events abroad during 1994. However, Indian companies can participate in international trade fairs abroad directly through ITPO or through group participation organised in selected events by the trade promotion organisations like ITPO, EPCs, Commodity Boards etc.

(b) The India Trade Promotion Organisation proposes to organise 21 events in Europe, 11 events in Africa, 7 events in South East Asia and 8 events in America region. Countrywise details are given in the attached *Statement*.

(c) The expenditure likely to be incurred by ITPO in organising these fairs abroad is estimated at Rs. 25.00 crores approx.

(d) The volume of increase in trade likely to be registered as a result of participation abroad during the year is not quantifiable in advance.

The Indian parties participating in the international events negotiate business and book orders directly. On the basis of information furnished by the participants business amounting to Rs. 11,393.96 lakhs was booked and business of Rs. 21,395.87 lakhs was under negotiation in respect of 12 events during the period for January, 1994 to March, 1994.

**STATEMENT**

*List of fairs/exhibitions abroad proposed to be participated by India Trade Promotion Organisation during the year 1994*

**A. EUROPE REGION**

1. CONSUMEXPO Fair, Moscow, Jan., 1994
2. Annual Spring Fair, Basel (Switzerland), March, 1994
3. Overseas Import Fair, 'Partners for Progress', Berlin (Germany), June, 94
4. Premier Collections, Birmingham (UK), August, 1994
5. Thessoliniki International Fair, Thessolinki (Greece), Sept., 1994
6. Budapest International Autumn Fair, Budapest (Hungary), Sept., 1994
7. DAGEN-HUSHALL-Intl. Consumer Goods Fair, Gothenburg (Sweden), Sept., 1994
8. DOMOTEX FAIR, Hannover (Germany), Jan., 1994.
9. Heimtextil Fair, Frankfurt (Germany), Jan., 1994
10. Pret-A-Porter Fair, Paris (France), Jan.-Feb., 1994
11. International Hardware Fair, Cologne (Germany), March, 1994
12. Cebit Fair, Hannover (Germany), March, 1994
13. TESAR, Furnishing, Textile Tech & Interior Clothing Saloon, Pessarb (Italy), May, 1994

14. Pret-A-Porter Fair, Paris (France), Sept., 1994
15. International Watch Jewellery & Silver Trade Fair, London (UK) Sept., 94
16. Semaine-Du-Cuir Fair, Paris (France), Sept., 1994
17. IFMA-International Motorcycle Fair, Cologne (Germany), Oct., 1994
18. SIAL Food Fair, Paris (France) Oct., 1994
19. International Electronic & Telecommunication Exhibition, Geneva (Switzerland), Oct., 1994
20. International Bicycles Exhibition, Bilbao (Spain), Nov., 1994
21. Indian Exhibition Moscow/St. Petersburg, July-August, 1994

**B. WANA & AFRICA REGION**

1. Kuwait International Consumer Goods Fair, Kuwait City, Jan.-Feb., 94
2. Sharjah's 18th Gulf International Trade Fair, Sharjah (UAE), March-April, 1994
3. International Modern Living Exhibition, Tel-Aviv (Israel), Aug., 94
4. Damascus International Fair, Dasmascus (Syria), Aug.-Sept., 1994
5. Nairobi Industrial & Agricultural Show, Nairobi (Kenya), Sept-Oct., 94
6. Tehran International Fair, Tehran (Iran), Oct., 1994



7. Lagos International Fair, Lagos (Nigeria), Nov., 1994
8. Baghdad International Fair, Baghdad (Iraq), Nov., 1994
9. Dakar International Fair, Dakar (Senegal), Dec., 1994
10. Indian Exhibition, Johannesburg (South Africa), Aug., 1994
11. Indexpo' 94 Tunis (Tunisia), June-July, 1994

**C. SOUTH-EAST ASIA REGION.**

1. ASPAT-Asia Pacific International Trade Fair, Beijing (China), June, 94
2. Malaysia International Fair, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Oct., 94
3. Quang Trung International Fair, Ho-Chi-Minh City (Vietnam), Nov., 94
4. Asia Pacific Leather Fair, Hong Kong, April, 1994
5. Asia International Gift Fair, Singapore, May, 1994
6. INTERSTOFF Asia Fair, Hong Kong, Nov., 1994
7. Indian Trade & Technology Fair, Singapore, July, 1994

**D. AMERICA REGION**

1. EXPOCOMER International Fair, Panama, March, 1994
2. Caribbean Expo'94 Port of Spain (Trinidad & Tobago), April, 1994.
3. EXPO-METAL-MECANICA Metal Industry Exhibition, Guadalajara (Mexico), Sept., 1994.

4. Valencia International Fair, Valencia (Venezuela), Oct., 1994
5. San Francisco Gift Show, San Francisco (US), Jan., 1994
6. International Fabric Expo, New York (USA), March, 1994
7. National Hardware Show, Chicago (USA), August, 1994
8. BIG-I/APAA Automotive parts and accessories show, Las Vegas (USA), Nov., 1994.

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*[English]*

**Export of Pearls**

\*491. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to develop the pearls industry with a view to increase its export;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total value of pearls exported during each of the last three years, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Exports of pearls is included in the total exports of gems and jewellery from India. However, exporters of polished and processed pearls (real or cultured) are eligible for grant of replenishment licences for import of real or cultured

pearls - unset/undrilled. The Replenishment licence is at 65% of the FOB value of exports.

The total value of pearls exported during each of the last three years, country-wise is given below:—

	1991-92	1992-93 (Rs. in lakhs)	1993-94 (provisional)
Japan	371.34	205.24	229.86
USA	254.36	254.61	363.54
UAE	146.80	101.14	366.83
Hong Kong	82.02	200.88	246.16
UK	21.49	22.66	24.82
Bahrain	20.73	148.40	102.96
Switzerland	19.78	8.65	2.09
West Germany	18.66	18.76	21.32
Quatar	10.28	12.71	2.32
France	9.56	13.52	5.29
Others	35.97	22.28	13.09
	990.99	1008.85	1378.28

### Japanese Aid

\*492. SHRI S.B.SIDNAL:  
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUD-  
DIN OWASI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have submitted 40 projects for Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Japan;

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

(c) the total amount of loan provided by the Japan during the last three years alongwith the loan proposed to be provided during 1994-95, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.  
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: (a)  
Yes, Sir.

(b) Broad details of the 40 projects posed by the Government of India to Government of Japan for consideration under the 1994-95 ODA. Package are given in the attached *Statement-1*. Government of Japan have short listed the projects and they are appraising the short-listed projects.

(c) The total amount of loan provided by Japan during the last three years is Yen 338.142 billion. The project-wise details are given in the attached *Statement-II*. So far as loan proposed to be provided by Japan for 1994-95 is concerned, the final decision from the Government of Japan is yet unknown.

### STATEMENT-I

*Long list of project proposals posed by the Government of India to the Government of Japan for consideration under the 1994-95 ODA Package*

#### Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

1. Vijaipur Fertilizer Expansion Project of National Fertilizers Limited, Rs. 987.3 crores.
2. Aonla Fertilizer Expansion Project of Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative. Rs. 960 crores.

#### Ministry of Surface Transport

3. Widening to two Lanes of National Highway No. 13 (196 KM) covering Sholapur-Chitradurga in Karnataka, Rs. 70 crores.
4. Coimbatore Bypass on National Highway No. 47 (27 KM) Rs. 50 crores.
5. Four Lining of National Highway No. 24 (20 KM) covering Ghaziabad-Hapur Section and construction of Bypass at Hapur Rs. 60 crores

6. Four Lining of National Highway No. 5 (30 KM) covering Jagatpur-Chandikoul Section in Orissa.
7. Improvement of rural roads and reconstruction of weak bridges in Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 120 crores.

#### Ministry of Urban Development

8. In situ Lining of Water Trunkmains, monitoring of chlorine in water trunkmains, centralised control of water distribution, monitoring of velocities in sewage Forcemains and providing 100 MLD of renovated sewage to industries in Madras Water & Sewerage System, Rs. 328 crores.

#### Ministry of Power

9. Kayamkulam Thermal Power Station (2x 210 MW) National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. Rs. 1200 crores.
10. Purulia Pumped Storage Scheme (4x226 MW) West Bengal State Electricity Board Rs. 1800 crores.
11. Life Extension of Kotnagudem Thermal Power Station, Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board Rs. 250 crores.
12. Tenughat Thermal Power Station, Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd, Bihar, Rs. 1200 crores.
13. Maithon Right Bank Canal Thermal Power Station,

- Damodar Valley Corporation, Rs. 1200 crores.
14. Suratgarh Thermal Power Station, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Rs. 1215 crores.
15. Loktak Downstream Electric Project, Manipur Rs. 425 crores.
16. Bakreshwar Thermal Power Station Extension (3x210 MW), West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd. Rs. 529 crores

**Ministry of Water Resources**

17. Modernization of Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 148 crores.
18. Indira Gandhi Canal Project, Stage II, Rajasthan Rs. 355 crores.
19. Himachal Pradesh Ground Water Development Project Rs. 120 crores
20. Rehabilitation of Tank Irrigation System in Tamil Nadu, Rs. 52 crores.

**Ministry of Environment and Forest**

21. Conservation of Upper and Lower Lakes of Bhopal Rs. 118 crores.
22. Industrial Pollution Control, West Bengal Rs. 129 crores.
23. Himachal Pradesh Forestry Project Rs. 57 crores.

24. Rajasthan Forestry Project Rs. 114 crores.
25. Karnataka Forestry Project Rs. 250 crores.
26. Kerala Forestry Project Rs. 120 crores.

**Dept. of Coal**

27. Beneficiation of non-coking coals at Talcher coalfields (Phase-I for Ananta Coal Preparation Unit and Phase II for Bharatpur Coal Preparation Plant), Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. Rs. 97.45 crores.

**Ministry of Petroleum and NG**

28. New Crude Oil Pipeline from Haldia to Barauni, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Rs. 624 crores.
29. Catalytic Reformer at Mathura Refinery, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Rs. 545 crores.
30. Visakh-Vijayawada Pipeline, Hindustan Petroleum Co. Ltd. Rs. 359 crores.

**Ministry of Steel**

31. Shipbreaking Development Project at Pipavav Port, Gujarat, Rs. 140 crores.

**Ministry of Finance**

32. Capital Development Market Development Programme US \$ 250 million.

33. Financial System Adjustment Loan US \$ 400 million.

**Ministry of Industry**

34. Calcutta Leather Complex Project Rs. 153.5 crores.

**Additional loan tranches for ongoing projects**

35. Jhanor-Gandhar Gas Based Power Stage-I (IV tranche) of National Thermal Power Corporation (generation) Yen 13 billion.

36. Gandhar Gas Based Power Project (Transmission of POWERGRID Yen 2.385 billion.

37. Srisaillam Left Bank Power House (Generation) of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board Yen 19.985 billion.

38. Srisaillam Left Bank Power House (Transmission) of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board Yen 9.871 billion.

39. Assam Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project (Generation), Kathalguri of North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. Yen 11.166 billion.

40. Assam Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project (Transmission), Kathalguri of POWERGRID Yen 9.65 billion.

**STATEMENT-II**

*Project-wise details of loan provided by Japan for the last three years.*

**Projects of 1991-92 Loan Package**

	<i>Yen Million</i>
1. Gandhar Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project, NTPC	42,599
2. Urban City Water Supply Project, HUDCO	6,788
3. Afforestation Project in Aravalli Hills, Government of Rajasthan	8,095
4. National Highway 2 Improvement Project. Ministry of Surface Transport	4,855

Yen Million

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5. Ajanta Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project, MTDC	3,745
6. Emergency Commodity Loan (Import of oil), IOC	20,256
7. Small scale Industries Development Programme (III), SIDBI	20,256
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	106,594

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**Projects of 1992-93 Loan Package**

1. Yamuna Action Plan Project, Ministry of Environment & Forests	17,773
2. Srisaïlam Hydro Electric Project, APSEB	3,806
3. Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Project (IV), UPSEB	13,224
4. Gandhar Gas based Power Project (III), NTPC	19,538
5. Ammonia Plant Replacement Project, FACT	24,482
6. Hydrocarbon Sector programme Loan, IOC	33,085
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	111,908

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**Projects of 1993-94 Loan Package**

1. Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Project (V), UPSEB	17,638
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*Yen Million*

2. Bakreshwar Thermal Power Station Project, WBPDC	27,069
3. Faridabad Thermal Power Station Project, NTPC	23,536
4. Bridge across the River Yamuna near Naini Project, Ministry of Surface Transport	10,037
5. Four-laning of National Highway No. 5 Project, Ministry of Surface Transport	11,360
6. Small Scale Industries Development Programme (Stage IV) (Line of credit for SIDBI)	30,000
	119,640

Grand Total for : Yen 338,142  
the three years million

#### **Trade with border Countries**

\*493. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI  
VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE  
be pleased to state:

(a) the total volume of India's trade with China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and other border countries during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the nature of commercial competition and actual market needs in the area;

(c) the target fixed for 1994-95, country wise; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase our trade with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The

total volume of India's trade with China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and other

border countries during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 (Apr. 93 - Jan. 94) is given below:

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Countries	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94 (Apr.-Jan.)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
China	119.77	51.42	397.63	374.89	727.83	766.73
Pakistan	98.61	149.98	151.27	373.50	156.67	117.52
Bangladesh	809.94	14.16	1030.86	35.99	1116.23	50.91
Myanmar	9.46	125.62	19.66	322.25	46.33	307.52
Nepal	196.55	70.34	210.48	72.75	239.97	65.25
Bhutan	2.96	1.16	6.29	3.50	23.72	8.70

(Source : D.G.C.I.&S., Calcutta)

The above figures are provisional.

(b) The major exporters to these countries, other than India include Japan, United States of America, European Economic Community and the major products imported by them include petroleum products, machinery and parts, transport equipment, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, products, industrial raw-materials, cement, electrical goods, edible oils, raw-cotton, raw-wool, etc.

(c) No country-wise targets are fixed for 1994-95.

(d) Steps being taken to increase our trade with these countries include:-

- (i) Signing of bilateral trade agreement with China, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal and Bhutan. India has special trading arrangements with Nepal and Bhutan and border trade agreements with China and Myanmar.

- (ii) Holding of official and business level talks at periodic intervals.
- (iii) Participation in trade fairs and exchange of trade delegations.
- (iv) India is a signatory to the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Preferential Trading Arrangements (SAPTA) and a member of the SAARC Chamber of Commerce & Industry alongwith Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan amongst others.
- (v) India, Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh are also members of the Asian Clearing Union Mechanism.

#### Private Airlines

\*494. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:



(a) whether any time frame has been laid down for the introduction of flights by private airlines on routes like Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep and North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all operators operating scheduled air transport services in the country have complied with the Government orders regarding operation on all the three categories of routes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the operators which have not complied with the Government orders?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). Air Taxi operators wishing to become scheduled operators have been advised that applications for obtaining scheduled air transport operators permit should be submitted by 30.4.94. Six operators have so far submitted the applications. A Gazette notification is required to be given, and the application can be taken into consideration after a period of 30 days from the notification. Once the permit is granted it becomes mandatory for all scheduled operators to operate the prescribed percentage of services to areas like Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and North Eastern States.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. At present Indian Airlines and Vayudoot are the only scheduled operators and they are following the prescribed guidelines.

(e) Does not arise.

### **Corporate Membership of Stock Exchanges for UTI**

\*495. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India has been permitted to become member of the National Stock Exchange and other Stock Exchanges and do direct business on these exchanges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits the UTI will derive by becoming member of the Stock Exchanges;

(d) whether the Government propose to permit other financial institutions to become member in the same manner; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government at present.

(e) Does not arise.

### **Central Excise Norms**

\*496. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revise the Central Excise norms;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to remove the anomalies in the State Excise structure so as to make it more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The Government does not have any proposal to change the basic character of levy and collection of Central Excise duty on excisable goods, produced or manufactured. Simplification of procedures and tariff, a shift from specific to ad valorem rates of duty, assessment based on the manufacturers invoices, abolition of declaration by small scale units, extending the system of MODVAT credit to capital goods and reduction in the total number of exemption Notifications are some of the measures incorporated in the recent Budget.

(c) State Excise duty is a State subject.

### **Tourist Festivals**

\*497. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether festivals were organised recently in various countries to attract tourists to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response thereto; and

(c) the number of foreign tourist arrivals during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 after relaxation of restricted

area permits in the North-Eastern region and number of foreign tourists expected during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There have been several relaxations of restrictions on the entry of visitors to the North-Eastern States. The tourist arrivals to India (including Nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh), in the last 3 years have been as under:—

1991-92	:	17,81,892
1992-93	:	18,20,299
1993-94	:	18,71,262

It is expected that the tourist arrivals during 1994-95 will be more than 1993-94.

### **Revival of PSUs**

\*498. SHRI TARA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals from NRIs for revival of Public Sector Undertakings are given due consideration by the Indian Financial Institutions/Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the above proposals are accepted/rejected without hearing the proposers;

(d) if so, the number of proposals rejected without hearing the proposers during the last six months; and

(e) the facts and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (e). As per the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, proposals for revival of sick public sector undertakings are considered by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). BIFR has reported that one proposal for revival of M/s. Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Limited (TAFCO), a central public sector undertaking, in which an NRI had evinced interest was considered by them on 4.4.1994 when the representative of the NRI was also heard. It was, however, not found acceptable, inter-alia, on account of non-submission of financial arrangement for servicing the liabilities of TAFCO and unsatisfactory record of the Indian company promoted by the NRI as regards repayment of dues to financial institutions/banks.

It may, however, be clarified that the extant guidelines on NRI investment provide for bulk investment on private placement basis upto 100% of the equity capital of any sick company either by way of purchase of equity shares from the existing shareholders or in the form of subscription to new equity issues of the sick company.

#### **Model Airports**

\*499. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of airports being developed as model airports;

(b) the criteria followed for identifying these airports for development as model airports;

(c) whether there is any proposal to identify some more airports for development as model airports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) 12 airports are being developed as Model Airports at Jaipur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Indore, Vadodara, Hyderabad, Coimbatore, Calicut, Patna, Bhubaneshwar, Guwahati and Imphal.

(b) Following criteria is followed for identifying and developing a Model Airport:—

(i) State Capital;

(ii) Tourism potential;

(iii) Industrial potential;

(iv) Current Air Traffic;

(v) Growth potential;

(vi) Possibility of Runway extension.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The upgradation of an airport depends upon traffic potential, demand from scheduled airlines, tourism potential, etc. As there is no demand from

Indian Airlines or any other operator, National Airports Authority has no plans to develop any other airport as Model Airport, for the present.

### **Trade with Italy**

\*500. SHRI SHANKER SINH  
VAGHELA:  
SHRI RAM KAPSE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Italian Government have expressed a strong desire to improve trade relations with India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a high power delegation visited India recently and discussed the possibility of exploring opportunities for joint ventures;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Government have signed any trade agreement in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the extent by which India is likely to be benefited by these agreements?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (g). A large Italian delegation comprising of business and government representatives visited India from 27th February to 5th March, 1994. The delegation was headed by the President of Confindustria, the apex organisation of Italian Industry and its activities were coordinated on the Indian side

by the confederation of Indian Industry (CII). Besides official calls, the visit was utilised for extensive interface between the Italian businessmen and their Indian counterparts. These discussions, which focussed on exploring the scope of increased economic cooperation, may result in concrete proposals after the visit in the near future of an Indian Business Delegation to Italy. While no agreement was signed, the visit of the Italian delegation strengthened bilateral business contacts with consequent possibilities of greater volumes of trade and higher Italian investment in India. As Italy and India are both members of GATT our bilateral trade is being conducted on HFN basis.

### **IBRD and ADB Loans**

5406. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO-SAHAB TOPE: will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided not to include the future loans of IBRD and ADB as part of the plan outlays on the concerned Ministries and undertakings;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

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

### **Projects With World Bank Assistance**

5407. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals sent by the Government of Assam to the Union Government for approval for implementation of some projects with the World Bank assistance; and

(b) the reaction of the Union Government to these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). There are three pipeline projects for Assam, which have been posed to the World Bank for possible assistance. These projects are at different stages of approval. Details are as follows:—

Name of the Project	Donor Agency	Amount (US \$ Million)
1. Assam ADP	IDA	100
2. Assam State Roads	IBRD	96.10
3. IXth Population (Multi-State)	IDA	86.7

#### Market share of AI

5408. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of Air India in the international traffic originating from India has witnessed a significant erosion in recent years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to raise the market share of Air India in international traffic originating from India;

(d) whether the Indian Airlines has demanded a level playing field *vis-a-vis* private airlines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The market share of Air India from India has remained more or less constant around 30%.

(c) In order to improve the market share, Hub and Spoke operations from points like Ahmedabad, Amritsar and Hyderabad have been introduced to provide direct access to passengers to their destinations. New destinations, like Johannesburg, Durban, Dar-es-Salam and Jakarta have been added to Air India's network. Modern Boeing 747-400 aircraft with more passenger amenities have been inducted in the fleet to enhance passenger appeal. Air India has plans to introduce a computer reservation system with Indian Airlines and other passenger incentives so as to have better access to market.

(d) and (e). Government has issued order on 1.3.94 making it obligatory

for all scheduled air transport operators to provide services on different regions of the country keeping in view the requirements of the people of respective regions.

### **Nationalised Banks in Karnataka**

5409. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the nationalised banks operating at present in Karnataka alongwith their locations;

(b) the number of branches out of the above which are running in losses since the last three years; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as at the end of June 1993, 1975 branches of nationalised banks were functioning in Karnataka. The time and labour involved in listing out locational details of these branches will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved. However, bank-wise number of these 1975 branches are given in the attached *Statement*.

(b) and (c). Out of the above, 467 branches are running in losses since the last three years. The bank-wise details with the amount of loss are given in the attached *Statement*.

### **STATEMENT**

*Bank-wise number of branches of nationalised banks in Karnataka (as on June, 1993), branches out of them incurring loss since last three years and the amount of loss*

Name of banks	No. of branches	No. of branches making loss since last 3 years	Amount of loss (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Allahabad Bank	11	—	—
2. Andhra Bank	19	1	0.93
3. Bank of Baroda	32	1	0.74
4. Bank of India	52	2	9.21
5. Bank of Maharashtra	36	14	58.70
6. Canara Bank	479	9	22.79
7. Central Bank of India	52	13	174.29
8. Corporation Bank	184	32	156.83

Name of banks	No. of branches	No. of branches making loss since last 3 years	Amount of loss (Rs. in lakhs)
9. Dena Bank	22	—	—
10. Indian Bank	56	1	1.96
11. Indian Overseas Bank	57	24	131.68
12. New Bank of India	4	—	—
13. Oriental Bank of Commerce	1	—	—
14. Punjab & Sind Bank	5	3	41.67
15. Punjab National Bank	30	5	48.70
16. Syndicate Bank	443	280	2586.75
17. UCO Bank	26	10	59.12
18. Union Bank of India	77	7	11.27
19. United Bank of India	7	—	—
20. Vijaya Bank	382	65	269.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>1975</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>3574.22</b>

### **UTI Investment in Rajasthan**

5410. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has urged the Union Government to direct UTI to make sizeable and adequate investments in the State's Small Savings Programme and to enhance the existing loan assistance of 75% upto 90% and also to enhance the loan assistance period from 25 years to a longer period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

### **Setting up of Air Cargo Centres**

5411. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL

AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested for setting up of some new air cargo centres alike that of at Varanasi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the locations, if any, selected for setting up of such centres; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d). No request has been received by the National Airports Authority (NAA) from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of some new air cargo centres in the State.

[English]

#### Foreign Institutional Investments

5412. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have taken note of the views expressed by various eminent personalities that the overall ceiling on foreign institutional investments should be reduced from the prescribed level of 24 percent similar to other developing countries; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHR M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a)

and (b). Yes, Sir. The ceiling prescribed for investments by any single Foreign Institutional Investor (FI) or FIs of the same group is 5% with a collective ceiling for investments by all FIs of 24% of the paid up equity captial of an investee company. These existing ceiling limits for investments by FIs are considered to be reasonable.

#### Foreign Assistance to Madhya Pradesh

5413. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign assistance provided by the Centre for the development of different projects in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether the State Government has fully utilised the said amount; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The total additional central assistance released to Madhya Pradesh on account of externally aided projects; during the last three years is as follows:—

	(Rs. Crores)
1991-92	96.1419
1992-93	81.2663
1993-94	78.3800

(b) and (c). Additional Central Assistance is released to State Governments after expenditure has been incurred by them and reimbursement claims filed.



**Trainees at Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi**

5414. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons trained at the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi since its inception;

(b) the total cost of training per person;

(c) the amount of cost which is recovered from a trainee and how much is subsidized by the Akademi;

(d) the number of such trained persons who have joined the public sector airlines and the private sector airlines, separately and also the number of those who have left the country for jobs in foreign airlines; and

(e) the percentage of trainees who drop out and do not complete the full course of training?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A total of 242 pilots have been trained by the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi since its inception.

(b) and (c). The details are as under:-

Course No.	Total cost of training per person (Rs. in lacs)	Fee paid by the trainees	Amount subsidized by the Akademi (Rs. in lacs)
1. CPL	2.80	Rs. 70,000	2.10
2. CPL	2.80	Rs. 70,000	2.10
3. CPL	2.80	Rs. 70,000	2.10
4. CPL	3.00	Rs. 75,000	2.25
5. CPL	3.00	Rs. 75,000	2.25
6. CPL	3.00	Rs. 75,000	2.25
7. CPL	4.00	Rs. 1,50,000	2.50
8. CPL	4.00	Rs. 2,00,000	2.00
9. CPL	6.00	Rs. 4,00,000	2.00

(d) 129 pilots, trained at IGRUA, have joined Air India, Indian Airlines, Pawan Hans Ltd. and ARC. No record is kept of those who have left the country for job in foreign airlines.

(e) The percentage of drop out is 2.5%.

**Import of Cars from Japan**

5415. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mercendz D-240 cars imported from Japan during year 1993-94;

(b) the price of the cars as per the invoice and customs duty paid in each case;

(c) the manner in which the customs duty is valued on optional accessories in the absence of invoice;

(d) whether in several cases the world catalogue price was taken into consideration for assessing the customs duty; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Nil.

(b) Not applicable in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) In the absence of invoice, valuation is done on the basis of market enquiries, contemporaneous imports and price catalogues wherever available.

(d) and (e). Nil in view of reply to part (a) above.

#### **Aircraft of AI and IA**

5416. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state the age of each of the aircraft in fleets of the Air India and the Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Details of the age of aircraft in the fleet of Air India and Indian Airlines are given in the *Statement-I* and *Statement-II* attached.

#### **STATEMENT-I**

*Details of the age of the aircraft in the fleet of Air India is given below:*

Sl. No.	Regn. No.	Age (as on 1.4.94)
<b>Boeing 747-237-B</b>		
1.	VT-EBE	22 yrs 10 Months
2.	VT-EDN	22 yrs —
3.	VT-EFJ	15 yrs 2 Months
4.	VT-EFU	14 yrs 7 Months
5.	VT-EGA	14 yrs 3 Months
6.	VT-EGB	14 yrs 2 Months
7.	VT-EGC	14 yrs —

Sl. No.	Regn. No.	Age (as on 1.4.94)	
8.	VT-ENQ	15 yrs	—
9.	VT-EDU	18 yrs	3 Months
<b>Airbus A-300-B4</b>			
1.	VT-EHQ	11 yrs	8 Months
2.	VT-EHO	11 yrs	8 Months
3.	VT-EHQ	11 yrs	5 Months
<b>Airbus A-310-300</b>			
1.	VT-EJG	8 yrs	—
2.	VT-EJH	7 yrs	11 Months
3.	VT-EJI	7 yrs	10 Months
4.	VT-EIJ	7 yrs	6 Months
5.	VT-EDK	7 yrs	4 Months
6.	VT-EJL	7 yrs	1 Month
7.	VT-EQS	3 yrs	8 Months
8.	VT-EQT	3 yrs	8 Months
<b>Boeing 747-300(Combi)</b>			
1.	VT-EPW	5 yrs	6 Months
2.	VT-EPX	5 yrs	5 Months
<b>Boeing 747-400</b>			
1.	VT-ESM		8 Months
2.	VT-ESN		5 Months
3.	VT-ESO		4 Months

**STATEMENT-II**

*Details of the age of the aircraft in the fleet of Indian Air Lines is given below:*

Sl. No.	Regn. No.	Age in Year/Month
<b>Airbus A-300 B2/B4</b>		
1.	VT-ELW	18 yrs 1 Month
2.	VT-EDW	17 yrs 3 Months
3.	VT-EDX	17 yrs 3 Months
4.	VT-EDY	15 yrs 11 Months
5.	VT-EDZ	14 yrs 10 Months
6.	VT-EFV	14 yrs 6 Months
7.	VT-EFW	13 yrs 9 Months
8.	VT-EFX	13 yrs 8 Months
9.	VT-EHC	11 yrs 11 Months
10.	VT-EHD	11 yrs 11 Months
<b>Boeing 737-200</b>		
1.	VT-ECP	19 yrs 6 Months
2.	VT-ECS	19 yrs 5 Months
3.	VT-EDR	18 yrs 6 Months
4.	VT-EDS	18 yrs 6 Months
5.	VT-EFK	16 yrs 4 Months
6.	VT-EFM	16 yrs 3 Months
7.	VT-EGD	13 yrs 10 Months
8.	VT-EGE	13 yrs 9 Months
9.	VT-EGF	13 yrs 9 Months
10.	VT-EGG	13 yrs 8 Months
11.	VT-EGH	13 yrs 2 Months
12.	VT-EGM	13 yrs
13.	VT-EGI	12 yrs 7 Months
14.	VT-EGJ	12 yrs 6 Months
15.	VT-EHE	11 yrs 8 Months

Sl. No.	Regn. No.	Age in Year/Month
16.	VT-EHF	11 yrs 8 Months
17.	VT-EHG	11 yrs 8 Months
18.	VT-EHH	11 yrs 7 Months
<b>Airbus A-320-231</b>		
1.	VT-EPB	4 yrs 10 Months
2.	VT-EPC	4 yrs 9 Months
3.	VT-EPD	4 yrs 9 Months
4.	VT-EPE	4 yrs 9 Months
5.	VT-EPF	4 yrs 9 Months
6.	VT-EPG	4 yrs 7 Months
7.	VT-EPH	4 yrs 7 Months
8.	VT-EPI	4 yrs 7 Months
9.	VT-EPJ	4 yrs 6 Months
10.	VT-EPK	4 yrs 6 Months
11.	VT-EPL	3 yrs 6 Months
12.	VT-EPM	4 yrs 5 Months
13.	VT-EPO	4 yrs 3 Months
14.	VT-EPP	4 yrs 3 Months
15.	VT-EPQ	4 yrs 2 Months
16.	VT-EPR	3 yrs 6 Months
17.	VT-EPS	3 yrs 6 Months
18.	VT-EPT	3 yrs 6 Months
19.	VT-ESA	1 yr 2 Months
20.	VT-ESB	1 yr
21.	VT-ESC	10 Months
22.	VT-ESD	9 Months
23.	VT-ESE	9 Months
24.	VT-ESF	8 Months
25.	VT-ESG	3 Months

**Jute Diversification**

5417. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether jute can be diverted to more value-added usage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the contribution made by ICAR, jute institutes and other State/Central agencies involved in Jute Research and Development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Various jute and textile research institutions are engaged in developing value added non-traditional jute products. As a result of their efforts a large number of such products like jute and jute blended carpets/blankets, shopping bags, floor coverings, furnishing fabrics, decorative fabrics, soft luggage, shoes, garments, handlooms, handicrafts etc. have been developed.

**Irregularities in Hotel Janpath**

5418. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases involving serious misconduct and financial irregularities by employees of Hotel Janpath have come to the notice of the India Tourism Development Corporation Management/Government during February, 1990 to December, 1993; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including particulars of employees of the Hotel found involved therein and the latest position of the action taken, if any, against each of them till date?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The case of serious financial irregularities involving manipulations/misappropriation of funds came to the notice of the management of ITDC during July, 1992.

(b) The preliminary investigations revealed that the irregularities were committed by substituting the Expenditure Tax against paid vouchers of food bills and cash vouchers were shown as credit entries in the sale summary against room sales. The case has been handed over to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police. They are still investigating the case and their report is awaited. Suitable action against the erring employees would be taken after receipt of the report from the Delhi Police.

**Non-Plan Expenditure in I.T.D.C.**

5419. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-plan expenditure in the India Tourism Development Corporation units/divisions has been increasing during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any concrete steps have been taken by the ITDC management to curtail the same, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the target for curtailment of the said expenses during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir. The percentage of operating expenditure (non-plan) to turnover has declined over previous years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The measures being taken by ITDC to reduce non-plan expenditure include observance of economy on entertainment expenses, reduction in telephone lines, foreign tours, consumption of petrol etc. and strengthening of control and supervision.

ITDC would endeavour to restrict the non-plan expenditure to the extent possible during 1994-95.

#### **Loan Recoveries by Public Sector Banks in Uttar Pradesh**

5420. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the ratio of recoveries of loans advanced by public sector banks functioning in Uttar Pradesh during 1992-93 and 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): As per the report of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the percentage of recovery to demand of Direct Agricultural advances of Public Sector Banks in Uttar Pradesh as well as All India as on June 1990, June 1991 and June 1992 (latest available) is given below:—

#### **Percentage of recovery to Demand**

	June 1990	June 1991	June 1992
Uttar Pradesh	48.5	61.1	59.2
All India	48.8	58.1	54.1

#### **GPF Collection**

5421. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total collection under General Provident Fund Scheme as on March 31, 1994, State/Union territory-wise and rate of interest paid thereon;

(b) whether the Government have reviewed these schemes in depth with a view to make them more effective and attractive for the employees;

(c) if so, the details of the changes made in the recent past and reorientation/restructuring proposed for the benefit of employees apart from periodical increase in interest rates; and

(d) the mode in which the resources so mobilised are used more productively and profitably for the benefit of employees and development of States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

#### **Berhampuri Pata**

5422. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sarees weaved in the Southern Orissa known as "Berhampuri Pata" is very famous in the country and abroad for their fine fabrics and artistic designs; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the production and export of these sarees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Silk Yarn Bank Scheme is being implemented in Orissa to increase the production of silk handloom products. The Indian Silk Export Council is engaged in various activities for promotion of export of silk goods such as organising Buyer Seller Meets. The Weavers Service Centre, Bhubaneshwar has also taken steps for introduction of new designs and improvement of dyeing qualities of the product.

#### **IA Aircraft Flying Over Khajuraho Temples**

5423. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government or Indian Airlines have issued instructions to avoid flying over the Khajuraho temples;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints from the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) that the Indian Airlines aircraft continue to fly over these temples; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM

NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines and National Airports Authority have issued instructions to avoid over-flying Khajuraho temples.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. In view of the complaints, the Director General of Civil Aviation has reiterated these instructions.

#### **Microlight Aircraft**

5424. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a show of microlight aircraft was held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives achieved;

(c) whether any clubs in India have microlight aircraft training facility;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether these clubs have been approved by the Government;

(e) if not, whether there is any proposal to start such training institute, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of firms, including private and Government, which are manufacturing such aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Though Madhya Pradesh Flying Club and Gujarat Flying Club have the equipment, no organised microlight



aircraft training has commenced due to security restrictions. Since these institutions are approved for imparting flying training, no formal approval is required for microlight aircraft training.

(f) M/s. Raj Hamsa Ultralight (Pvt.) Ltd. at Mysore in Kamataka and Pinaki Technologies (Pvt) Ltd. at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh are manufacturing microlight aircraft.

### **Security at Coal Mines**

5425. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports of occurrence of accidents in coal mines are still being received despite all the security arrangements made therein;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any survey of the coal mines at the National Level so as to identify unsafe mines;

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

(d) the number of such dangerous coal mines in respect of which orders have been issued to stop mining work during the last six months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Reports of occurrence of accidents in mines involving fatalities and serious injuries are received in the Directorate General of Mines Safety as and when occur.

(b) and (c). Based on accident statistics, identification is being done on

a continuing basis under an approved plan scheme of accident prone mines. So far survey has been done in two subsidiaries of Coal India Limited and 10 mines of Bharat Coking Coal Limited and 11 mines of Eastern Coal fields Limited have been identified as accident prone.

(d) The information in this regard is being collected from field offices and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Agro Based Units**

5426. SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has conducted any survey to set up Agro-based units in Meghalaya;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the places where survey has been conducted; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it has not conducted any survey to set up Agro-based units in Meghalaya.

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

### **Pension Scheme**

5427. SHRI R. ANBARASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the pension scheme for the organised workers including working journalists formulated by the Ministry of Labour; and

(b) the reasons for delay in implementing the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The Bill to amend the Employees Provident Fund and Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 for empowering the Central Government to frame a suitable pension scheme for the EPF subscribers was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 29.3.1993. The formulation and implementation of the proposed scheme has been delayed because the Bill is still pending before the House.

### **JRY Scheme**

5428. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the JRY Scheme to rural areas during the current financial year;

(b) whether banks have been asked to clear 40,000 Loan applications under the above scheme; and

(c) if so, the number of applications cleared so far and the time taken to clear each application?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble member is referring to the Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojna (PMRY) for the educated unemployed youth, which was launched on 2nd October, 1993 covering only the urban

areas during 1993-94. The scheme will cover the whole of the country including urban as well as rural areas from the year 1994-95 onwards.

(b) The target/number of beneficiaries fixed for 1993-94 was 42040. The banks were advised by Reserve Bank of India to clear all the targeted number of applications for the year 1993-94 by 31st March, 1994.

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

### **Assistance to Myanmar**

5429. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have offered some economic assistance to the United States of Myanmar;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance offered and the period thereof;

(c) whether liberal export and import policy with United States of Myanmar are being formulated for improving strained ties in the national interest; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d). A number of steps are being taken to develop good neighbourly relations with Myanmar in the areas of trade and economic cooperation. Some of the steps taken by the Government of India to improve bilateral trade relations with Myanmar include the recently concluded Border Trade Agreement with Myanmar which is expected to give an economic content and impetus to trade between the two countries, and also contribute to the development of our North-Eastern States. Other measures being taken are the exchange of official and business delegation as well as the proposal for organising an Indian Industrial Exhibition in Yangon in February, 1995.

#### Sick Jute Mills in West Bengal

5430. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal from the government of West Bengal in regard to taking over of sick jute mills in the State is pending with the union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Chief Minister, West Bengal has requested the Government of India to take over the management of four sick jute mills in the State such as, Titagarh PLC, Victoria Jute Mills, North Samnuggur Jute Factory and Angus Co. LTD., owned by a British national, Mr. R. J. Brearty. As taking over/Rehabilitation of sick units does not provide solution to the problem of sick-

ness and the government would not as a rule intervene in such cases.

#### Drugs Trafficking

5431. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian and foreign nationals, separately, apprehended for drugs trafficking in Gujarat specially in Rajkot, Kutch-Bhuj districts and sea area of the State during the last two years and in current year till date;

(b) the value of narcotics seized during the above period;

(c) the action taken against the culprits;

(d) whether neighbouring countries are actively conniving in the smuggling of narcotics the details in this regard; and

(e) the effective steps taken to curb this menace of narcotics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Number of Indian and foreign nationals apprehended in Gujarat State during 1992, 1993 and 1994 (Upto 31.03.94) is given below:-

Year	No. of Persons Arrested	
	Indians	Foreigners
1992	312	3 (Pakistani)
1993	226	--
1994 (Up-to 31.03.94)	35	--

In 1992, 3 Pakistanis were arrested at Kutch by Gujarat State Police.

In 1993, 1 Indian was arrested at Kutch by Gujarat Customs.

(b) No precise valuation of the narcotic drugs, which are often of indeterminate strength and composition and are liable for destruction, is feasible.

(c) The arrested persons are prosecuted under NDPS Act, which provides for stringent penalties.

(d) No specific evidence has been found.

(e) Strict instructions have been issued to all law enforcement agencies to maintain utmost vigil and step up enforcement efforts under the stringent provisions contained in various Acts. Training is being imparted to officers to improve their effectiveness. A part of the Indo-Pak Border has been fenced. Vehicles and communication equipments have been provided to the enforcement agencies. Field level contact points in all Central and State Government enforcement agencies have been established to promote inter-agency cooperation in enforcement work. BSF and Coast Guard, who are deployed on the land and coastal border have been vested with the powers under the Customs Act to interdict narcotic drugs in addition to the Central and State Government enforcement agencies empowered under NDPS Act.

#### **Seminar on GATT Agreement**

5432. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any seminar on Uruguay Round of Talks has been organised by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the issues discussed and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in regard to the suggestions made at the seminar?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The issues that were discussed cover the implications of the Uruguay Round Agreement for India in the areas of market access, agriculture, textiles and clothing, GATT Rules including TRIMS, TRIPs, Trade in services and institutional issues. The seminar proceedings have not been released formally so far.

#### **Tourism Promotion in Gujarat**

5433. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals for promotion of tourism in Gujarat received and approved for implementation during 1994-95 and subsequent years during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the names of the projects proposed to be implemented; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance sanctioned for each project?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). No proposals have been received from the State Government of Gujarat to provide financial assistance for promotion of tourism in the State during 1994-95 and subsequent years during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

[*Translation*]

### **Semi-Government Employees**

5434. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:  
SHRI MOHAN SINGH  
(FEROZEPUR):

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to grant pension and gratuity to all the semi-Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). There is no general proposal under consideration to grant pension and gratuity to all the Semi-Government Employees.

### **Historical Monuments**

5435. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of CIVIL

AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to close down the historical monuments of tourist importance to the public on some days in a week;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this information has been included in the tourist literature of the country in the interest of the tourists; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) So far as the historical monuments of national importance are concerned no such decision has been taken by the Central Government.

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

[*English*]

### **Inspection of Exported Items**

5436. DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA:  
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to free several items from the

provision of compulsory inspection before exporting them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) At present, 986 items under the product disciplines mentioned below are under the purview of Compulsory pre-shipment inspection by the compulsory pre-shipment inspection machinery set up by the Ministry of Commerce for the purpose under section 7(1) of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963: Chemical and Allied Products, Engineering Products, Food and Agricultural Products, Coir products, Jute and Jute Products, Hand knotted Woollen Carpets, Foot-Wear & Footwear Components and Human Hair. These items are not required to be subjected to compulsory pre-shipment inspection when exported by certain categories of exporters who have been exempted in 1990 and in 1991 as per details given in the attached *Statement*.

(b) The liberalisation measures indicated in the Annexure in reply to part (a) of the question have been part of a continuous process over the years. These measures aim at helping manufacturers and exporters in avoiding delay, matching production schedules, and quoting competitive despatch dates to their foreign buyers. Further since the facilities for self-certification and in process Quality control (IPQC) can be withdrawn by the Export Inspection Agencies, the manufacturers have, at the same time, to continue to maintain the requisite quality standards.

## STATEMENT

As a result of the liberalisation measures introduced in 1990 and 1991 by the Central Government, the Compulsory Preshipment process has been simplified and streamlined to enable items notified under Section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 to be exported without Compulsory Preshipment Inspection as per details given below:—

- (i) Star Trading Houses, Trading Houses and Export Houses recognised by the Central Government have been exempted from the purview of compulsory pre-shipment inspection of all products notified under the Export (Quality Control & Inspection) Act, 1963.
- (ii) Units approved by the Export Inspection Agencies under the System of In-Process Quality Control (IPQC) have been authorised to issue statutory certificates by themselves instead of Export Inspection Agencies.
- (iii) Industrial units set up in the Export Processing Zones, Free Trade Zones and 100 percent Export Oriented Units approved by the Central Government have been exempted from the purview of compulsory pre-shipment inspection.
- (iv) Items notified under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 have also been exempted from compul-

sory preshipment inspection provided the exporters have a firm letter from the overseas buyers stating that they do not want pre-shipment inspection from any official Indian Inspections Agencies, which shall be filed by the exporters before the Customs Authorities at the ports of shipments.

- (v) Manufacturers/exporters of engineering products and fish and fishery products, who have attained export orders of these products on an average level of Rs. 1.5 crores during the last three years and have not received any quality complaint from foreign buyers, and are competent to carry out pre-shipment inspection, will be recognised as inspection agencies for their own products.

#### **Beedi Workers**

5437. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of cess collected from beedi manufacturers for the welfare of beedi workers during each of the last three years; and

(b) the amount spent for the welfare of beedi workers during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b).

Year	Cess collected from beedi manufacturers for the welfare of beedi workers	Expenditure incurred for the welfare of beedi workers
1990-91	120796	71978
1991-92	118759	77591
1992-93	120390	96659

#### **Confiscated Items**

5438. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantities of valuable items confiscated by the Customs authorities are lying dumped in various Customs depots/godown;

(b) if so, the details of such items which were confiscated by the Customs authorities up to December 31, 1993 and are at present lying at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras Customs godown; and

(c) the details of measures taken by the Government towards maintenance of the confiscated items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The details of confiscated valuable items lying in godowns of customs houses Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras as on 31st December, 1993 are as follows:

*(Value Rupees in Crores)*

Name of Customs Houses	Gold	Silver	Diamonds and precious stones	Currency
Bombay	20.61	3.18	16.54	4.12
Calcutta	4.82	0.13	14.93	1.96
Delhi	0.38	0.62	0.73	0.11
Madras	4.93	1.38	1.63	0.25

(c) Such valuable items are kept in lockers/departmental valuable godowns/Government treasury till they are finally disposed of i.e. by deposit in Government Mint or Bank or sale through departmental retail shop or public auction etc.

[Translation]

#### **Border Allowance**

5439. SHRI MOHAN SINGH  
(FEROZEPUR):  
SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have decided to restore the payment of border allowance and compensatory allowance to the employees in the border States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). In accordance with the existing policy,

border allowance, which is in the nature of a compensatory allowance, is sanctioned to Central Government employees posted in those areas along international borders where the concerned State Government pays a similar allowance to its employees. At present, Central Government employees posted within a distance of 48 kms. of the international border, excluding district, sub-district and tehsil headquarters, in the State of Rajasthan are getting this allowance.

[English]

#### **Meeting of Air Carriers**

5440. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO:  
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the national carriers, private air taxi operators and others was convened by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the conclusions reached at the meeting; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?



THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At the meeting, the operators were advised to take the following additional measures to enhance safety of operations:—

- (i) All pilots should practise flight procedures during emergencies on simulators during refresher courses;
- (ii) Overhaul life of aircraft component should be reviewed; and
- (iii) Air India and Indian Airlines should establish separate quality control and quality assurance divisions in view of their large scale operations.

Operators were also advised to improve airworthiness standards of aircraft and safety of operations by strengthening of quality control set up, prompt rectification of snags, establishment of adequate maintenance facilities, monitoring of Digital Flight Data Recorder and Cockpit Voice Recorder readouts, pre-flight medical examination of crew, observance of special precautions while operating to/from short airfields, adherence to standard operating procedures etc.

### **Black Money Utilisation**

5441. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to channelise the black money in the field of oil and natural gas exploration and telecommunications;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). There have been suggestions from Government Departments for mobilising resources to attract undisclosed income. No concrete proposal has so far emerged.

### **Tourism Development in Maharashtra**

5442. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance provided by the Union Government for the development of tourism in Maharashtra during 1993-94;

(b) the details of these projects/historical places for which such assistance has been provided;

(c) the names of places, out of them, which are located in the backward areas of Maharashtra; and

(d) the details of such proposals pending with the Union Government for grant of financial assistance during 1994-95 and 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). The Central Department of Tourism sanctioned projects/schemes amounting to Rs. 356.60 lakhs to the State Government of Maharashtra during 1993-94 for de-

velopment of tourism in the State. Details for projects/scheme sanctioned with amount are given in thre attached *Statement*.

(d) No proposal has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra seeking central financial assistance during 1994-95 and 1995-96.

### STATEMENT

Sl. Name of the Project No.	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>	
1. Construction of tourist complex (sea side cottages) at Ganapati Ule, dist. Ratanagiri (Konkan Circuit)	26.57
2. Construction of tourist complex at Matheran (hills station, dist. Raigad)	16.39
3. Construction of tourist complex at Mahabaleshwar (hill station, dist. Satara)	23.46
4. Construction of beach cottages at Harihareshwar, Srivardhan, dist. Raigad, Konkan circuit.)	24.88
5. Construction of tourist complex at Faridpur (dist. Aurangabad)	24.25
6. Construction of tourist complex at Kunkeshwar, Taluk Doogar, Sindhudurg dist.	24.80
7. Construction of Lake View Resort at Bhandardara, Akola Taluk, Ahmednagar dist.	27.00
8. Construction of way side facilities at Mahed, Raigad dist., Konkan circuit.	7.33
9. Upgradation of Golf Course, Pune	48.00
10. Upgradation of Golf Course, Bombay	35.61
11. Purchase of 6 nos. of scooters alongwith 10 HP OHS (20+35)	4.07
12. Purchase of 100 nos. of self-contained tents for Shiroda and Mathpur	12.80
13. Purchase of water sports equipments and OIMS	11.29
14. Purchase of water sports equipment	20.54

Sl. Name of the Project No.	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)
15. Purchase of Hover Craft	16.97
16. Purchase of tents for Tarkavil, Talmalwan	19.23
17. Ganesh Festival	7.33
18. Publicity support for Ajanta, Ellora Guide book	5.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>350.60</b>

### Bank Branches in Foreign Countries

5443. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of nationalised banks, including State Bank of India, which have their branches in foreign countries at present and the countries where such branches are located;

(b) the details of these bank branches which are running in loss/earning profit;

(c) the accumulated loss to each bank branch so far in each country;

(d) the reasons for their incurring loss;

(e) the amount given by the Government so far to each bank in the form of equity to offset the loss;

(f) whether any bank branch in foreign countries is likely to be closed down due to incurring loss; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Details of public sector banks which have branches in foreign countries and the countries, where such branches are located are given in the attached *Statement-1*.

(b) and (c). It would not be in public interest to disclose details of the bank branches which are running in loss/earning profits as also the accumulated losses of different branches.

(d) The general reasons for losses are as under:—

(i) Large sovereign exposures to countries like Nigeria, Argentina, Mexico etc. which became problematic due to externalisation problems in these countries.

(ii) Trade related financing to high risk countries like Nigeria, Zambia and Sudan. All these advances were given to ethnic Indians to finance their trading operations.



Name of the Country	Name of Bank								Total
	State Bank of India	Bank of India	Bank of Baroda	Indian Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	UCO Bank	Canara Bank	Syndicate Bank	
Bangladesh	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bahara Islands	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bahrain	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Belgium	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Singapore	1	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	7
Hongkong	1	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	7
Cayman Islands	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Panama	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
France	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Channel Islands	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fiji Islands	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Guyana	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kenya	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mauritius	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
U.A.E.	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Seychelles	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
South Korea	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Thailand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oman	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>102</b>

**STATEMENT-II***Subscription to the Share Capital of the Nationalised Banks by the Government*

Name of the Bank	1992 (March)	1993 (March)	1994 (March)
Bank of Baroda	45.00	50.00	400.00
Bank of India	110.00	—	6635.00
Canara Bank	—	75.00	365.00
Indian Bank	50.00	35.00	220.00
Indian Overseas Bank	50.00	—	705.00
Syndicate Bank	85.00	—	680.00
UCO Bank	—	—	535.00

[*Translation*]

**Loan for Schemes sponsored by Bihar**

5444. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued directives to the commercial banks to provide loans for the various schemes sponsored by Bihar, and

(b) if so, the amount of loan provided to Bihar during the last year; Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that in a circular letter issued by it on 18th January, 1991 to the Chief Secretaries of all the State Governments and Union Territories under advice to all lead

banks, they were requested to ensure that details of all State Governments sponsored schemes are furnished to the Lead Banks of the districts well in advance to enable the banks in the districts to include the same in their Annual Credit Plans. The banks had also been advised to give preference to schemes formulated by Government while preparing their Annual Credit Plans.

(b) RBI has reported that the State sponsored schemes are not monitored by it. As such it has no information about amount of loans provided by banks under various schemes sponsored by Bihar Government.

**Production of Tea**

5445. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of tea produced in the country during the year 1993, state-wise; and

(b) the quantity of tea exported and foreign exchange earned during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Statewise production of tea during 1993 has been as under:—

State	(Production in Mn. Kgs.) (Provisional)
1. Assam	402.95
2. West Bengal	168.02
3. Tamil Nadu	108.65
4. Kerala	66.69
5. Karnataka	4.00
6. Other states including North Eastern region	7.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>758.06</b>

(b) Exports of tea during 1993 have been as follows:—

Quantity* (in Mn. Kgs.)	Value* (Rs. in crores)
180.06	1155.86

\*Estimated

#### **Profitability of Airports**

5446. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI:  
SHRI SURENDRA PAL  
PATHAK:  
SHRI PROBIN DEKA:  
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUD-  
DIN OWAISI:

SHRI PETER G.  
MARBANIANG:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA  
RAJE:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRI RAMESH  
CHENNITHALA:  
SHRI SARAT CHANDRA  
PATTANAYAK:  
PROF. K.V.THOMAS:  
PROF. RASA SINGH  
RAWAT:  
SHRI BRAHMANAND  
MANDAL:  
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN  
SINGH:  
DR. R. MALLU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of airports under the National Airports Authority and the International Airports Authority of India, separately;

(b) the volume of passengers and cargo traffic to each of these airports during the last three years;

(c) the revenue earnings and amount spent on each of these airports during the last three years;

(d) the steps taken to improve the profitability of the airports which are running in losses;

(e) the modernisation scheme proposed alongwith amount sanctioned therefor, airport-wise;

(f) the progress made so far in this regard;

(g) the details of national and international co-operation both material and manpower, if any, in this regard, airport-wise:

(h) whether there is any distinction between national and international airports to receive flights of foreign airlines; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (i). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Setting up of Silk Centres**

5447. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contemplates to set up new silk centres in the tribal districts of Gujarat with the assistance of World Bank;

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

(c) the time bound programme to complete the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). The World Bank/Swiss assisted National Sericulture Project is being implemented by the Central Silk Board in Surat and Valsad districts of the State of Gujarat on a pilot basis and steps are being taken by the Board to establish various infrastructural units/centres envisaged under this project. There is no proposal, at present, to cover more districts under this project.

#### **Export of Cotton**

5448. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE

RAI:

SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

SHRI GUMAN MAL

LODHA:

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN

PRABHU ZANTYE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have lifted the ban on export of cotton/cotton yarn;

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

(c) the total quantity of cotton imported during the period from November, 1993 to March, 1994; and

(d) the extent upto which it has been able to meet the shortfall of cotton/cotton yarn and arrest the prices thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government has lifted freeze on the export of raw cotton with effect from 31-3-94 of such quantities for which contracts had been registered with the office of the Textile Commissioner. There has been no ban on the export of cotton yarn.

The step was taken to honour contracted export commitments. Government have also taken a number of steps to improve fibre availability in the country. These steps include placing cotton imports under Open General Licence with zero import duty and also import of 30,000 MT of Viscose Staple Fibre on



concessional import duty. However, since the import process has just begun, no quantity of raw cotton has actually been imported during the period November '93 to March '94.

(d) The above measures had the effect of checking the rise in cotton prices which have started coming down since last ten-twelve days.

[English]

### Incidents of Tail-Skid of I.A. Aircraft

5449. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of incidents of tail-skid landing of the Indian Airlines aircraft during 1993-94; and

(b) the action taken by the Director of Flight Safety of Indian Airlines in each of these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Following are the details of incidents of Tail-Skid Landing involving Indian Airlines aircraft during the year 1993-94;

- (1) during Check 'B' inspection of Indian Airlines Boeing 737 aircraft VT-EGD at Delhi on 28.7.93, tail scrapping close to the rear pressure bulkhead along with a small crack near the drain hole was observed.
- (2) A-320 aircraft VT-EPD while operating flight IC-989 (Calicut-Sharjah) on 9.11.93 was involved in a tail strike incident during take-off at Calicut. Auxillary Power unit drain mast

was found rubbed off and bent towards right.

(b) In the first incident, the Captain was subjected to two take offs and landings with heavy and light aircraft on simulator followed by two route checks. In the second incident, the licence of the co-pilot was suspended for six months. Action has also been initiated against the pilot in this case.

### Investments from U.K. in Hotels

5450. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from hotels in U.K. for entering in the hotel industry in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Government have not received any proposal from hotels in U.K. for setting up hotels in India. However, Government has approved seven proposals of U.K. based companies/individuals for investment in tourism sector.

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

### Outstanding Loans

5451. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the ten top defaulters in the context of repayment of loans and the extent of amount of loan outstanding against each defaulter Bank-wise;

(b) the efforts made by the Government to realise the outstanding loans;

(c) the difficulties being experienced in realising the amount of outstanding loans from the defaulters; and

(d) whether the Government propose to issue directives to the financial institutions in order to avoid the situation arising out of non-realisation of Government loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). In accordance with the statutes governing the public sector banks as also in terms of the practices and usages customary amongst bankers, the banks do not disclose the name of individual borrowers and the amount of loan outstanding against them. However, as per information available from Reserve Bank of India the position of overdues of public sector banks as at the end of March, 1992 and March, 1993 was as under:-

	No. of accounts (in Lakh)	Overdues amount (Rs. in crores)
March, 1992	237	25633
March, 1993	165	22689

Various steps have been taken by Reserve Bank of India to reduce the amount of overdues and also improve the recovery performance of the commercial banks in respect of their advanc-

es to various sectors. Some of the important steps are as follows:-

1. Banks have been impressed upon to institute a viable recovery system with a view to help recycling the scarce resources of the banks to the needy and productive sectors of the economy on the one hand, and to improve the profitability and viability of the lending banks, on the other.
2. Introduction of a comprehensive and uniform grading system to indicate the helath of individual advances for the purpose of their effective monitoring and follow up.
3. To keep a watch on the recovery of top sticky accounts.
4. Taking corrective action where advances are found to have become sticky.
5. Recently the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Insitutions Act, 1993 has been enacted for expeditious adjudication and recovery of debts due to banks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Some of the difficulties generally being faced by banks in recovering the outstanding dues are as under:-

- (i) Uncooperative attitude on the part of borrowers i.e. willful defaulters.
- (ii) Failure of the project/business losses resulting in non-gener-

ation of income to repay the debt.

- (iii) Delay, in disposal of suit filed cases/execution of decrees.

[Translation]

**Loan by LIC under 'Own Your House' Scheme**

5452. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total loans provided by the Life Insurance Corporation of India under the 'Own your House' Scheme during the last two years;

(b) the number of families benefited therefrom; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government for the expansion of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The details of the housing loans sanctioned and families benefited under "Own Your Home" Scheme during the last two years i.e. 1991-92 and 1992-93 are as under:-

Year	No. of loans	Amount of loans (Rs. in lakhs)
1991-92	22872	17283.43
1992-93	9662	7908.71

(The details for the year 1993-94 are not available)

(c) The LIC Housing Finance Ltd., has opened Area Offices in almost all viable centres in the country in an effort to boost housing finance activity.

[English]

**Loans to Handloom Weavers**

5453. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handloom units closed down in Gujarat during the last two years;

(b) whether the State Government requested for financial assistance for providing loans to handloom weavers for revival of this industry in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) According to the Government of Gujarat, no handloom industrial cooperative society was closed down in that State during the last two years (1992-93 and 1993-94).

(b) No, Sir.

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

**GATT Agreement**

5454. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finally accepted the GATT proposals; and

(b) if so, the advantages and the disadvantages likely to follow on the acceptance of the GATT proposals?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: (a) Government have authenticated the Final Act of Uruguay Round.

(b) The Uruguay Round results will establish a rule-based multilateral trading system with expanded coverage. This will on the whole be advantageous to us in increasing our exports. There will be increased market access opportunities for Indian goods as a result of lowering of tariffs and the phase out of the Multi Fibre Arrangement. The services Agreement would also provide export opportunities. The rules governing the multilateral trading system have been strengthened. Though we will be required to amend our patents regime, there are safeguards in the Agreement against the abuse of patent rights by the right holders. The use of price control measures is also not prohibited. We have flexibility to devise our own *sui generis* system of plant variety protection with provisions for farmers' and researchers'

rights. Our development and public welfare policies will not be constrained.

### Bank Robberies

5455. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of cases of robberies/dacoities in the public sector banks reported during 1993 alongwith the amount involved therein, State-wise.

(b) the details of gangs/persons found involved in the above cases and the action taken against them; and

(c) the amount recovered therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). A *Statement* showing the State-wise number of dacoities/robberies in public sector banks, amount involved therein, amount recovered, robbers/dacoits killed, persons arrested/action taken in connection with these incidents during the year 1993 is given in the attached *Statement*.

### STATEMENT

*The State-wise position of number of cases of bank robberies/dacoities during the year 1993, amount involved therein, amount recovered, robbers/dacoits killed, persons arrested/action taken in connection with these incidents*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Cases	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount recovered	Robbers/dacoits killed	Persons arrested/action taken
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	0.20	—	—	—
2.	Assam	7	96.90	19.98	5	5

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Cases	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount recovered	Robbers/dacoits killed	Persons arrested/ action taken
3.	Bihar	46	78.55	5.75	4	9*
4.	Gujarat	2	0.14	—	—	—
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1.37	—	—	—
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	3.26	—	—	—
7.	Maharashtra	1	2.06	—	—	—
8.	Meghalaya	4	5.97	—	—	—
9.	New Delhi (U.T.)	2	49.60	22.80	1	6**
10.	Orissa	1	2.50	—	—	—
11.	Punjab	1	—	—	—	—
12.	Rajasthan	1	0.17	—	—	—
13.	Tripura	1	0.06	—	—	—
14.	Uttar Pradesh	14	30.24	2.31	—	1
15.	West Bengal	2	1.80	5.02	—	3
Total		89	282.82	55.86	10	24

\* One Branch Manager placed under suspension.

\*\* 4 employees of a bank placed under suspension.

### **World Bank Loan for Agricultural Sector**

5456. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank had suggested some reforms in the agricultural sector before the Bank could consider a massive 400 millions dollar loan to India from its soft-lending arm, the International Development Association (IDA);

(b) if so, the details of the reforms suggested by the World Bank; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Preliminary discussions have been held with the World Bank on a possible sectoral loan connected with the agricultural sector. Specific details are, however, not available, at this stage.

### **Debt Relief Scheme in Andhra Pradesh**

5457. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the Andhra Bank in implementing the debt relief scheme in the lead districts in the Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government have received representations regarding poor performance of the above bank regarding implementation of the scheme in some districts of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that data regarding district-wise performance implementation agencies is not available. However, Andhra Bank has provided debt relief of the order of Rs. 43.30 crores to 1,51,227 beneficiaries in the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990. Andhra Bank has reported that it has implemented ARDR Scheme as per guidelines. The Scheme has since come to a close on 31st March, 1991 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Foreign Exchange Reserve**

5458. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange reserve position of the country at the beginning of the current financial year and at the end of January 1994, separately;

(b) the amount of external aids and loans received during the corresponding period; and

(c) the amount of foreign loans remains still to be released out of it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs) at the beginning of the current financial year were Rs. 47287 crores (\$ 15074 million) and at the end of January, 1994 these were Rs. 32911 crores (\$ 10491 million).

(b) and (c). The amount of external aids and loans received during the corresponding period (February and March 1994) was Rs. 4607 crores (\$ 1474 million) out of which nothing remains still to be released.

#### **Cane and Bamboo Training Centres**

5459. SHRI PROBINA DEKA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start more Cane and Bamboo Crafts Training Centres in Assam during 1994-95; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Office of Development Commissioner for Handicrafts run three types of training centres, (a) departmentally run (b) run through State handicrafts corporations and apex cooperative societies and voluntary organisations and (c) apprenticeship training under master craftspersons.

Four departmentally run training centres which are peripatetic in nature

are functioning in Assam. Besides, one through other organisation at Korapara (Distt. Kamrup) and two under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme at Bania Mari and Dotma have been sanctioned. These centres will become operational during 1994-95.

#### **Export of Coconut Oil**

5460. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coconut oil traders have requested the Government for the export of oil without imposition of restrictions and licence;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to ban the import of edible oils including coconut oil on an incentive basis by soap manufacturing industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Keeping the demand of the trade and other relevant factors in view, Government has allowed the export of edible oils (excepting groundnut oil) in consumer packs of upto 5 kgs. without any export licence.

(c) and (d). Import of edible oils including coconut oil but excluding edible Palmolein oil is canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India Limited and Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited. Import of edible vegetable palmolein oil is allowed without licence with effect from the 20th April, 1994.

#### **Cotton Ginning and Pressing Units in Gujarat**

5461. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production and consumption of cotton in Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the number of cotton ginning and pressing units in the State;

(c) the number of such units which are sick out of them; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to revive them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The total production and consumption of cotton in Gujarat during the last three years is as under:—

*(In lakh bales)*

Year	Production	Consumption
1991-92	15.15	9.81
1992-93	22.62	9.85
1993-94	18.50	8.60

(b) and (c). As per available information, the total number of ginning and pressing units in the State of Gujarat are 913 and 162 respectively. Of these 222 ginning units and 27 pressing units are reported to be sick units.

(d) The Government of India has drawn up an Action Plan for improvement in ginning and pressing industry which includes inter-alia programme of educa-

tion, training of workers, preparation of maintenance manuals for machinery.

#### **Decentralisation of DGS&D**

5462. PROF. SAVITHRI  
LAKSHMANAN:  
SHRI BHEEM SINGH  
PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Supply and Disposal has been decentralised and its officers have been posted in various departments/Ministries of the Government;

(b) if so, the work being done by these officers in these departments/Ministries;

(c) whether these officers have been posted to execute some special assignment or any other work of department can be done by them;

(d) if so, the details thereof, Ministry wise:

(e) whether the Union Cabinet has decided that these officers will be assigned same type of work which was being done by them in the DGS&D:

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the justification of posting the Officers in these departments and the time by which these officers will be sent back to their parent office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-  
SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRI-

BUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (g). In terms of the Government decision taken towards the end of 1991, the work of procurement against *ad hoc* indents has been transferred from the DGS&D and its Regional Offices to various indenting Ministries/Departments alongwith officers and staff dealing with the work. Procurement of POL products on Rate Contracts for the Ministries of Defence and Railways has also been transferred to these Ministries alongwith officers and staff dealing with the work.

Nearly 500 officers and staff of the DGS&D and its Regional Offices have been transferred alongwith the Purchase functions as aforesaid to the following major indenting Central Government Ministries/Departments only.

- (a) Ministry of Railways
- (b) Ministry of Defence
- (c) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- (d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- (e) Ministry of Urban Development
- (f) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (g) Ministry of Finance
- (h) Cabinet Secretariat.

The officers and staff from the DGS&D and its offices have been transferred to these Ministries/Departments alongwith their posts.

The Ministries/Departments to whom the officers and staff of the DGS&D and its Regional Offices have been transferred alongwith some of the purchase functions as brought out above,



are expected to utilise the services of the transferred staff in their procurement work. The Ministries in most of their offices have entrusted work of procurement of stores to the transferred officers and staff. However, a few offices have not found it expedient and feasible, so far, to entrust procurement work to the transferred officers/staff.

It may be relevant to state that it is not a condition of service of any Government servant that he will be entrusted only with a particular type of work throughout his service career. Deployment of officials may be done according to the conditions prevailing in each organisation and the exigencies of work.

#### **Import of Old Machines**

5463. SHRI GUMAN MAL  
LODHA:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the type of old machines imported and the foreign exchange spent thereon during each of the last three years, sector-wise;

(b) whether the items manufactured by using these machines are not able to compete in the global market;

(c) whether it is compulsory to manufacture goods only with the latest machines in order to compete with other countries as per the agreement with foreign buyers;

(d) if so, the reasons for encouraging the import of old machines; and

(e) the details of incentives or concessions given by the Government for importing such machines recently?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Separate statistics of import of second hand capital goods are not maintained. However, a statement giving details of licences issued for import of second-hand capital goods during the last three years is given in the *Statement*.

(b) to (d). Due to the recessionary trends in the international market various second hand machinery of recent technology are available at a very competitive cost. Import of second hand capital goods could also be useful in upgrading our technology and increase our production base to compete internationally and it is not obligatory to manufacture goods only with the latest machines.

(e) No specific incentives or concessions have been given by the Government for importing such machines recently. However, import under EPCG Scheme is permitted at 15% Customs Duty with Export Obligations of four times the C.I.F. value of the new machine when it was manufactured.

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) Second hand Capital Goods allowed against payment of Normal Customs duty.

Year	No. of licences issued (in Rs. crores)	CIF value
1991-92	127	115.93
1992-93	130	540.51
1993-94	137	526.44

(b) Second hand capital goods allowed under EPCG Scheme against concessional Customs Duty. (Scheme started from 1.4.1992 only).

Year	No. of licences	CIF value issued (in Rs. crores)
1992-93	114	106.82
1993-94	156	170.80

**Per Capita Grant to States**

5464. SHRI RATILAL VARMA:  
SHRI CHANDRESH  
PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Central grants and loans extended to States during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the per capita amount of Central grant given to each State during this period, State-wise; and

(c) the proposed allocation of loans and grants to each State for the year 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.  
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a)  
and (c). A *Statement-I* is enclosed.

(b) A *Statement-II* is enclosed.

## STATEMENT-I

(Rs in Crores)

States	Loan and grants released to States by Ministry of Finance						Allocation of loans and grants for release by Ministry of Finance							
	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1994-95		1994-95			
	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants		
1. Andhra Pradesh	872.39	365.11	977.10	472.10	1472.50	585.03	1261.93	568.25	23.99	265.23	28.54	306.11	33.94	343.37
2. Arunachal Pradesh	134.08	903.89	173.22	902.96	194.86	1063.58	224.56	1079.94	798.58	489.47	680.31	563.14	803.43	629.22
3. Assam	48.88	47.63	50.73	50.61	35.63	46.02	52.41	52.46	1072.52	263.28	769.19	233.65	764.06	212.11
4. Bihar	250.31	55.36	237.33	66.42	297.12	86.61	896.38	228.74	67.43	376.78	109.10	409.14	139.18	687.96
5. Goa	141.71	668.68	121.78	952.20	160.21	1150.89	430.60	118.37	1072.72	1072.72	1072.72	1072.72	1072.72	1072.72
6. Gujarat	500.68	151.15	639.51	208.12	666.75	222.16	1059.02	289.06	67.43	376.78	109.10	409.14	139.18	687.96
7. Haryana	365.11	221.94	389.36	244.40	507.29	265.64	661.09	327.64	141.71	668.68	121.78	952.20	160.21	1150.89
8. Himachal Pradesh	500.68	151.15	639.51	208.12	666.75	222.16	1059.02	289.06	67.43	376.78	109.10	409.14	139.18	687.96
9. J & k	365.11	221.94	389.36	244.40	507.29	265.64	661.09	327.64	141.71	668.68	121.78	952.20	160.21	1150.89
10. Karnataka	500.68	151.15	639.51	208.12	666.75	222.16	1059.02	289.06	67.43	376.78	109.10	409.14	139.18	687.96
11. Kerala	365.11	221.94	389.36	244.40	507.29	265.64	661.09	327.64	141.71	668.68	121.78	952.20	160.21	1150.89

12. Madhya Pradesh	574.35	385.24	505.21	426.76	580.32	478.10	727.09	580.58
13. Maharashtra	1492.18	248.95	1176.89	292.41	1476.27	525.64	1249.42	345.50
14. Manipur	21.15	245.37	21.38	251.15	29.09	303.27	25.95	276.29
15. Meghalaya	23.81	197.84	21.88	207.17	31.75	249.47	38.97	277.86
16. Mizoram	18.16	224.73	19.97	226.34	23.44	267.45	24.20	266.17
17. Nagaland	32.39	242.42	18.88	262.71	27.31	332.33	23.23	277.12
18. Orissa	366.13	334.27	424.99	378.36	433.74	418.81	602.89	529.53
19. Punjab	952.40	95.17	922.84	125.08	1335.81	135.62	1136.16	148.49
20. Rajasthan	518.74	459.63	573.24	562.30	656.07	663.76	792.64	797.31
21. Sikkim	9.79	98.34	11.07	116.70	10.99	112.14	13.91	140.51
22. Tamil Nadu	825.06	268.47	945.50	311.58	1059.54	383.96	1373.59	488.77
23. Tripura	34.46	279.49	35.20	291.72	37.03	295.53	50.86	345.96
24. Uttar Pradesh	2093.51	1351.74	1950.82	1508.36	1789.95	1403.76	2808.37	1862.51
25. West Bengal	838.42	348.13	806.99	407.44	1153.10	466.97	1346.24	618.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>12076.23</b>	<b>8788.31</b>	<b>11611.03</b>	<b>9776.93</b>	<b>13714.45</b>	<b>11295.17</b>	<b>16187.13</b>	<b>12180.62*</b>

\*Excludes arrears of upgradation grant amounting to Rs. 32 crores for which State-wise break-up has not been made.

**STATEMENT-II***(Amount in Rupees)*

States	Per Capita grant released to States by Ministry of Finance		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1. Andhra Pradesh	55	71	88
2. Arunachal Pradesh	3091	3568	3603
3. Assam	405	405	477
4. Bihar	57	65	73
5. Goa	407	433	394
6. Gujarat	64	57	52
7. Haryana	34	41	53
8. Himachal Pradesh	737	801	1346
9. J & K	1125	1234	1491
10. Karnataka	34	46	50
11. Kerala	76	84	91
12. Madhya Pradesh	58	65	72
13. Maharashtra	32	87	67
14. Manipur	1343	1375	1660
15. Meghalaya	1123	1176	1417
16. Mizoram	3276	3299	3899
17. Nagaland	1994	2160	2733
18. Orissa	106	120	133
19. Punjab	47	62	67
20. Rajasthan	105	128	151
21. Sikkim	2428	2881	2769
22. Tamil Nadu	48	56	69
23. Tripura	1018	1063	1077
24. Uttar Pradesh	97	108	101
25. West Bengal	51	60	69

**Disinvestment of PSUs**

5465. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to change the mode and manner of disinvestment of shares of public sector undertakings particularly regarding determination of value on market price; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Dues Against Private Airlines**

5466. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of charges/taxes payable by the private airlines to the Government, the International Airports Authority of India and the National Airports Authority;

(b) the amount of each of the above charges/taxes paid by the each of these airlines since 1990, year-wise;

(c) the amount of each of the above charges/taxes outstanding against each of these airlines as in March 31, 1994; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover the dues?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

**Import of Jute**

5467. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of jute imported during each of the last three years;

(b) the reasons for importing the same; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the production of jute in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Total quantity of raw jute imported during last three years is indicated below:—

Period (April-March)	Quantity of raw Jute imported (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1990-91	5436	392.93
1991-92	12347	687.91
1992-93	12648	1071.22

(b) Mainly superior grades of raw jute which are in short supply in domestic

market had to be imported for production of value added and diversified items of jute goods mostly for export purposes. Resultant export earnings from such items of jute goods are many times higher as compared to foreign exchange outgo on imports of such jute.

(c) The steps taken by the Government include implementation of Special Jute Development Programme through Ministry of Agriculture to provide farmers in selected districts with essential inputs, viz. certified seeds essential nutrients, pesticides, improved farm equipments and retting tanks in addition to carrying out demonstrations and training of farmers in improved agricultural practices.

### **Export of Rice**

5468. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) India's position in the world in export of rice;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any policy to boost up export of rice;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of varieties of rice being exported at present and the names of importing countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: (a) India is the 6th largest exporters of rice in the world with the share of around 5% in world trade.

(Source: Food Outlook- a publication of Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, December, 1993)

(b) and (c). Steps taken to enhance the export competitiveness of Indian rice include (i) removal of inter-state restrictions on movement of rice and suspension of the levy on superfine non-basmati rice meant for export purposes by some State Governments, (ii) rationalisation of Minimum Export Prices, (iii) giving permission to exporters to import milling equipment at concessional duty under the Exports Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, (iv) rice exporters are also eligible for the benefits of the 100% Export Oriented Unit Scheme.

(d) Basmati rice and superfine non-basmati rice are being exported. The major markets for Indian rice are Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, U.A.E., U.K., U.S.A., Israel, Nepal etc.

### **Import of Plastic Scrap**

5469. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to ban import of plastic scrap;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether as a result of this, Indian consumer will continue to miss the plastic revolution which other countries witnessed in recent years and pay high price due to the monopoly of some companies in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Keeping in view the strong environmental and health hazards associated with the import of plastic wastes, import of all types of plastic wastes (except PET bottle waste) has

been restricted and their import shall not be permitted except against a specific licence. However, import of plastic (prime quality) as raw material continues to be permitted by the Indian industry to meet their requirements.

[*Translation*]

**Foreign Assistance for Madhya Pradesh**

5470. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals from Madhya Pradesh Government for seeking assistance from foreign financial institutions for implementation of develop-

ment projects in the State are pending for approval with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Details of project proposals from Madhya Pradesh for seeking assistance from foreign financial institutions are given below. These projects are at different stages of approval. The projects which are finally funded, depend on detailed project preparation, donor preferences, commitment availability etc.

Name of the project	Donor agency (Multilateral)
1. Madhya Pradesh ADP	World Bank
2. M.P. Forestry	—do—
3. M.P. Urban Development	—do—
4. Blindness Control (Multistate)	—do—
5. M.P. Sericulture	IFAD
6. Integrated Tribal Development in Bilaspur Distt.	—do—

[*English*]

**Sale of Lead and Zinc by MMTC**

5471. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited has

taken over the sale of lead and zinc from any other Public Sector Undertaking; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.



(b) Does not arise.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

[*Translation*]

(c) the proposed location of the bank ?

### **Manufacture of Light Aircraft**

5472. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private company has manufactured a light aircraft which can land and take off from land, surface as well as water;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the weight, load carrying capacity and speed;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide some incentive to the company for the developmet of the aircraft, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

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

### **Setting up of Taiwanese Bank**

5473. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given permission to a Taiwanese bank to set up its branch in the country;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have so far not received any formal application from any Taiwanese Bank.

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

### **Trade with Austria**

5474. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to expand trade relations with Austria during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the details of areas identified thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). It is Government's endeavour to increase and diversify economic relations with all trading partner including Austria. The last meeting of the Indo-Austrian Mixed Commission besides identifying increased scope for trade in traditional items also found potential in areas such as pharmaceuticals and computer software. Specific steps taken in this regard include negotiation of a fresh bilateral MOU in textiles, visits by Ministerial and

Business delegations and participation by Austria in Indian Trade Fairs. The next meeting of the Indo-Austrian Mixed Commission to be held shortly would also consider proposals for expansion of trade between the two countries in the context of economic liberalisations effected in India.

### Export of Diamond

5475. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned through export of diamond during 1993;

(b) whether there is a vast scope for increasing the export of diamond;

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

(d) the target fixed for the remaining period of the Eighth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The export of cut & polished diamonds & foreign exchange earned therefrom during 1993 is Rs. 10904.37 crores approximately.

(b) and (c). As India processes about 70% of rough diamonds in terms of quantity (Caratage) & has a 40% share of the world market in cut and polished diamonds there is not much scope for substantially increasing the export of diamonds. However, the Government continues to provide the Diamond exporters access to raw materials through Diamond Imprest &

DTC licences as also through replenishment licences. The export of jewellery studded with diamonds is also encouraged.

(d) Export targets are fixed every year taking into account the conditions prevailing in the world markets. The target for the year 1994-95 is Rs. 12600 crores.

### Hospital for Beedi Workers of Mysore

5476. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS :  
SHRI A. VENKATESH  
NAIK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Beedi workers in Mysore district of Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government have constructed a hospital for Beedi workers at Mysore;

(c) if so, the facilities available in that hospital;

(d) whether the Government propose to construct similar hospitals at other places in Karnataka;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other special medical facilities proposed to be provided to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) It is estimated that there are 49,135 Beedi Workers in the Mysore District of Karnataka.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The hospital provides outdoor and indoor treatment to the beedi workers. X-Ray and Lab. facilities are also available in the hospital. A mobile unit attached to the hospital is covering 6 satellite centres in and around Mysore for providing medical facilities to Beedi Workers and their dependents. The hospital also provides medical facilities to workers of other Taluks in and around Mysore.

(d) to (f). Not at present.

### **Export Promotion Boards**

5477. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO-SAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to permit private sector participation in the management of Export Promotion Boards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Private Sector is already represented on the Boards of various Export Promotion Boards viz; Spices Board, Tobacco Board, Tea Board, Coffee Board, Rubber Board, Agriculture & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority and Marine Products Export Development Authority.

### **Coffee Collection Centres**

5478. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coffee Board has closed down a number of Coffee Collection Centres;

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

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The state-wise details are as under:-

Kerala	9
Other states	Nil

(c) During the introduction of Internal Sale Quota, Travancore area in Kerala alongwith few other non-traditional areas were exempted from compulsory pooling. This had rendered the collection centres in these places unviable due to low pooling. However, those growers who wished to pool with the Board could do so with the nearest Curing Works.

[Translation]

### **Housing Schemes by LIC/CIC**

5479. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the housing schemes started by the Life Insurance Corpn. of India/General Insurance Corpn. in the Country, state-wise;

(b) wheher the Union Government have recently taken a decision to make available loans from the Life Insurance Corporation and the General Insurance

Corporation to the State Governments for the implementation of housing schemes for the year 1993-94; and

(c) if so, the details thereof; State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The General Insurance Corporation of India have reported that no housing schemes are launched by them in any part of the country.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India have reported that they constructed dwelling units to its policyholders under Policyholders Housing Scheme. The details of dwelling units constructed under this scheme are given below:—

Name of the Place	No. of dwelling Units
Bombay	1538
Hyderabad	106

Name of the Place	No. of dwelling Units
Kanpur	150
Ahmedabad	324
Bangalore	1592
Madras	800
Total	4510

In addition, 429 and 161 dwelling units are under construction at Bangalore and Bhopal respectively.

(b) Every year the Planning Commission allocates funds of LIC/GIC which are provided as negotiated loans under plan Head to various States to support their Socially Oriented Rural and Urban Schemes in the Housing Sector.

(c) State-wise LIC and GIC/Subsidiary Companies allocation for Housing Sector for the year 1993-94 is given in the attached *Statement*.

### STATEMENT

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	LIC Allocation			GIC and its Subsidiary Companies
		Genl.	Rural	Total	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.56	5.69	28.25	29.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.26	0.42	1.68	0.10
3.	Assam	1.70	0.57	2.27	0.75
4.	Bihar	3.00	1.00	4.00	0.78
5.	Goa	0.50	0.16	0.66	2.66

Sl. No.	Name of State	LIC Allocation			GIC and its Subsidiary Companies
		Genl.	Rural	Total	
6.	Gujarat	8.53	2.30	10.83	2.93
7.	Haryana	10.91	3.63	14.54	5.13
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.85	0.29	1.14	1.40
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.45	0.81	3.26	0.81
10.	Karnataka	16.53	4.96	21.49	24.30
11.	Kerala	16.50	5.50	22.00	8.28
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5.21	1.73	6.94	2.19
13.	Maharashtra	7.85	—	7.85	2.28
14.	Manipur	0.61	0.20	0.81	0.25
15.	Meghalaya	2.14	0.72	2.86	0.87
16.	Mizoram	0.34	0.11	0.45	0.05
17.	Nagaland	1.28	0.43	1.71	0.11
18.	Orissa	6.49	2.17	8.66	7.63
19.	Punjab	1.94	0.65	2.59	0.38
20.	Rajasthan	3.83	1.28	5.11	1.70
21.	Sikkim	0.30	0.10	0.40	0.14
22.	Tamil Nadu	13.81	4.60	18.41	5.32
23.	Tripura	2.79	0.93	3.72	1.14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13.91	4.63	18.54	3.76
25.	West Bengal	12.99	4.33	17.32	5.27

[English]

**Assistance for Water Sports Stadium**

5480. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has sought financial assistance for construction of a Water Sports Stadium and also for the Indira Gandhi International Boat Race Cochin;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). On the request of the State Government of Kerala for financial assistance for the Indira Gandhi Boat Race at Cochin, the Central Department of Tourism have agreed to extend financial assistance within the guidelines of the Scheme.

No prioritised proposal has been received from the State Government for setting up Water Sports Stadium at Cochin.

**Import of Silver**

5481. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's demand for silver is expected to rise steadily despite sharp fluctuations in world prices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have decided to import silver to meet the growing demand;

(d) if so, the quantity expected to be imported, the country of import and financial implications; and

(e) the price at which this will be sold to the dealers and through which agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Demand for Silver in India has been going up in recent years due to increased industrial requirements, in addition to traditional requirements for jewellery, coins, etc. India imported 3,200 tonnes of silver between February 1993 and February 1994. Due to the heavy inflow, domestic price of silver declined during most of the period of 1993. However, higher domestic prices since November 1993 upto March 1994 indicates increasing demand in the domestic market coupled with shortfall in supply as margins for silver import have fallen in the wake of continuous uptrend in silver prices abroad since October 1993.

(c) to (e). Under the current EXIM Policy (92-97) silver, while being in the Negative List, is permitted for import under the following schemes:-

- (i) Gem & Jewellery Schemes for replenishment purposes.
- (ii) Duty Exemption Scheme subject to fulfilment of specified export obligation.

- (iii) Special Import Licences (SIL) granted to Export/Trading/Star Trading/Super Star Trading Houses and manufacturers acquiring internationally recognised certification of quality. Such licences are also issued against deemed exports.

- (iv) NRI Silver Import Scheme.

Within this framework, the quantity, price and country of import are commercial decisions taken by importers.

#### **Financial Assistance by IDBI**

5482. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the number of applications for financial assistance received by

the Industrial Development Bank of India from Karnataka during the last three years;

- (b) the number of applications sanctioned and rejected; and

- (c) the amount of financial assistance provided directly to the industries in Karnataka by the Industrial Development Bank of India during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The number of applications received, sanctioned and rejected by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) in respect of industrial units in Karnataka during the last three years is given hereunder:—

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (April-February)
Pending at the beginning of the year	38	21	10
Received during the year	60	65	75
Sanctioned	60	63	59
Rejected/Withdrawn/Cancelled	17	13	8
Pending as at the end of the year	21	10	18

- (c) The details of direct financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed to

industries in Karnataka by IDBI during the last three years are as under:—

*(Rs. Crore)*

Year	Assistance	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1991-92	182.3	95.4
1992-93	367.0	199.2
1993-94** (Up to February' 94)	274.6	214.6

\*\* Data provisional

**Consignment Tax**

5483. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have desired from the Central Government to remove the bottlenecks regarding imposition of consignment tax;

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

(c) the time by which the required process is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Many States have approached the Central Government to move a bill to levy Consignment Tax. However, there is considerable divergence of views regarding the rate of consignment tax, sharing of proceeds and issues relating to exemptions. The Tax Reform Committee headed by Dr. Raja Chelliah in its report submitted to the Government the NIPFP in its report about Value Added Tax have made certain observations about consignment tax. It is proposed to convene a meeting of the Finance Ministers

of States/Union Territories to take a final view in the matter.

**Achievements In Export and Import**

5484. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated value of imports and exports during the year 1993-94 and the corresponding balance of trade, in Rupees, US\$ and SDRs

(b) the corresponding figures for 1992-93;

(c) the names of the export items which showed lower increase as compared to the over all increase;

(d) the names of the importing countries which showed lower level of imports than in 1992-93;

(e) whether the Government have prepared any plan to focus on the lagging items and markets; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and



(b). The value of imports, exports and balance of trade for the period April-February, the latest period for which such data are available in 1993-94 and those for the corresponding period last year are given below:-

<b>April-February</b>		
<i>In Rs. crores</i>	1992-93	1993-94
Import	57302	63780
Export	47234	62181
Balance of Trade	-10068	-1599
<i>In US\$ Million</i>		
Import	19945	20335
Export	16441	19825
Balance of trade	-3504	-510
<i>In SDR Million</i>		
Import	15673	14536
Export	12919	14172
Balance of Trade	-2754	-364

(c) The principal commodities/groups which showed lower increase in exports as compared to the overall increase of 21.4% in dollar terms during April-January 1993-94, the latest period for which disaggregated data are available are: Plantations, Ores, and Minerals, Leather & Manufactures, Sports goods, Project Goods, Textiles, Handicrafts, Carpets and Petroleum products.

(d) The major countries to which lower levels of exports have been recorded during April-January, 1993-94, as compared to the corresponding period last year are : Ireland, Italy, Spain, Finland, Sweden, Tunisia, etc.

(e) and (f). Export promotion is a continuous and on-going process and steps to boost exports are taken in consultation with trade, industry and export promotion Organisations with reference to emerging situations. Constant efforts are made to diversify trade both in terms of items of exports and the export markets, including the lagging items and markets.

#### **Flying/Gliding Clubs In Madhya Pradesh**

5485. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flying/gliding clubs operating in Madhya Pradesh alongwith their location, date of establishment, aircraft owned;

(b) the amount of subsidy assistance given to each of these clubs during each of the last three years; and

(c) the rating by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation in regard to the quality of functioning of each of these clubs?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There are two flying clubs viz. Madhya Pradesh Flying Club (MPFC) and Uran Research & Flying Institute (URFI) in Madhya Pradesh, both located at Indore. MPFC was established on 9.10.1951 and URFI on 1.10.1990. The former owns five trainer aircrafts and latter six. There is no gliding club in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The subsidy given during the last three years to MPFC is as under:-

Year	Amount
1991-92	Rs. 14,74,446/-
1992-93	Rs. 8,16,153/-
1993-94	Rs. 10,80,248/-

URFI could not be covered under the subvention scheme during the period as it did not enter into an agreement with DGCA for the purpose.

(c) Both the clubs are duly recognised for imparting flying training for issue of flying licences to trainee, pilots.

#### **Advance Payment of ESI Contribution**

5486. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently introduced a new system of advance payment of ESI contribution by the employers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the advantages that will accrue to the workers from the new system?

THE DEUPTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The ESI Corporation has introduced an optional scheme for advance payment of the ESI Contribution by the employers w.e.f. 1.4.1994. The employers who opt for the scheme are required to ensure that the advance payment made by them is always more than the amount of actual contribution payable at the end of the concerned wage period.

(c) Under the scheme there will be no direct monetary advantage to the workers.

[Translation]

#### **E.P.F. of Beedi Workers**

5487. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding fraudulent deposits in the provident funds of the Beedi workers of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted;

(c) the findings of the enquiry; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

#### **Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana**

5488. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed youth to whom loans were sanctioned during 1993-94 under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, State-wise; and

(b) the amount disbursed by the banks for this purpose during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Tourism Development in North Eastern States

5489. SHRI NURUL ISLAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals for tourism development in North Eastern region from the concerned States during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95;

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

(c) the amount of financial assistance sanctioned for each of the projects approved so far; and

(d) the action being taken to expedite the clearance of the remaining projects?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d). The Central Department of Tourism received 33 and 30 complete proposals from 7 North Eastern States during 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively for development tourism in North Eastern Region. All the proposals have been sanctioned by the Central Govt. Details of amount sanctioned during 1992-93 and 1993-94 State-wise are given below:—

Amount sanctioned  
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.Name of State No.	1992-93	1993-94
1. Arunachal Pradesh	48.27	45.40
2. Assam	78.66	78.11
3. Manipur	66.24	45.50
4. Meghalaya	9.77	1.95
5. Mizoram	47.70	88.18
6. Nagaland	7.17	16.66
7. Tripura	80.28	29.41

No proposal has been received from North Eastern States to extend financial assistance during 1994-95.

#### Non-Development Expenditure

5490. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a continuous increase in non-development expenditure amongst States and at the Centre over the past three years;

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

(c) whether RBI has taken a serious view on the disturbing trend in this regard; and

(d) if so, details of action proposed to be taken to curb the growth of non-development expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a)

Non-development expenditure of State Governments taken as a whole alongwith the percentage increase over previous

year during the last three years as available from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are as given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Amount	Percentage change over previous year
1991-92 (Actuals)	27142.8	20.1
1992-93 (Revised Estimates)	32027.2	18.0
1993-94 (Budget Estimates)	38293.1	19.6

Figures of non-development expenditure of the Central Government in the past three years alongwith percentage increase over previous year are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Amount	Percentage change over previous year
1991-92 (Actuals)	54668	11.3
1992-93 (Actuals)	60252	10.2
1993-94 (Revised Estimates)	70145	17.9

The above figures indicate that non-development expenditure of States and Centre have increased during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 when compared to previous years. However, this increase has to be seen in the context of annual price-rise.

(b) A *Statement* showing State-wise details of non-development expenditure as available from the RBI is enclosed.

(c) In the article on 'Finances of State Governments 1993-94- Highlights'

published in the October 1993 issue of the RBI Bulletin, it was mentioned, ".....In the aggregate, the share of developmental expenditure (both revenue and capital) would decline to 64.0 percent during 1993-94 from an average of 68.2 percent in the previous six years, while that of non-developmental expenditure would rise to 29.3 percent from 24.5 percent, respectively. The above trends show that fiscal correction at the States' level is urgently called for if their developmental role is to be sustained".

(d) The article referred to in reply to part (c) of the question indicates the position of the finances of the State Governments only. So far as non-development expenditure of the State Governments is concerned, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to control their non-development expenditure through effective economic measures. However, the Centre has been advising to State from time to time particularly at the time of plan discussions to effectively control their non-development and non-plan expenditure.

### STATEMENT

#### *State-wise Non-development Expenditure*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	1991-92 (Accounts)	1992-93 (Revised Estimates)	1993-94 (Budget Estimates)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,861.1(20.8)	2,158.5(16.0)	2,502.0(15.9)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.8(6.3)	96.4(8.6)	197.2(104.6)
3.	Assam	542.1(-9.8)	725.1(33.8)	1,031.4(42.2)
4.	Bihar	2,094.0(18.2)	2,426.5(15.9)	2,644.1(9.0)
5.	Goa	102.3(46.6)	114.7(12.1)	142.3(24.1)
6.	Gujarat	1,474.8(21.7)	1,790.8(21.4)	2,109.4(17.8)
7.	Haryana	784.5(21.9)	78.37(-0.1)	990.7(26.4)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	360.1(22.3)	417.5(19.3)	477.2(14.3)
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	647.2(34.2)	736.7(13.8)	817.0(10.9)
10.	Karnataka	1,457.4(22.3)	1,748.9(20.0)	1,929.3(10.3)
11.	Kerala	1,229.1(23.0)	1,372.0(11.6)	1,600.9(16.7)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1,530.1(16.6)	1,831.4(19.7)	2,090.8(14.2)
13.	Maharashtra	3,205.4(20.2)	4,057.0(26.6)	5,045.2(24.4)
14.	Manipur	133.1(28.6)	127.9(-3.9)	140.0(9.5)

Sl. No.	State	1991-92 (Accounts)	1992-93 (Revised Estimates)	1993-94 (Budget Estimates)
15.	Meghalaya	112.0(18.1)	136.1(21.5)	155.2(14.0)
16.	Mizoram	81.6(-9.1)	104.5(28.1)	113.4(8.5)
17.	Nagaland	182.7(15.6)	203.8(11.5)	196.5(-3.6)
18.	Orissa	919.5(30.0)	1,093.2(18.9)	1,326.1(21.3)
19.	Punjab	997.1(15.0)	1,242.5(24.6)	1,850.9(49.0)
20.	Rajasthan	1,466.9(25.8)	1,723.1(17.5)	1,958.7(13.7)
21.	Sikkim	41.5(29.3)	50.2(21.0)	54.7(54.7)
22.	Tamil Nadu	1,750.9(17.1)	2,123.1(21.3)	2,483.0(17.0)
23.	Tripura	159.0(15.3)	182.3(14.7)	191.1(4.8)
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4,133.6(24.3)	4,720.4(14.2)	5,975.0(26.6)
25.	West Bengal	1,798.0(15.4)	2,060.9(14.6)	2,271.0(10.2)
Total		27,142.8(20.1)	32,027.2(18.00)	38,293.1 (19.6)

Note: Figures in brackets represent percentage variation over the previous year.

### Export of Steel by Private Sector Companies

5491. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private sector companies exporting steel;

(b) the name of the countries to whom it is being exported by those companies; and

(c) the details of the export made by those companies during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) About 30 private sector companies export steel.

(b) Names of the countries where significant exports of steel are taking place include, Australia, Canada, China, Hongkong, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, Oman, Sudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, UAE and USA.

(c) Exports of steel by the private sector during the last three years are estimated as under:—

<i>(Value in Rs. crores)</i>	
Year	Exports
1991-92	234
1992-93	382
1993-94 (Upto Jan.'94)	435

(Source: Engineering Export Promotion Council.)

**Accommodation hired by IA and AI**

5492. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) details of office and any other accommodation hired by the Indian Airlines (IA) and the Air India (AI) in the country or abroad;

(b) whether some of these hired premises are not being utilised at present but the rent is being paid for the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there are any policy guidelines or restrictions on the subject;

(e) whether there is or was any coordination between the IA and the AI with regard to hiring and utilisation of space, for optimisation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF THE CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

**Implementation of Project**

5493. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are giving priority to the implementation of such projects in backward States which are getting foreign assistance;

(b) if so, the details of such projects started in various States during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of such projects which are likely to be implemented during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Projects received from State Governments, including backward States are taken up with various donors for external assistance after due mandatory clearances from financial, technical and other clearances are obtained. However the projects which are finally taken up depend on donor preferences, project preparation, commitment availability etc.

(b) Details of externally assisted projects state-wise are given in the attached *Statement-I*.

(c) Details of pipeline projects being considered for implementation during the Eighth Five Year Plan are given in the attached *Statement-II*

**STATEMENT-I***List of Externally Aided Projects Started in last 3 years**(In millions)*

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Loan/ Grant	Donor Agency	State
<b>1991-92</b>				
1.	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply & Env. Sanitation	US\$109.9	IDA	Maharashtra
2.	2nd Tech. Edu.	US\$307.1	IDA	Punjab, WB, Assam, Maharashtra, Delhi, Kamataka, TN, MP, AP, Haryana, HP, etc.
3.	Doon valley Int. Watershed Mgt.	ECU22.5	EEC	U.P.
4.	Dungarpur Int. Water Shed Dev.	SEK 80	Sweden	Rajasthan
5.	2nd Road Project	US\$250.0	ADB	UP,AP,WB, Orissa
6.	Afforestation in Aravali Hills	YEN 8095.0	OECF	Rajasthan
7.	Ajanta Ellora conservation & Tourism Dev.	Yen3745.0	OECF	Maharashtra
8.	T.N. ADP	US\$ 87.53 US\$ 20.00	IDA IBRD	Tamil Nadu
9.	Env. Protection Training Centre	SEK 15.0	Sweden	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Kerala Hort. Dev.	ECU 28.7	EEC	Kerala
11.	Shrimp & Fish culture	US\$85.0	IDA	W.B., U.P., A.P., Orissa, Bihar
12.	Maharashtra Forestry	US\$124.0	IDA	Maharashtra
13.	W.B. Forestry	US\$34.0	IDA	W.B.
14.	Tirunelveli Water shed Dev.	DKR 25.0	Denmark	T.N.
15.	Sericulture Proj.II	Rs. 41.06	Switzer Land	T.N. \$ A.P.
16.	U.P.Tubewells Ph-II	DFL 2.1	Netherland	U.P.
17.	Kharlands Dev. ph.II	DFL 3.5	-do-	Maharashtra



Sl. No.	Name of the project	Loan/Grant	Donor Agency	State
18.	AP Tribal Dev.	US\$20.0	IFAD	AP
19.	Raichur Hosp. Dev.	US\$9.0	OPEC	Karnataka
<b>1992-93</b>				
1.	Bihar Plateau Dev.	US\$117.0	IDA	Bihar
2.	Rajasthan ADP	US\$106.0	IDA	Rajasthan
3.	Srisaillam Hydro Elec. Proj. APSEB	YEN3806.0	OEFC	A.P.
4.	Anpara B. Thermal Power-IV UPSEB	YEN13224.0	OEFC	U.P.
5.	Watershed Dev. Korapur	DKR46.30	Denmark	Orissa
6.	Int. Livestock Dev. Koraput	DKR 19.9	—do—	—do—
7.	Static VAR Compensator UPSEB	FF96.0	France	U.P.
8.	Goat Dev. & Fodder Production-IV	Rs. 6.0	Switzerland	Rajasthan
9.	Kerala Minor Irr. Cr. for Import of Capital Goods	ECU11.8	EEC	Kerala
10.	Orissa Env. Prog.	NOK40.0	Norway	Orissa
11.	Loft Irr.	DM55.0	Germany	Orissa
12.	Socio Eco. Units II	DFL\$.7	Netherlands	Kerala
13.	USSB Plant at Chapra	DFL0.4	—do—	Bihar
14.	Kanpur/Mirzapur Ph.III	DFL5.42	—do—	U.P.
15.	Socio Eco. Unit, GWSSB	DFL0.08	—do—	Gujarat
16.	2nd Maharashtra Power	US\$350	IBRD	Maharashtra
17.	Kerala Horti.	ECU28.7	EEC	Kerala
<b>1993-94</b>				
1.	Karnataka Rural Water Supply & Env. Sanit.	US\$ 92.0	IDA	Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Loan/Grant	Donor Agency	State
2.	Maharashtra Rural Cr.	US\$29.0	IFAD	Maharashtra
3.	U.P.BASIC Edu.	US\$165.0	IDA	U.P.
4.	Family Welfare Urban slums	US\$79.0	IDA	W.B.,Karnataka, Delhi, A.P.
5.	Hirakud Hydro Reh.	Pound 25.1	ODA	Orissa
6.	U.P. Sodic Land Rec.	US\$54.7	IDA	U.P.
7.	Anpara B. Thermal Power Stage-V	YEN 17638	OECF	U.P.
8.	Bakreshwar Thermal	YEN27069	OECF	W.B.
9.	Tadri Fisheries Phll	DKR	8.52	Denmark Karnataka
10.	Environmental Trg. Ins.	DKR9.96	-do-	-do-
11.	T.N.Women in Agri. Phll	DKR25.0	-do-	Tamil Nadu
12.	Land Dev. Ramanatha Puram	DKR26.42	-do-	-do-
13.	Environmental Trg. Ins.	DKR9.96	-do-	-do-
14.	M.P.Women in Agri.	DKR12.61	-do-	-do-
15.	Dev. of Animal Husb.	Rs. 5.00	Switzerland	Sikkim
16.	Sidhmukh and Nohar Irrigation	ECU45.0	EEC	Rajasthan
17.	Training in Women in Agri.	DFL 3.36	Nether Land	A.P.
18.	Rural Water Supply	DFL36.79	-do-	Karnataka
19.	Bangalore Urban Poverty Proj.	DFL0.94	-do-	Karnataka
20.	Community Irri. Proj	DFL11.02	-do-	Kerala
21.	ICD Project Kanpur/ Mirzapur	DFL3.5	-do-	U.P.
22.	Hyderabad Green Belt	DFL 4.84	-do-	A.P.
23.	Mahila Samakhya Prog.	DFL30.52	-do-	U.P., Gujarat Karnataka
24.	Haryana Water Resources Dev.	US\$2558.00	IDA/IBRD	Haryana

**STATEMENT-II****Pipeline Projects in the 8th Plan**

Sl. Name of the No. Project	Donor Agency
1. Orissa Water Resources Consolidation	World Bank
2. National Water Management II	—do—
3. T.N. Water Resources Consolidation	—do—
4. National Hydrology Project	—do—
5. A.P. Irrigation Project III	—do—
6. W.B. Water Resources Consolidation	—do—
7. ICDS Phase II(Extension)	Sweden (SIDA)
8. Social Forestry Phase II (Ext.)	—do—
9. Social Forestry Phase III	—do—
10. Social Forestry Phase II(Ext.)	—do—
11. Social Forestry Phase III	—do—
12. Envl. Prog. to be assisted by NORAD	Norway (NORAD)
13. Haryana Highway Upgradation Proj.	World Bank
14. A.P. State Road Project	—do—
15. T.N. State Road Project	—do—
16. Orissa State Road Proj.	—do—
17. Assam State Road Proj.	—do—
18. II Rajasthan Water Supply Project	Canada
19. UP Urban Development Proj. II	IDA
20. Srisaïlam Left Bank Power House (Gen)	OECD
21. Srisaïlam Left Bank Power House (Tm)	—do—
22. Purulia Pumped Storage Scheme	—do—
23. Bakreshwar Thermal Power Station Ext.	—do—
24. Lift Ext. of Kuthagudum Thermal Power Station	—do—
25. Instt. of Lining Water Trunkmains	—do—
26. Conservation of Upper Lower Lakes of Bhopal	—do—
27. Industrial Pollution Control, WB	—do—

Sl. Name of the No. Project	Donor Agency
28. Rajasthan Forestry	OECD
29. Kerala Forestry	World Bank
30. UP Forestry	-do-
31. MP Forestry	-do-
32. Bihar Forestry	-do-
33. Assam ADP	-do-
34. MP ADP	-do-
35. Karnataka ADP	-do-
36. AP ADP	-do-
37. Maharashtra ADP	-do-
38. Orissa Minor Irrigation	EEC
39. Saline Land Reclamation ph. II, Maharashtra	-do-
40. Water-Shed Development Project, MP	Denmark
41. Livestock Dev. Project, Baster, MP	-do-
42. Trg of Women in Agri. Ph. II Orissa	-do-
43. Tirunelveli Watershed, Ph.II, T.N.	-do-
44. Handpump Rejuvenation, Orissa	-do-
45. Integrated Water & Sanitation, Ph.II, Kar.	-do-
46. Fly Ash Utilisation, MP	-do-
47. PIDOW, Ph.III, Karnataka	Switzerland
48. PIDOW, Karnataka (Watershed Proj.)	-do-
49. Empowerment of Women in Kutch, Gujarat	-do-
50. Indo-Swiss Proj. Ph.II, Orissa	-do-
51. North-East Power Project, Assam	ADP
52. Rajasthan Power II (AP)	-do-
53. Orissa Power Project	World Bank
54. Haryana Power Project	-do-
55. M.P. Urban Development	IDA
56. Orissa Development	World Bank
57. First Distt. Primary Education	-do-

Sl. No. Name of the Project	Donor Agency
58. 2nd Madras Water Supply	World Bank
59. 3rd Madras Water Supply	—do—
60. Bombay Sewage Disposal Project	—do—
61. 2nd Bombay Urban Transport	—do—
62. 9th Population Project	—do—
63. UP Rural Water Supply	—do—
64. AP Health System project	—do—
65. AP Water Supply Project	—do—
66. IPN Project for South India	IFAD
67. Drought Proffing Action Plan, Palamau, Bihar	—do—
68. Aurangabad Irrigation Project	—do—
69. Horticulture Dev. Sikkim	—do—
70. Integrated Poultry Development	—do—
71. Sunderban *Development Phase II	—do—
72. Integrated Oilseed Development	—do—
73. Sericulture Development, MP	—do—
74. Integrated Tribal Dev. Bilaspur, MP	—do—
75. Integrated Horticulture Dev. Haryana	—do—
76. Proposed Project for Mainstreaming Gender Issues in Area Dev. in Tamil Nadu	—do—
77. Project Profile on Trg. of Women in Agri, AP and MP	—do—
78. Project Profile for Initiating Appropriate income generating activities for Women in Rural Areas of Bihar	—do—
79. Kamataka Women's Dev. Proj.	—do—
80. Integrated Women's Dairy Proj. UP	—do—
81. Project of Backward Area, Haryana	—do—

[English]

### **Development of Airport at Solapur**

5494. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has offered to hand over the 4,000 feet air-strip at Solapur to the National Airports Authority for being developed as an airport; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir. Solapur Airport already belongs to National Airport Authority (NAA).

(b) Does not arise.

### **Trafficking of Drugs**

5495. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:  
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 5th meeting of Indo-US joint working Committee was held in March, 1994 to discuss the agreement signed between the two countries for prevention of trafficking of narcotics drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the other matters discussed in the meeting; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The 5th Meeting of the Indo-U.S. Joint Working Group on Narcotics was held in New Delhi on 16-17 March, 1994 in terms of the Indo-US bilateral agreement on Narcotics. Both sides recognized that illegal trafficking in narcotics continues to be a serious international problem and therefore pledged their Governments to continue to attack it at all levels, from production, through trafficking and abuse. The general topics covered during the meeting included illicit opium production, bilateral law enforcement cooperation, regional and multilateral cooperation, training, drug awareness and demand reduction programmes, and linkages between narcotics trafficking and terrorist activities.

### **Cultivation of Coffee**

5496. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast potential for coffee cultivation in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any new scheme for proper and adequate cultivation of the coffee in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. An in situ survey was conducted by the Coffee Board to identify the suitable areas for cultivation of coffee in non-traditional areas from 1984 to 1990. As per the survey about 11,040 HA. was identified as fit for the coffee cultivation in Andhra Pradesh, which is located in

the districts of Visakhapatnam – 8,689 HA., East Godavari – 2,251 HA. and Srikakulam –100 HA.

(b) No, Sir. There is no new scheme formulated for coffee cultivation in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Seeds Bank**

5497. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards establishing a network of seeds bank in the country in collaboration with scientists to counter the threat of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT); and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

### **Loan to Sugar Mills in Maharashtra**

5498. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of details of the sugar mills in Maharashtra which have applied for loan from Industrial Finance Corporation of India during 1993-94;

(b) the number of sugar mills which have been given loans by the Industrial

Finance Corporation of India during the above period and the amount of loan provided to each of them; and

(c) the number and details of the sugar mills proposed to be sanctioned/ given loan during the year 1994-95 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd., (IFCI) has reported that 27 applications were pending with it from the State of Maharashtra for setting up new sugar mills of 2500 TCD in the co-operative sector.

(b) Based on the recommendations of the Joint Institutional Committee, processing in respect of 19 cases was undertaken by IFCI and sanction of a loan of Rs. 2040 lakhs each has already been accorded in respect of 16 cases by the institutions/banks. Sanction of assistance in respect of the remaining three cases is under process.

(c) IFCI has reported that the remaining applications would be processed after a final view is taken by the institutions.

[*English*]

### **Regional Rural Banks**

5499. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:  
SHRI A. VENKATESH  
NAIK:  
SHRI BHAGWAN  
SHANKAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open more branches of Regional Rural Banks in the country during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the locations thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as a matter of policy, pending decision regarding restructuring of the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) no centres were allotted for opening of branches to RRBs under the Branch Expansion policy of 1990-95 which includes the current financial years.

#### **Import of Cow Dung**

5500. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
SHRI SUDARSAN RAY-CHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cleared proposals to import cow dung from Holland;

(b) whether similar proposals to import cow dung from other European countries are under consideration;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the cost of the import of cow dung from Holland and the processing costs in India and the price at which the product will be sold to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to import cow dung from any country including Holland.

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

#### **Export Promotion**

5501. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to explore possibilities for export of some more items other than items called Extreme Focus during 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Export promotion is a continuous process and steps are taken to boost exports in general, with a special thrust on items having high export potential, including Extreme Focus Products.

*[Translation]*

#### **Export of Carpets**

5502. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for export of carpets during the last three years alongwith the target achieved;

(b) the foreign exchange earned by the export of carpets during the above period;



(c) the target fixed for the year 1994-95; and

(d) the steps taken to boost the export of carpets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). The Target fixed for export of carpets and the achievements made in terms of foreign exchange earned in rupees by export of carpets during the last three years are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Target fixed	Foreign exchange earned
1991-92	720.00	745.00
1992-93	967.00	992.00
1993-94 (April-February)	1260.00	1162.00

(c) The target for export of handi-craft including carpets has been fixed at Rs. 3873 crores during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

(d) The Carpet Export Promotion Council is organising 'Buyer-Seller Meets' and participating in Fairs and Exhibitions abroad and in the All India Carpet Trade Fair to expand trade and explore new markets for export of hand-made woollen, Silken/Synthetic carpets, rugs druggets/durries, namdhas etc. The CEPC is also undertaking promotional publicity campaign in overseas markets. During 1993-94 the Council participated in the International Carpet Manufacturers Fair, Chicago (USA) during November, 1993 and in the DOMOTEX International Trade

Fair, Hannover (Germany) during January, 1994.

Besides, an extensive training programme in carpet weaving has been taken up to improve skills and widen the production based for carpets.

[English]

### Hospital for Beedi Workers

5503. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a hospital for Beedi Workers at Jhalda in Purulia district of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) There is a static-cum mobile dispensary for beedi workers functioning at Jhalda. There is no proposal to upgrade it to a Hospital.

(d) Does not arise.

### Fashion Training Centres

5504. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open fashion training centres in the country to widen the technical base of the garment industry;

(b) if so, the places at which such centres are likely to be opened; and

(c) the post proposed to be shared by Union Government and State Governments for the setting up of such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Government are examining the feasibility of setting up a few more institutes of fashion technology at important garment manufacturing centres by involving the concerned State Government as well as industry in raising the required resources and in managing the institutes. A final decision regarding the locations and the cost sharing arrangement is yet to be taken.

#### **Regional Rural Banks in Maharashtra**

5505. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Rural Banks in Maharashtra and the locations thereof;

(b) the main objectives of these banks and the extent to which these objectives have been achieved during the last two years;

(c) whether some of these banks are facing deep financial crisis;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the step taken by the Government to improve the functioning of these banks;

(f) whether the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the aforesaid banks is in accordance with the fixed reservation norms;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to provide sufficient representation to the candidates of SCs/ STs in these banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) There are ten Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) operating in the State of Maharashtra having a net-work of 591 branches as at the end of March, 1993 with headquarters located at Nanded, Aurangabad, Chandrapur, Akola, Ratnagiri, Solapur, Bhandara, Yavatmal, Buldhana and Thane.

(b) The main objectives of the RRBs are to take the banking services to the door steps of rural masses particularly in hitherto unbanked areas, to make available institutional credit to the weaker sections of the society, to mobilise rural savings and channelise them for supporting productive activities in the rural areas, to create supplementary channel for flow of credit from the Central money market to the rural areas through refinance, to generate employment opportunities in rural areas, and to bring down the cost of purveying credit in rural areas. As of March, 1993, as much as Rs. 162.92 crores were mobilised by RRBs in 9.64 lac accounts in Maharashtra. The credit support provided by these banks amounted to Rs. 153.35 crores (outstanding) in 3.05 lac accounts. Thus over a period of time, the RRBs have achieved significant growth in taking banking service to the door steps of the rural, providing them with institutional credit support and mopping up of hitherto untapped rural savings.

(c) In the process of reaching to the weaker sections and fulfilling the

broad socio-economic objectives, these RRBs have suffered financially. All the banks put together in Maharashtra have incurred a loss of Rs. 20.20 crores during 1992-93 and their accumulated losses stood at Rs. 43.56 crores as at the end of March, 1993. Nine out of ten RRBs have completely eroded their share capital and reserves, leading to problems of liquidity and consequent reduction in lending activities. Poor recovery performances of the RRBs in the State has compounded the problem of liquidity.

(d) The reasons for incurred losses by RRBs are attributable to several factors like restriction on the choice of clientele, limited area of operation, low interest margins, mounting establishment costs particularly after implementation of the award of the National Industrial Tribunal etc.

(e) With a view to improving their viability a package of measures have been announced in December, 1993 for more flexibility in their lending and widening the scope of their allied banking services. These measures include raising non-target group financing from 40 percent to 60 percent, increasing non-fund business, freeing RRBs whose disbursements during 1992-93 were less than Rs. 2 crores from service area obligations and permitting them to relocate loss making branches at places like Mandis, Taluk/District headquarters agriculture produce centres, and to open extension counters at premises of institutions for which the RRB is the principal banker. The RRBs have also been permitted to install safe deposit lockers.

(f) to (h). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

has reported that as at the end of March, 1993 out of 2546 staff employed in the RRBs in Maharashtra, 559 employees were Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes which represents 22% of the total staff strength. The RRBs are required to follow the instructions of Government in respect of recruitment of SC/ST candidates. At the instance of Government, NABARD had advised all the RRBs on 17th September, 1993 to launch a Special Recruitment Drive to SC/ST candidates to fill up the back-log vacancies, if any.

### Foreign Firms

5506. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have decided that the foreign firms could not be allowed 100 percent subsidiaries in the financial public sector;

(b) if so, whether any specific guidelines have been prepared in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.  
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a)  
No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]**Loan to Small Scale Industries in Gujarat**

5507. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI N.J.RATHVA:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of loan applications received from Small Scale industries by the public sector banks in Gujarat during the last three years and the amount sanctioned thereof;

(b) whether these banks provide loans to these units in time to avoid sickness in the industry;

(c) if not, 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 M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that its Data Reporting System does not generate information in the manner asked for. However, the amount of loan disbursed by banks in Gujarat to small scale industries under Annual Credit Plans during the last three years is as follows:—

1990-91	Rs. 290.19 crores
1991-92	Rs. 170.72 crores
1992-93	Rs. 244.53 crores

(b) to (d). RBI has issued instruction to banks emphasising need for timely disposal of applications and accordingly applications for credit limit upto Rs. 25000/- should be disposed of within a fortnight and those over Rs. 25000/- within 8-9 weeks from the date of application. Complaints in regard to delays in processing of application by banks, as and when received by Government, are taken up with the concerned banks for remedial action.

[*English*]**Issue of Policies by Insurance Companies**

5508. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time-schedule has been prescribed for the issue of insurance policies by the general insurance companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The General Insurance Corporation of India have reported that the following time frame has been prescribed for issuing policy documents:—

1. Issue of premium receipts	Immediately
2. On receipt of completed proposal form:	
(i) Issue of motor insurance certificate	Same day

- (ii) Issue of marine policies for export - Within a day
- (iii) Issue of Motor, householder/shop keeper comprehensive, tiny sector and other personal insurance policies - Within one month
- (iv) Issue of policies covering industrial risks - within two months

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Export of Handloom and Handicrafts Goods**

5509. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the value of handloom and handicrafts goods exported from Gujarat alongwith the names of the countries from which these items have been exported during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether there is a great possibility of a steep rise in the export of these goods from the State; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to boost the export of such goods during 1993-94 and 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) State-wise data for export of handloom and handicraft goods are not maintained. However, the Value of handloom and handicraft items exported from India during the last three years is as under:—

(*Rs. in crores*)

Sl. No.	Year	Handicrafts including handknotted carpets	Handloom/Silk items excluding made-ups and garments
1.	1991-92	1810.00	1053.66
2.	1992-93	2404.00	955.41
3.	1993-94	2905.66 (April-February 1993-94)	359.53 (upto September, 93)

Handicrafts and handloom products are exported from other developing countries like China, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka, Korea, Taiwan etc. to U.S.A., Germany, U.K., Japan

and other West European Countries. Country-wise export of handicrafts from India during the last three years, as available, are given in the attached *Statement*.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Steps taken by the Government to boost export of Handloom and Handicrafts during 1993-94 and 1994-95 include: design/technology assistance, training, quality control, trade information, organising fairs and festivals abroad, sponsoring of sales-cum-study teams abroad, organising buyer-seller meet etc.

During 1993-94 the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) and Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) participated in various fair/festivals, as given below:—

(i) The Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts participated in Import Fair Partners in

progress, Berlin (Germany), International Houseware show, Tokyo, International Gift Fair, Madrid and in MESSE CAPEAUX-LEIPZIC, Germany. The EPCH also organised the Indian Handicrafts and Gift, Fair, 1994 at New Delhi during January, 1994.

(ii) The Carpet Export Promotion Council participated in the International Carpet Manufacturers Fairs, Chicago, and in DOMOTEX International Trade Fair, Hannover (Germany) during the year, 1993-94. The CEPC helped organise the International Carpet Trade Fair in New Delhi in February, 1994.

#### STATEMENT

*Trend in total exports of Handicrafts including Handknotted carpets to selected countries*

*(Rupees in Crores)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Australia	20.90	33.09	43.63
2.	Canada	41.18	62.59	79.72
3.	France	46.16	69.01	90.26
4.	Germany	275.73	398.53	556.78
5.	Italy	24.13	40.27	67.41
6.	Japan	31.85	52.75	77.53
7.	Netherlands	30.34	46.98	61.54
8.	Saudi-Arabia	23.25	36.60	54.50
9.	Switzerland	35.31	51.33	65.16

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
10.	U.S.A.	428.92	636.39	783.29
11.	U.K.	109.53	165.05	207.70
12.	Other Countries	152.70	217.41	316.38
Total		1220.00	1810.00	2404.00

*[English]***Export of Tobacco**

5510. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign Government organisations of tobacco importing countries have given a firm indication of the quantum of Indian tobacco which they proposed to import during 1994;

(b) if so, the names of such countries; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite such export orders ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Export contracts are signed through direct negotiations between Indian exporters and foreign importers. Steps taken to expedite such orders include sending trade delegations to identified new markets of FCV tobacco and pursuing with Government of importing countries, through Joint Committee meetings, etc., to import Indian tobacco. The Russian Government has also been requested to convey at the earliest the exact quantum of tobacco to be imported under the debt repayment route in 1994.

*[Translation]***Black Money**

5511. SHRI ARJUN SINGH  
YADAV:  
SHRI LAL BABU RAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated amount of black money in circulation in the country at present as per the reports of the International Monetary Fund and the Planning Commission; and

(b) the fresh initiatives being taken by the Government to check the generation of black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The Government is not aware of any official estimate regarding generation of black money except the estimate furnished in the study made by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy. In the report titled, "Aspects of Black Economy in India", the black money generated in the year 1983-84 was estimated between Rs. 31,584 crore to Rs. 36,786 crore. The estimate was based on a number of assumptions and approxima-

tions. Thereafter, no authentic study seems to have been made in this regard and therefore it is not possible to furnish a estimate of black money in circulation in the country.

(b) Combating Tax Evasion and curbing the generation of black money are continuous processes inherent in any economy. The Government has been taking necessary legislative, fiscal and administrative measures, as deemed appropriate, from time to time to curb the generation and growth of black money. Rate of taxation has been progressively reduced and slabs of income have been progressively rationalised. This has also been done in the Budget presented by the Finance Minister in Parliament on 28.2.1994. At the same time, Income-tax Act, 1961 contains a number of provisions aimed at curbing the generation of black money. These include, *inter alia*, provisions regarding compulsory maintenance and audit of accounts in appropriate cases under sections 44AA and 44AB, restrictions on cash transactions under sections 40A(3), 269SS and 269T, pre-emptive purchase of properties under Chapter XXC and provisions regarding penalties and prosecutions for punishing tax defaulters. The Act also contains provisions regarding summons, surveys, searches and other investigations to detect tax evasion. These provisions are resorted to in appropriate cases of tax evasion.

#### **Per Capita Bank Loan in M.P.**

5512. SHRI KHLEAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita bank loans in Madhya Pradesh and the average per capita bank loan in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the efforts made by the Government to increase the per capita bank loan limit and the extent to which the Government have achieved success in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The per capita credit by all scheduled commercial banks in Madhya Pradesh and average per capita credit for the country as a whole based on provisional population figures, for the last three years are (estimated) given below:—

As on	Per capita credit (Rs.)	
	Madhya Pradesh	All India
March 1991	786	1569
March 1992	819	1684
March 1993	890	1964

(b) The Credit deployment depends upon the credit absorption capacity of the area which is related to availability of infrastructure like power, marketing network, communications etc. The issues relating to credit deployment in the States are discussed regularly at State Level Bankers' Committee Meetings.

[English]

#### **Privatisation of Jute Mills**

5513. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to privatise the Jute mills under the N.J.M.C.;



(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

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

### **Personalised Services to Passengers**

5514. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public and private sector airlines operating in the country are focussing on personalised services to passengers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Personalised service is given by Indian Airlines and other Air Taxi Operators. Indian Airlines offers improved personalised service through various new measures:—

- Tele Check-in for J/B class passengers.
- Offer of Tea/Coffee to J/B class passengers.
- Newspapers at the check-in counter.
- Improved on board meal service, including choice of meal.

— Increased free baggage allowance.

Air Taxi Operators also offer many inflight and ground handling facilities, which improve the quality of passenger handling and interaction.

It is not possible to quantify the results of personalised service but there is general appreciation from the travelling public.

*[Translation]*

### **Investment in Banks**

5515. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested by the Government in the loss making branches of public sector banks in the form of share capital to compensate for the loss during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been an improvement in the financial position of these banks as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to close down or merge bank branches which are still running in loss; and

(e) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a)

Government have been subscribing additional amounts to the share capital of nationalised banks as such and not for branches. The additional share capital contributed by Government during the last 3 years is given in the attached *Statement*.

(b) and (c). As a result of the contribution by the Government towards recapitalisation, the real value of the paid

up captial of the banks has gone up alongwith the book value.

(d) and (e). Reserve Bank of India have proposed to banks concerned that some of the chronic loss making branches which are unlikely to improve their financial position despite all efforts may either be converted into 'recovery' branches or closed down. The number of such branches would be 104.

### STATEMENT

Government's Additional Subscription to the Share Capital of the Nationalised Banks

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Bank	1992	1993	1994
Allahabad Bank	50.00	65.00	90.00
Andhra Bank	40.00	30.00	150.00
Bank of Baroda	45.00	50.00	400.00
Bank of India	110.00	—	635.00
Bank of Maharashtra	40.00	50.00	400.00
Canara Bank	—	73.00	365.00
Central Bank of India	50.00	—	490.00
Corporation Bank	20.00	30.00	45.00
Dena Bank	—	50.00	130.00
Indian Bank	50.00	35.00	220.00
Indian Overseas Bank	50.00	—	705.00
New Bank of India	45.00	60.00	—(*)
Oriental Bank of Commerce	20.00	30.00	50.00
Punjab National Bank	—	75.00	415.00
Punjab & Sind Bank	20.00	85.00	160.00
Syndicate Bank	85.00	—	680.00
Union Bank of India	50.00	30.00	200.00
Untied Bank of India	—	—	215.00

Name of the Bank	1992	1993	1994
UCO Bank	—	—	535.00
Vijaya Bank	25.00	50.00	65.00
	<u>700.00</u>	<u>700.00</u>	<u>5,700.00</u>

(\*) Merged with Punjab National Bank

### Trade Loss

5516. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of the country is likely to fall down as a consequence of repayment of foreign loans and shortage of the foreign exchange;

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

(c) the estimated trade loss during the year 1993-94 and the amount of domestic and foreign loans outstanding against the country and the amount of interest due to be paid thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) According to the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI & S) data, the trade deficit is estimated to be US\$ 510 million (Rs. 159 crore) during April-February 1993-94 compared with US\$ 3504 million (Rs. 10068 crore) during the same period of 1992-93.

The internal debt and other liabilities of the Central Government at the end of 1993-94 is estimated to be Rs.4,25,727 crore and the interest payable thereon is Rs. 33625 crore). The

total external debt of the country is estimated to be US\$ 90.39 billion (Rs. 282,904 crore) at the end of September 1993 and the interest liability during 1993-94 is estimated to be US\$ 8.26 billion (Rs. 25910 crore).

[English]

### Operation of Popular Monuments

5517. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from Hotel and Travel Trade Industries to undertake the funding and operation of some of the popular monuments in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Television Programme on Air India and Indian Airlines Flights

5518. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether television programmes have been started on flights of the Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of flights on which the facility has been provided;

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce these programmes on domestic flights of the Indian Airlines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Personal Television Programmes have been introduced on Air India 747-400 flights in the 1st class on the sectors – India/JK/USA and USA/JK/India flights.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Indian Airlines aircraft are not equipped with inflight entertainment equipment needed for providing this type of facility. Installation of such facility/equipment, will involve substantial investment in foreign exchange. Besides, most of India Airlines flights are of short duration.

#### **Registered Unemployed in Gujarat**

5519. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post-graduates, graduates, under-graduates, Medical and engineering graduates and ITI trained technicians registered with the employment exchanges in Gujarat as on December 31, 1993;

(b) the number out of them who are waiting for employment for the last three years;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to generate more employment opportunities in the State;

(d) whether the Government propose to implement unemployment allowance scheme in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The number of post-graduates, graduates, under-graduates, medical and engineering graduates and ITI trained technicians on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Gujarat, not all of whom were necessarily unemployed, as on 31st December, 1991 (latest available) is as follows:—

Category	No. on Live Register (in thousands)
1. Under-graduates (Matric, Hr. Secondary & Diploma Holders)	558.1
2. Graduates (including Medical & Engineering Post-graduates)	65.0
3. Post-graduates (including Medical and Engineering Post-graduates)	8.1

Category	No. on Live Register (in thousands)
4. Medicine (Graduates and above)	0.1
5. Engineering (Graduates and above)	4.8
6. I.T.I. Trained.	26.1

(b) Statistics on the length of stay of job-seekers on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges is not maintained.

(c) Employment is a thrust area of the Eighth Five Year Plan. Employment in any State in general and so in Gujarat, depend on the pace and pattern of development in that State, for which mainly the State Government is responsible. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments, in the creation of employment opportunities through Centrally sponsored/ Central sector special employment programmes. Some of the important ongoing Centrally sponsored schemes are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and the Central Sector Scheme of Self-employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY). SEEUY encourages educated unemployed Youth to take up self-employment ventures in industry, services and business through a mix of subsidy and bank loan. A self-employment Scheme "Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana" (PMRY), launched in October 1993 aims at providing employment specifically to educated unemployed youth by enabling them to set up enterprises in manufacturing, services and business ventures.

(d) to (f). The Central Government is not in favour of paying unemployment allowance to any category of unem-

ployed, including educated unemployed, due to resource constraints. However, as per information available some of the State Governments have been paying such allowance to certain specific categories of job-seekers out of their own resources for a limited period subject to certain specific conditions.

#### **Assistance to Gujarat by SIDBI**

5520. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance provide to Gujarat by Small Industries Development Bank of India under its refinance schemes during the last two years;

(b) the percentage of the assistance provided to Gujarat in comparison to other States, during the above period;

(c) whether the above assistance has created an increase in the employment opportunities in Gujarat; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has reported that the refinance assistance provided by it to the State of Gujarat under its various schemes during the last two years is as under:

(Rs. Crores)

	Sanction	Disbursement
1992-93	258.22	173.50
1993-94	230.30	205.89

(b) Apart from various schemes of refinance, SIDBI also provides financial assistance to SSI sector through its various bill finance, line of credits to State Small Industries Corporations (SSICs)/ Industrial Development Corporation (IDCs), leasing

finance, various equity type support schemes and direct finance schemes. Percentage share received by Gujarat out of aggregate assistance provided at the all India level during the last two years is indicated below:—

(Rs. Crore)

	Sanction	% to Total	Disbursement	% to Total
<b>Gujarat</b>				
1992-93	438.09	(15.06)	301.47	(14.05)
1993-94	466.93	(14.00)	378.45	(14.30)
<b>All India</b>				
1992-93	2908.4	(100.00)	2145.80	(100.00)
1993-94 (Provisional)	3334.08	(100.00)	2646.40	(100.00)

(c) Total assistance provided by SIDBI in the two years ended March 31, 1994 is estimated to catalyse capital investment of over Rs. 13524 crore and generate employment opportunities for 34 lakh persons. Assistance sanctioned for projects in Gujarat is expected to catalyse total capital investment of Rs. 2003 crore and generate employment opportunities for 5 lakh persons.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Trade with Taiwan

5521. SHRI D. VENKATESH-  
WARA RAO:  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level delegation from Taiwan visited India to discuss trade and investment issues with the Government;

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit;

(c) whether any trade agreement between the two countries have been reached;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent by which the trade between the two countries will increase as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A high level business delegation from Taiwan visited India to participate in the Second Meeting of the India-Taiwan Joint

Business Cooperation Committee, which took place in New Delhi on 31.3.94. The Committee was formed between FICCI and the Taiwanese CNAIC, both non-official organisations. The two sides issued a Joint Statement underlining the need to tap the scope and potential for increasing trade and investment between the two countries through increased interaction.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. However, the bilateral trade and investment with Taiwan is likely to increase substantially with growing awareness and interaction among the businessmen of the two countries about the trade potential that exists between the two countries.

#### **National Policy on Child Labour**

5522. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to implemenent the National Policy on Child Labour projects in Kerala State;

(b) if so, the centres identified for these projects; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). Kerala has the lowest incidence of child labour compared to other states. The number of child workers in Kerala is 0.76% of its total child population as against the corresponding national figure of 4.26%. Since there are several other States with much higher prevalence of child labour and there has been no project proposal from

the State Government, no need has been so far felt for starting a project under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) in Kerala.

[*Translation*]

#### **Customs Duty Reduction**

5523. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision in regard to reduce the generally effective rates of customs duties *ad valorem* being imposed on the luggage of foreign travellers and tourist coming in the country from abroad;

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

(c) the total revenue loss assessed due to this duty reduction during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present to reduce the general effective rates of customs duties on the baggage of foreign travellers and tourists coming in the country from abroad.

[*English*]

#### **Vacant Post of Chairman in E.C.G.C.**

5524. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (E.C.G.C.) is functioning without a Chairman or Head of the Organisation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Consequent upon superannuation of Shri G. Asvathanarayan as CMD, ECGC on 31st October, 1993, Shri Ashok Jha, Joint Secretary in this Ministry and a part-time official Director on the ECGC Board representing this Ministry, had been appointed to hold additional charge of the post of CMD, ECGC with effect from 1st November, 1993 initially for 3 months which was subsequently extended upon 30th April, 1994 or till a regular successor joins the post, whichever is earlier. Action has already been initiated to fill up the said post on a regular basis.

#### **Committee on Industrial Sickness and Corporate Restructuring**

5525. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have examined the recommendations of the Committee on Industrial sickness and Corporate Restructuring;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the views expressed by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, trade unions and others on the above recommendations.;

(d) whether the above views were also taken into consideration by the Government before finalisation of the recommendations of the Committee;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (f). The recommendations of the Committee on Industrial Sickness and Corporate Restructuring are under consideration of the Government. The views of various organisations received by Government would be taken into account while finalising the decisions on these recommendations.

#### **Assistance to Exporters form U.S. EXIM Bank**

5526. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian exporters have been allowed to opt financial assistance from U.S. Exim Bank;

(b) if so, whether conditions for accepting such assistance have been worked out; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The Export Import Bank of India (Exim Bank) has reported that it is in the process of setting up a Line of US\$ 15 million from Citibank, New York under the guarantee facility of US Exim Bank. In terms of this, funding will be extended directly by Citibank to Exim Banks for lending to Indian Companies. The credit will be guaranteed by US Exim Bank.



(b) and (c). The terms and conditions of the Line of Credit have been worked out which, *inter-alia*, include the following:—

- (i) To finance 85% of the purchase value of US origin capital equipment as approved by US Exim Bank.
- (ii) Disbursements for eligible subtransactions would be made during consecutive 180 days drawdown periods. Each subtransactions will be financed for an interim period equal to the days remaining in the relevant drawdown period not exceeding 180 days.
- (iii) The rate of interest will be six month LIBOR plus 0.5% per annum for the five year term after the consolidation date.
- (iv) Repayment is to be made in ten equal semi-annual instalments starting six months after the first consolidation date.
- (v) The minimum drawing size will be US\$200,000.

#### **Rural Credit Projects of Banks**

5527. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rural poverty allevatory packages offered by banks during the last three years;

(b) whether the rural poverty allevatory packages of banks have been affected by the new economic policy of the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Banks have been implementing various rural poverty alleviation schemes during the last 3 years. These Schemes are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY), Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (SLRs), Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) and Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY). The details of the above Schemes are as under:

**IRDP:** The objective of the Programme is to assist selected families of target group in rural areas to cross the poverty line by taking up self-employment ventures. The Programme aims to achieve the stated objective by providing income generating assets including working capital, where necessary to the target group families through a package of assistance including subsidy and institutional credit. The target group consists of small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and other who live below the poverty line.

**SEEUY:** Educated Unemployed Youths within the age group of 18-35 years and whose family income does not exceed Rs. 10,000/- per annum are eligible for assistance. Composite loans not exceeding Rs. 35,000/- for Industrial ventures, Rs. 25,000/- for Service units and Rs. 15,000/- for business enterprises are given Capital subsidy at the rate of 25% of the project is provided to the beneficiary. From 1.4.1994 SEEUY will be subsumed with Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana.

**SLRS:** The Scheme was introduced in 1993. The objective of the

Scheme is to liberate and rehabilitate scavengers and their dependents from their existing hereditary and obnoxious occupation of manually removing night soil and filth and to provide them with alternative and dignified occupation. Projects costing upto Rs. 50,000/- are financed under the Scheme. Subsidy at the rate of 50% of the project cost subject to maximum of Rs. 10,000/- is provided. All loans upto Rs. 6500/- are treated as DRI loan at the concessional rate of interest of 4% and interest rate for loans in excess of Rs. 6500/- would be the same as applicable according to RBI directive on interest rates.

**DRI:** The Scheme is meant to cater to the credit requirements of the weakest among the weak by assisting in their efforts to improve their economic condition through small productive endeavours. Banks have to lend 1% of their aggregate advances as at the end of the previous year under the Scheme and 40% of which should go to SC/ST. Under the Scheme, credit upto Rs. 6500/- is made available to eligible borrowers at an interest rate of 4%.

**PMRY:** The Scheme was launched on 2.10.1993 and will be operative during the VIII Five Year Plan. The objective of the Scheme is to provide sustained employment to about 10 lakh educated unemployed youths in micro enterprises. The Scheme covered only the urban areas during the year 1993-94. However, from the year 1994-95 the Scheme covers the entire country (including urban and rural areas). Projects costing upto Rs. 1 lakh are financed under the Scheme. The subsidy at the rate of 15% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7500/- is provided. The beneficiary would have to provide 5% of the project cost as margin money.

(b) and (c). The Government of India/ Reserve Bank of India policies and instructions in regard to priority sector lendings in the sphere of rural credit remain unchanged and hence the rural credit packages of banks have not been affected by the New Economic Policy of the Government.

#### **Export of Eucalyptus Plants to Nepal in 1993-94**

5528. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Patna customs collectorate had permitted export of Eucalyptus Plants to Nepal through Raxaul L.C.S. in 1993-94.

(b) if so, whether this falls within the negative list of Import and Export policy; and

(c) if so, reasons for having been given permission to export the said plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not apply in view of the reply to para (a) above.

#### **Procurement of Cotton by CCI**

5529. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India Limited was not allowed to procure raw cotton from the growers due to which stock fell short and price of yarn rose considerably during the month of January, 1994;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for non-procurement of cotton by CCI and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make yarn available at pre-January, 1994 price level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). In the wake of the spurt in cotton prices, the Government had desired the Cotton Corporation of India to stop purchases in the Northern Region. The Corporation also withdrew from all the markets in all cotton growing States with effect from 2nd March, 1994. However, rise in the prices of yarn were not because of slowing down or stopping of the purchases by the Corporation. The price rise in cotton yarn was basically due to the rise in the prices of cotton consequent upon the shortfall in the production of cotton on account of pest attack and unfavourable climatic conditions affecting the overall cotton production. The Mills Associations have agreed to make available 10 million kg of hank yarn to handloom weavers at subsidised rates through Cooperative Societies all over the Country. The Cotton Corporation of India has purchased 75,000 bales of cotton from the Maharashtra State Federation for supplying to the mills in the public and cooperative sectors for production of hank yarn to be distributed among the handloom weavers through notified handloom agencies.

[*Translation*]

**Conversion of Central Bank of India in Madhya Pradesh into Sub-Treasuries**

5530. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the demand to convert Central Bank of India in Madhya Pradesh into sub-treasuries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have received a few proposals from Madhya Pradesh (M.P.) Government for conversion of non-banking sub-treasuries at certain centres in M.P. by linking them to the branches of Central Bank of India. RBI have referred these proposals to the Central Bank of India for their feasibility study and willingness to take over the cash balances of treasuries/sub-treasuries. Central Bank of India has already been authorised by RBI to take over the cash business of sub-treasuries at two centres.

[*English*]

**Counterfeit Spareparts of Aircraft**

5531. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Norwegian aviation exports have concluded that a large number of accidents that occur the world over are the result of the million dollars worth of counterfeit spareparts that are being used in aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). An article entitled "Bogus Parts Detecting the Hidden Threat" has been published in the flight safety digest (special double issue) January/February 1994. It has referred to an accident to an aircraft of a Norwegian ship building company; Norwegian safety investigators have traced the inflight breakup & crash to sub standard parts.

In the article, it is mentioned that even the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) fleet of 62 aircraft has an unapproved parts problem. The audit found that 39 percent of the \$ 32 millions worth of aircraft parts stocked at an FAA facility in Okalhama were not approved parts.

(c) No case of usage of counterfeit plane spares has been found by Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in the recent past.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Reserve Bank of India Circular**

5532. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India issued a circular on June 13, 1988 addressed to Urban Cooperative Banks advising them that the deposits of funds by the Urban Co-operative Banks with Corporation/Companies would be tantamount to granting un-secured advance and would also attract the provisions of the directive;

(b) if so, the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India directive on interest rates and maximum limit of advances;

(c) whether the directives of the circular have been made applicable recently to deposits made in Shrinidhi Deposit Scheme of Sardar Sarovar Nigam Limited; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that their circular dated June 13, 1988 applies to all types of deposits kept with any institution/company/Corporation which was not in the co-operative fold. The funds generated in the co-operative sector should be deployed in the co-operative sector only and mainly for the benefit of the members as per the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India from time to time. The instructions aim at calling upon urban co-operative banks to use their resources for the purposes for which they are established i.e. by financing needy persons in the respective areas of operation and thus generate and develop the economy thereat. These are in the overall interest of Urban Co-operatives banking system and the Co-operative movement. In the context of this, the urban co-operative banks are not to divert their resources as deposit with any institutions/Corporations etc. Including Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited.

The relevant information regarding rate of interest applicable on deposits as well as on advances in June, 1988 and as at present is given in the attached *Statement I and II*.

**STATEMENT-I***Interest Rates on Deposits*

	In June, 1988	As on 16.12.93
<b>I. Current Accounts Deposits</b>		
Current Account deposits and deposits upto 14 days and deposits subject to withdrawal or repayment by or notice for a period of 14 days or less.	Not exceeding 0.5% p.a.	Not exceeding 0.5% p.a.
<b>II. Savings Deposits</b>		
	5.0% p.a.	5.0% p.a.
<b>III Term Deposits</b>		
(a) 15 days to 45 days	3.0%	Nil
(b) 46 days to 90 days	4.0% p.a.	From 46 days to three years and above not exceeding 10% p.a.
(c) 91 days and above but less than one year	8.0% p.a.	
(d) One year and above but less than 2 years	9.0% p.a.	
(e) Two years and above	10.0% p.a.	

**STATEMENT-II**

1. The interest rates for the major categories was as under in June, 1988

I. Small Scale Industries	Rate of interest % p.a.
1. Composite loans upto Rs. 25,000/-	Not exceeding 11.00
(a) Backward areas	11.00
(b) Other areas	12.00 (fixed)
2. Short-term advances	
(a) Limits upto and inclusive of Rs. 2.00 lakhs	Not exceeding 14.00
(b) Limits over Rs. 2.00 lakhs and upto Rs. 25.00 lakhs	Not exceeding 15.50
(c) Limits over Rs. 25.00 lakhs	16.50 (Fixed)

## II. Other Categories

## 1. Retail Trade advances

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| (a) Limits upto and inclusive of Rs. 5,000/-     | Not exceeding 14.00 |
| (b) Limits over Rs 5,000/- and upto Rs. 25,000/- | Not exceeding 15.00 |
| (c) Limits above Rs. 25,000/-                    | Not exceeding 16.50 |

## 2. Educational advances

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| (a) Indigent students for purpose of higher education in India | Not less than Bank rate |
| (b) Other educational advances                                 | 14.00 – 15.50           |
| (c) All other advances   | Not exceeding 16.50     |

## III. Term Loans

## 1. Small Scale Industries units as in the then new definition of SSI

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Backward areas       | Not exceeding 13.50 |
| (b) Other areas          | 13.50 (Fixed)       |
| (c) All other term loans | Not exceeding 15.00 |

## 2. As at present

*(Percent per annum)*

Size of Credit Limit	Existing rate	New rate (effective March, 1 1994)	
Over Rs. 25,000/- and upto Rs. 2 lakh	15.0	Term loans of three years and above	All other advances
		14.0	15.0
Over Rs. 2 lakh	15.0 (minimum)	14.0 (minimum)	15.0 (minimum)

**Promotion of Adventure Tourism in Orissa**

assistance for promotion of adventure tourism in the state;

5533. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to expedite the clearance thereof?

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Orissa seeking financial

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM

NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). No Proposals have been received from the Government of Orissa seeking financial assistance for the promotion of Adventure Tourism during 1994-95. Proposals received during 1993-94 are being processed in consultation with State Government.

#### **Demands of the L.I.C. Employees**

5534. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation of India have submitted a charter of demands to the Government;

(b) if so, the main demands of the LIC employees;

(c) whether the Government have examined those demands; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The main demands of the LIC employees are introduction of an index linked pension scheme, revision of pay scales and other allowances.

(c) and (d). A Memorandum of Understanding has been reached between the LIC and the associations of employees, in which an index linked pension scheme has been accepted for all categories of employees and one advance increment for computerisation to Class III and Class IV employees.

[*Translation*]

#### **Trade Agreement Signed with Foreign Countries**

5535. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trade agreements signed with foreign countries during 1993-94 indicating the names of items covered under export and import, country-wise;

(b) the foreign exchange which was likely to be earned from agreements;

(c) whether the target has been achieved and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of years for which the agreements have been signed indicating the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) During 1993-94 India has signed Trade agreements with the following countries;

- (1) Belarus on 14.5.93.
- (2) Slovak Republic on 14.5.93.
- (3) Uzbekistan on 24.5.93.
- (4) Sultanate of Oman on 15.6.93.
- (5) Lithuania on 2.7.93.
- (6) Latvia on 10.9.93.
- (7) Estonia on 15.10.93.

(8) Slovenia on 7.12.93.

(9) Myanmar on 21.1.94.

(10) Indo-EC Co-operation Agreement  
on 20.12.93

No items have been specified in the agreements.

(b) No trade targets have been fixed under the agreements. Earning of Foreign Exchange under the agreements, therefore is not quantifiable in advance.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) All the agreements except Indo-Myanmar are signed for 5 years. Indo-Myanmar agreement is signed for 2 years.

[English]

### Labour disputes

5536. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHER REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial disputes raised by workmen, received by the Labour Commissioners, Delhi zone-wise in the year, 1993;

(b) the number of disputes settled at the level of conciliation officers/labour officers, zone-wise;

(c) the number of industrial disputes referred by the Delhi Government to the various Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals, court-wise in 1993;

(d) the number of disputes awarded by various industrial Tribunals/Labour Courts and the number of disputes lying pending with them as on December 31, 1993, court-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposed to set up more Industrial Tribunals/Labour Courts to speed up the process of finalisation of disputes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The number of industrial disputes raised by workmen and settled at the level of conciliation officers during 1993 in Delhi.

Sl. No.	Zone	No. of cases received	No. of disputes settled
1.	South	2254	382
2.	Karampura	930	147
3.	Mayapuri	1256	145
4.	Shahdara	725	47
5.	City Zone	456	86



Sl. No.	Zone	No. of cases received	No. of disputes settled.
6.	Subzi Mandi	1803	185
7.	New Delhi	972	58
8.	Karol Bagh	1073	137
Total		9469	1187

(c) and (d). The number of industrial disputes referred by the Delhi Government to various Labour Courts/ Indus-

trial Tribunals, number of awards declared and number of disputes pending with them as on 31.12.1993.

Sl. No.	Labour Court/ Industrial Tribunal	No. of Industrial disputes referred	No. of Awards declared by LC/IT during '93	No. of Industrial disputes pending as on 31.12.1993
1.	Labour Court-I	222	Break	2266
2.	Labour Court-II	482	up not	1979
3.	Labour Court-III	495	available	3391
4.	Labour Court-IV	382		2508
5.	Labour Court-V	321		2614
6.	Labour Court-VI	553		602
7.	Labour Court-VII	371		1904
8.	Labour Court-VIII	412		2262
9.	Indstrl. Trbnl.-I	17		1364
10.	Indstrl. Trbnl.-II	111		1534
11.	Indstrl. Trbnl.-III	110		1465
TOTAL		3476	3814	21889

(e) and (f). Two additional Labour Courts were sanctioned in 1990-91. Appointment letters have been issued to concerned Presiding Officers.

**Indian Council of Sericulture  
Research Institute**

5537. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up the Indian Council of Sericulture Research Institute in Karnataka during the Eighth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along-with the place selected for the proposed institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) and (b). There is no such proposal in the VIIIth plan proposals of the Central Silk Board. However, the Government of Karnataka has recently suggested about the need to establish a National Council for Sericulture Research at Bangalore.

**SBI Branches in Kerala**

5538. SHRI RAMESH  
CHENNITHALA :  
PROF SAVITHRI  
LAKSHMANAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of State Bank of India in Kerala;

(b) the deposits made in these banks during the last two years;

(c) whether the Government have received representations for opening of more branches of SBI in the State; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) State Bank of India (SBI) has 216 branches in Kerala as on 31.12.1993.

(b) Deposits with SBI branches in Kerala as on March, 1992 and March, 1993 are Rs. 1091 crores and Rs. 1424 crores, respectively.

(c) and (d). Representations were received by Reserve Bank of India through Kerala State Government for opening of a branch of SBI at Kombodinjammakkal in Trichur District, Kerala. The matter was taken up with SBI which advised that as a branch at Kombodinjammakkal will not be a viable proposition, it did not propose to open its branch thereat.

**Refund of Agricultural Loan by  
Farmers in Madhya Pradesh**

5539. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of agricultural loans upto Rs. 10,000/- waived in Madhya Pradesh under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990;

(b) whether many farmers in the State have not repaid their loans with the result that the amount of interest has gone up considerably; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The amount of loans of farmers, landless labourers, artisans and weavers in rural areas written off by public sector banks, cooperatives and Regional Rural Banks under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990 in Madhya Pradesh is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Public Sector Banks	160.21
Cooperative Banks	272.19
Regional Rural Banks	42.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>475.29</b>

(b) and (c). Immediately after the announcement and implementation of the ARDR Scheme, 1990 there was a short-fall in the recovery of loans as the borrowers refrained from repaying their dues, expecting another waiver. This phenomenon was noticed in Madhya Pradesh as well as in other parts of the country. This might have resulted in accumulation of interest.

[English]

#### ESI Hospital in Assam

5540. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing ESI hospitals in Assam are adequate to cater to needs of the labour force in the State;

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to set up more ESI hospitals in Assam; and

(c) if so, the details of the locations and allocation made therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Union Bank of India

5541. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of Union Bank of India and the latest position of deposits, advance and profit of this bank, State-wise;

(b) the number of zonal offices of the above bank;

(c) whether any representations have been received to open a Zonal office in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Manufacture of Aircraft**

5542. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacture of aircraft is no longer reserved for the public sector;

(b) if so, the names of private sector companies which have come forward to set up aircraft manufacturing units;

(c) the names of such private sector companies which are from abroad; and

(d) the criteria laid down for giving permission to a foreign company to set up the aircraft manufacturing unit in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per Statement on Industrial Policy of 24th July, 1991 manufacture of only defence aircraft is reserved for the public sector.

(b) M/s Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited have already set up an aircraft manufacturing Unit.

(c) There is no foreign company manufacturing aircraft in India.

(d) Foreign companies can set up units for manufacture of aircraft by partici-

pating in the equity of a Joint venture with an Indian Party. Approval of Government is, however, required to be taken for foreign equity participation/foreign technology agreement.

**Restructuring of Indian Bank**

5543. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Bank has been earning profits for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each year;

(c) whether there is any proposal for restructuring of the Indian Bank;

(d) if so, the details and the reasons therefor and the objectives to be achieved thereby;

(e) whether the Reserve Bank of India has agreed to it and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the employees of the Indian Bank have threatened to launch a stir against the proposed restructuring;

(g) if so, the details of their view point; and

(h) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.

CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a)  
Yes Sir.

(b) The profits earned by Indian Bank during the last 3 years as per published balance sheet are as under:-

	(Rs. in crores)
	Amount
March, 1991	31.84
March, 1992	36.50
March, 1993	6.51

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (h). Do not arise.

### Spinning Mills in Orissa

5544. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government owned spinning mills in Orissa which have been sold to private parties during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the cost at which those spinning mills have been sold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). No Government mill was permitted in Orissa in 1992-93 & 1993-94. As per available information, only one Cooperative spin-

ning mill namely Gangpur Weaver's Cooperative Spinning Mill Limited, AIREI in the district of Sundergarh in Orissa was sold to a private party during 1993-94 at a cost of Rs. 13.16 crores. The mill has been incurring losses since the inception because of various reasons including cost overrun of the project, delay in starting of commercial production, high absenteeism of workers, low yarn realisation, low capacity utilisation, frequent power failure etc. Total accumulated loss at the time of sale of the unit was Rs. 16.99 crore.

### Dry Ports

5545. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether facilities of dry ports are limited in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to expand these facilities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the foreign exchange spent on it during the last financial year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Inland Container Depots (ICDs) and Container Freight Stations (CFSS) have been set up at various places for providing Customs clearance and allied facil-

ities in the country. Besides, a single window clearance system has been created in the Ministry of Commerce to consider new proposals for ICDs/CFSS. Both private and public sectors are allowed to participate in such projects.

A statement showing the places where such facilities have been created or are under implementation is annexed.

(e) Information about foreign exchange expenditure, if any, spent on setting up ICDs/CFSS is not maintained.

### STATEMENT

*List of ICDs/CFSS which are in Operation*

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#### INLAND CONTAINER DEPOTS

1. Ludhiana	Punjab
2. Tughlakabad	New Delhi
3. Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
4. Anaparti	Andhra Pradesh
5. Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
6. Guwahati	Assam
7. Bangalore	Karnataka
8. Panipat	Haryana
9. Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh
10. Ahmedabad	Gujarat
11. Pune	Maharashtra
12. Portside Container Terminal at Wadibunder, Bombay	Maharashtra
13. Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
14. Portside Container Terminal at Tondiarpet Madras	Tamil Nadu

#### CONTAINER FREIGHT STATIONS

1. Patparganj	Delhi
2. Royapuram, Madras (for exports)	Tamil Nadu

3. Tiruvottiyur, Madras (for exports at present)	Tamil Nadu
4. JNPT Port	Maharashtra
5. Kalamoli, New Bombay	Maharashtra
6. Bhandup, Bombay	Maharashtra
7. Pune	Maharashtra
8. Mulund, Bombay	Maharashtra
9. Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
10. Ahmedabad	Gujarat
11. Ludhiana	Punjab
12. Jalandhar	Punjab
13. Jaipur	Rajasthan
14. Amritsar	Punjab
15. Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu
16. Dronagiri Node, New Bombay	Maharashtra

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*List of ICDs/CFSSs Approved by Government which are Under Implementation*

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1. Calcutta	West Bengal
2. Nhava Sheva	Maharashtra
3. Tuticorin (CONCOR)	Tamil Nadu
4. Kandla	Gujarat
5. Calcutta (by CWC)	West Bengal
6. Surat	Gujarat
7. Delhi (M/s Associated Container Terminals Ltd.)	Delhi
8. Jodhpur	Rajasthan
9. Dashrath, Baroda	Gujarat
10. Nasik	Maharashtra

11. Madhavaram, Madras	Tamil Nadu
12. Udaipur	Rajasthan
13. Bhatinda	Punjab
14. Indore	Madhya Pradesh
15. Kalamboli	Maharashtra
16. Tirupur	Tamil Nadu
17. Kota	Rajasthan
18. Thammanam (Kochi)	Kerala
19. Cochin (M/s National Tyre Rubber & Co.)	Kerala

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**Forex policy**

5546. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been considering further liberalisation of forex policy relating to import of capital goods;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). No Sir, Under the current Export and Import Policy (Revised Edition: March, 1994), import of new capital goods is permitted freely without a licence by all persons. Import of second hand capital goods having a residual life of minimum of five years is also permitted without a licence but by Actual Users only.

**Trade Agreement with Gulf Countries**

5547. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:  
SHRI BHAGWAN  
SHANKAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have signed any trade agreements with the Gulf countries during 1993-94;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, country-wise; and

(c) the details of items exported to and imported from these countries, with value in foreign exchange during 1993-94 country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI



**KAMALUDDIN AHMED):** (a) During 1993-94 an Agreement on Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation was signed between the Sultanate of Oman and India.

(b) The salient features of the Agreement are as follows:

- (i) The Contracting Parties shall accord to each other the Most Favoured Nation treatment with regard to their economic, commercial and technical relations without prejudice to the special terms and concessions enjoyed by each Contracting Party in the context of its special arrangements with other countries;
- (ii) The Contracting Parties shall encourage their commercial enterprises and organisations to participate in the industrial, commercial and technical exhibitions held in the two countries;
- (iii) The respective state organisations and both the public and private sectors of the two countries may conclude short or long term commodity agreements, and abide by their execution, in order to ensure regular supply of commodities that are of particular interest to either of the two Contracting Parties;
- (iv) To implement this Agreement a Joint Commission will be established. The Joint Commission shall convene its meetings in Muscat and New Delhi alternately.
- (v) This Agreement shall remain valid for a period of five years and shall be automatically extended for similar successive periods, unless-six

months prior to the expiry of the prevailing period, either of the contracting parties notifies the other in writing of its intention to terminate the Agreement.

(c) During the first 10 months of 1993-94 our exports to Oman were US \$ 68 million and our imports from Oman were US \$ 14 million.

The major items of our exports to Oman are oil meals, meat and preparations, gem and jewellery, engineering goods, manufactures of metals, textile yarn and fabrics, agricultural commodities, leather products, handicrafts, etc. The major items of our imports from Oman are fruits and nuts, metaliferous ores & metal scrap, non-ferrous metals, organic chemicals, medicinal & pharmaceutical products, transport equipments etc.

#### **Collision of Aircraft**

5548. **SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR :** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether an incident of near collision of a private airlines aircraft with the Air India aircraft took place at the Bombay airport on November 8, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against the erring pilots/officials in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM

NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). There was no such incident on 8.11.93. However, on 11.10.93, Air India flight AI 643, which was on its final approach to runway 27 at Bombay Airport, was asked to abandon its approach as a Jet Airways aircraft was still on its take off roll. The two aircrafts were, however, not involved in near collision.

(c) and (d). Jet Airways pilot has been warned by DGCA to be more careful in future. National Airports Authority has implemented DGCA's recommendations for additional training and other allied matters in respect of the Air Traffic Controller.

#### **Japanese Aid for Fertiliser**

5549. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have approached the Japanese Government for extension of grant/aid of Yen to India for import of fertiliser and increasing the food production;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The response from the Government of Japan is awaited.

#### **Export of Agricultural Products**

5550. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY:  
SHRI GAYA PRASAD  
KORI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of agricultural products, processed food items and spices, exported and foreign exchange earned therefrom during the last three years separately, country-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to boost up the export of these items?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The details of exports of agro-marine products (including cotton) processed food items and spices since 1991-92 are given below:

(Value : Rs. Crores)  
(Qty : MT)

	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	April 93-Jan. 94 Qty.	Value
(1) All Agro Marine Products.	-	6333.88	-	7452.05	-	5725.64
(2) Processed Food Items	-	421.27	-	493.06	-	388.15
(3) Spices	141848	372.13	127965	368.82	147657	459.80

(Source : DGCI&S, Calcutta)

The detailed country-wise information sought by the Hon'ble MPs' is available in (i) March 1992 issue of the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India (Annual Number for 1991-92) Volume I-Exports and Re-exports; (ii) March 1993 issue of the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India (Annual Number for 1992-93 Volume I-Exports and Re-exports; and (iii) January 1994 issue of Foreign, Trade Statistics of India (Principal Commodities & Countries) published by-DGCI&S, Calcutta, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

(b) Government accords a high priority to the development of agricultural exports as these exports not only help to generate foreign exchange but also they help to generate incomes and employment in the rural areas. The introduction of a unified exchange rate, liberalisations made in the EXIM Policy 1992-97, lowering of import duties on certain capital goods and other inputs and materials required by the agricultural sector have all helped to promote export of agricultural commodities. Special incentives are available for agriculture based Export Oriented Units (EOUs). The Commodity Boards are also assisting the sector by an aggressive marketing strategy, participation in exhibitions abroad, by sponsoring trade delegations and by arranging buyer-seller meets for interaction with the importers. As a result of various steps taken by the Government, the performance of this sector has been very satisfactory.

#### **Construction of Airports in Maharashtra**

5551. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to construct new airports in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon, so far?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Export Growth**

5552. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI  
RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to increase export by 25 per cent in dollar terms during 1994-95 in comparison to 1993-94;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve the export growth during 1994-95; and

(c) the total increase in exports during 1993 in comparison to 1992?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) An export target for the year 1994-95 is yet to be fixed.

(b) Export Promotion is continuous process and Government have taken major steps for liberalisation of trade which include promotion of export-linked

imports, reduction in import licensing, strengthening of export incentives and removal of procedural irritants through simplification of policies and procedures. In the Budget for 1994-95, these measures have been further reinforced by introduction of convertibility of rupee on the current account and reduction in customs and excise duties. Important changes have also been made on 30.3.94 in the EXIM Policy which include simplification and streamlining of procedures, expanding the list of imports permitted under the Special Import Licences and introduction of a new category of Super Star Trading Houses.

(c) Trade data is compiled on financial year basis. As per latest trade data, exports during April-February, 1993-94 are estimated at Rs. 62181.31 crores (US \$ 19825.19 million) as compared to Rs. 47233.62 crores (US \$ 16440.75 million) during April-February, 1992-93.

### **Tobacco Laws**

5553. SHRI S. M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any study of the comparative laws affecting tobacco used and sale of its products in other tobacco growing countries; and

(b) if so, the manner in which the laws of our country are beneficial to tobacco growers ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). The laws affecting tobacco use include fiscal measures and export policy, advertising policy, restrictions on smoking in public places, labelling re-

quirements, etc. Government have not made any comprehensive comparative study covering all these aspects.

Exports of tobacco and tobacco products are allowed freely, and with tax benefits. Further, specific rates of duties on cigarettes have been continued in the Union Budget for 1994-95. In the non-filter segment, the excise duty for upto 60 mm category for cigarettes has been reduced from Rs. 120 per thousand to Rs. 60 per thousand. This could promote increased utilisation of tobacco in the tobacco industry, which will in turn help the tobacco growers. Exports of tobacco and tobacco products have also been exempted from compulsory pre-shipment inspection in specified cases.

[*Translation*]

### **Closure of Bank Branches**

5554. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. \*305 on March, 18, 1994 and state:

(a) the bank-wise break-up of the branches which have actually been closed during 1993-94 and those selected to be closed during 1994-95;

(b) the number of additional bank branches established by the banks, bank-wise during these years;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued any guidelines to the banks for prioritising the loss-making branches for purposes of closure; and

(d) whether the subsequent performance of the loss-making branches is being monitored by the bank concerned and/or Reserve Bank of India and/or the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) According to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) no bank has so far reported to them about closure of any of their loss making branches during 1993-94. Data relating to the branches which may be closed during 1994-95 are not yet available.

(b) Public sector banks opened 74 additional branches during the period 1993-94.

(c) RBI have proposed to the banks concerned that some of the chronic loss making branches, which are unlikely to improve their financial position despite all efforts, may either be converted into 'recovery' branches or closed down.

(d) RBI have also advised the concerned banks to monitor the performance of loss making branches and adopt special measures for turning them around.

[English]

### Import of Dry-Fruits

5555. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the countries from which dry fruits have been imported during each of the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the foreign exchange spent thereon, year-wise; and

(d) the measures adopted to produce/increase production of dry fruits in the country and to save the foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Government of India has allocated Rs. 74.40 crores for the Integrated Development of Tropical, Arid and Temperate Zone Fruits under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the Eighth Plan for the development of fruits, which also includes dry fruits.

## STATEMENT

## Import of Dry Fruits During 1991-92 &amp; 1992-93

(Qty : Tonnes)  
(Value : Rs. lakhs)

S. No.	Description of Items	1991-92		1992-93		Countries from which imported
		Qty	Value	Qty.	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Cashewnut raw	106080	26668.29	134985	37633.12	Tanzania REP, Thailand, Togo, USA, Venezuela, Benin, EL Salvador, Guatemala, Mozambique, Vietnam Soc REP, Nigeria, Australia, Guinea, Guinea Basu, Honduras, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Malagasy RP, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Brazil & Portugal.
2.	Almonds fresh or dried in shell	9723	3980.16	13341	9505.27	Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, USA, Belgium, UK and UAE.
3.	Shelled Almond fresh or dried	1380	757.31	1864	2054.04	Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, UAE, USA, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and Newzealand.
4.	Pistachios	1018	342.25	1634	616.78	Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, USA and Singapore.
5.	Raisins	4405	1088.61	3922	2004.62	Afghanistan, Chinese Taipei, China PRP, France, Pakistan, UAE, Australia, Cyprus and Iran.
6.	Sultanas & other dried & grapes	1810	455.76	1605	479.46	Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Australia, Cyprus, Chinese Taipei, China PRP and UAE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Dates dry, soft (Khayzur or wet dates)	30023	1568.52	20772	756.19	Iran, Pakistan, Iraq, Jordan, Tunisia, Oman and UAE.
8.	Dates dry, hard (Chhohara or Kharek)	15454	1326.86	23012	3092.82	Iran, Oman, Pakistan, UAE, USA, Saudi Arab and Iraq.
9.	Figs dried	444	116.26	520	160.42	Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran.
10.	Other dry fruits					
	(a) Apricots dried	133	39.73	96	28.36	Pakistan, Iran and Aghanistan
	(b) Prunes dried	3	1.71	9	4.50	USA, Pakistan and Singapore.
	(c) Others (except Citrus fruits) dried.	42	9.66	69	13.21	Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan.

SOURCE: Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. II (Imports) published by DGCI&S, Calcutta.

**Seizure of Ammunition**

5556. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have seized a huge quantity of ammunition of different bores in 3 different containers in 1st week of March, at Gandhidham port;

(b) if so, whether these containers had come from Kuwait and the United States;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, in March, 1994 during examination of two consignments of Heavy Melting Scrap imported from Kuwait, some empty and used smoke screen shells of various calibers and blank cartridges weighing 38.59 metric tonnes were recovered from 2 containers and 119 pieces of old but live cartridges of various calibers were detected from 3 other containers. In another consignment of mixed brass scrap imported from U.S.A. in one container, some misfired 0.22 cartridges, misfired blank rounds alongwith 96 pieces of old but live cartridges of various calibers were recovered. On examination, Army/Airforce/Police authorities clarified that these were

not fit for use, but can explode either put in the furnace or hammered.

(c) and (d). From the enquiries conducted by the Customs Department, there does not appear to be any deliberate attempt to bring any live ammunition in the guise of metal scrap.

**Handloom Revival Plan**

5557. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated an ambitious Rs. 1300 crores handloom sector revival plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent upto which it has been implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plan consists of two major schemes. The first scheme is to set up 3000 Handloom Development Centres and 500 Quality Dyeing Units over a period of 4 years. The second set of scheme is to increase the coverage of handloom weavers under the on-going programmes of Ministry of Rural Development over three years beginning with 1993-94.

(c) For setting up of 267 Handloom Development Centres and 66 Quality Dyeing Units, a sum of Rs. 10.00 crores was released towards first instalment



during 1993-94. A sum of Rs. 50.00 crores has been proposed for the financial year 1994-95. Regarding coverage of handloom weavers under the on-going schemes of Rural Development Programmes during 1993-94 the major thrust was given to undertake survey and identify the beneficiaries in all the States.

[*Translation*]

### Export of Minerals

5558(H). DR. LAL BAHADUR  
RAWAL:  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various minerals exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years, country-wise;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to boost the export of minerals; and

(c) the criteria fixed by the Government for the export of minerals?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A *statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) General measures taken to boost exports include directions to banks to increase availability of credit to export sectors; reduction in interest rate on rupee-credit; reduction in tariff level on import of machinery and rendering of marketing assistance by Indian Missions.

(c) The criteria for export of minerals include the need to ensure adequate availability of raw material for domestic industry, encourage export of value-added products, conserve high grade and strategic ores and ensure environmental protection.

### STATEMENT

*Country-wise exports of minerals by India*

(*Val: in Rs. crores*)

		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (Apr.-Dec.)
IRON ORE	Japan	880.57	668.09	538.58
	China P. Rep.	26.88	111.42	106.57
	Iran	57.01	34.35	60.85
	Korea Rep.	142.53	73.05	45.48
	Chinese Taipei	63.16	31.90	26.37
	Others	265.24	183.49	184.23
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1435.39</b>	<b>1102.30</b>

		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (Apr.-Dec.)
<b>MICA</b>	USA	5.04	5.54	5.73
	Japan	3.86	5.68	4.30
	Belgium	0.70	3.28	3.71
	U.K.	2.17	1.65	1.35
	German F.Rep.	3.16	2.48	1.24
	Others	20.32	5.48	4.03
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35.24</b>	<b>24.11</b>	<b>20.36</b>
<b>COAL</b>	Bangladesh	9.81	43.59	30.42
	Nepal	5.20	7.33	2.69
	Others	0.03	0.08	0.24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.04</b>	<b>51.00</b>	<b>33.35</b>
<b>PROCESSED MINERALS</b>	U.S.A.	102.50	62.68	72.20
	Japan	61.21	54.91	46.76
	Iran	21.55	20.83	38.36
	Korea Dp. Rep	2.02	18.32	31.79
	China P. Rep.	26.96	5.04	29.42
	Others	146.70	240.63	204.07
	<b>Total</b>	<b>360.94</b>	<b>402.41</b>	<b>422.60</b>
<b>OTHERS ORES &amp; MINERALS</b>	Japan	141.86	118.98	120.40
	Italy	73.90	126.03	95.38
	China P. Rep.	52.49	58.55	48.68
	Chinese Taipei	41.76	42.83	43.05
	Belgium	17.93	37.99	28.17
	Others	118.22	181.51	147.99
	<b>Total</b>	<b>445.36</b>	<b>565.89</b>	<b>483.67</b>

(Source : DGCIS, CALCUTTA)

**Cases Against Canara Bank**

5559. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed against Canara Bank by the customers before the Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum during the last year and the current year, so far;

(b) the number of cases disposed of;

(c) the amount of legal fees and other charges entailed by Canara Bank in defending or otherwise dealing with these cases; and

(d) the details of the cases in which Canara Bank has been ordered to pay compensation to the aggrieved parties and the amount involved in each of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Information regarding cases filed by customers against Canara Bank before Consumer Disputes Redressal Fora is given below:-

	1993	1994
Number of cases filed	266	33
Number of cases disposed off	26	6

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 3,77,210.25 has been incurred by the bank from 1.1.93 onwards in dealing with the above cases.

(d) The information is given in the attached *Statement*.

**STATEMENT**

*Details of cases in which Canara Bank has been ordered by Consumer Disputes Redressal Fora to Pay Compensation during the year 1993 and 1994 so far*

S. No.	Case in brief	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Charging of Re.1/per cheque leaf for MICR cheques	550.00
2.	Address of the branch not impressed on cheque book	5,000.00
3.	Settlement of claim of partnership of M/S. Tukaram Bapuji Nikkam	98,748.60
4.	Sugam Cheques not honoured	5,000.00
5.	Cheque discounted and charges collected towards this	200.00
6.	Loan Sanctioned under Government sponsored schemes was partly disbursed	100.00
7.	Delay in crediting of International Money Order	786.00

S. No.	Case in brief	Amount (in Rs.)
8.	Delay in crediting proceeds of foreign DD/MT	11,855.67
9.	Excess interest calculated	250.00
10.	Loan not sanctioned against loan linked deposit scheme due to default in payment of monthly instalment beyond the stipulated number	200.00
11.	Cheque book not issued on demand	500.00
12.	Non-allotment of shares	1,000.00
13.	Cheque deposited but not collected	1,284.00
14.	Balance in SB account adjusted to Loan account	6,425.00
15.	Sugam cheques not paid due to signature difference	5,000.00
16.	Refusal to give loan clearance certificate even in spite of clearing the loan	7000.00
17.	Non-allotment of shares	2,900.00
18.	Passing of forged cheque	20,000.00
19.	Non-acceptance of small denomination notes	600.00
20.	Non-allotment of Can 80CC	4,500.00
21.	Non-allotment of shares	2,100.00
22.	Passing of forged cheques	5,000.00
23.	Non-allotment of shares	450.00
24.	Fraudulent withdrawal of amount from SB account	15,000.00
25.	Fraudulent withdrawal of amount from SB account	2,000.00
26.	Fraudulent encashment of interest warrant	1,500.00
27.	Cheque returned for want of funds	10,000.00
28.	Fraudulent encashment of DD	6,774.00
29.	Refund of issue of MRPL	6,000.00

S. No.	Case in brief	Amount (in Rs.)
30.	Cheque returned inadvertently	250.00
31.	Failure to carryout consignee's instructions— goods became unusable	1,450.00
32.	Title deeds not released on time	1,000.00
33.	Share applications not forwarded to the company	400.00
34.	Unauthorised debit to account	2,455.00
35.	Share application not forwarded to company	10,000.00
36.	Charging of excess rate of commission	1,000.00
37.	Relief under ARDR scheme not given	1,000.00
38.	Delay in returning unpaid bills	3,925.64
39.	Delay in forwarding share applications	10,000.00
40.	Cheque wrongly returned	1,000.00
41.	Delay in crediting proceeds of foreign cheque	3,780.00
42.	Delay in delivery of bills	1,450.00
43.	Demand draft not signed by officials	1,200.00
44.	Debit of party's account without instructions	7,584.75
45.	Retirement of Hundi - procedural delay	500.00
46.	Payment of forged cheque	5,232.00
47.	Non-sanction of loan under Loan-Linked Deposit scheme	940.00
48.	Enhancement of rate of interest without notice	655.00
49.	Non-Sanction of loan under IRDP	5,000.00
50.	Cheques lost in transit	1,500.00
51.	Recall of Guarantee	14,301.00

Note: Out of above mentioned 51 cases, 19 cases were filed prior to January, 1993 but decided by the Consumer Disputes Redressal Fora during 1993 and 1994.

**EPF Offices in Andhra Pradesh**

5560. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Employees Provident Fund offices including regional provident fund offices in Andhra Pradesh as on December 31, 1993;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more BPF offices in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the locations thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) 24.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to open any Regional/Sub-Regional office in Andhra Pradesh.

**National Textile Corporation**

5561. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether restructuring and modernisation of the National Textile Corporation has been delayed in view of the objections raised by the Government of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the main objections raised by the Government of Maharashtra; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The Govt. of Maharashtra have not raised objections to the restructuring and modernisation plans prepared by the Cotton Textiles Research Associations for the revival of NTC mills that have been accepted by the Special Tripartite Committee.

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

**Unclaimed Deposits with R.P.F. Office, Bangalore**

5562. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of unclaimed deposits with the Regional Provident Fund Office, Bangalore by the end of December, 1993; and

(b) the manner in which it is proposed to be utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Rs. 6,36,01,043/-

(b) The amount has been invested to earn interest as per the pattern prescribed by the Ministry of Finance. It will be utilised for settlement of the accounts of the members as and when their claims are received.

[Translation]

**Branches of NABARD in Madhya Pradesh**

5563. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Madhya Pradesh where branches of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development have been opened during 1993-94 and proposed to be opened during 1994-95; and

(b) the time by which these branches are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it does not propose to open any branch in the country. However, NABARD is posting District Development Magistrates (DDMs) at the District level from 1989-90 in a phased manner. For this purpose, one man residence-cum-offices are opened which are having very limited functions of credit planning under the Service Area Approach, Coordinating Credit functioning in the districts and monitoring credit dissemination.

Till 31st March, 1993, NABARD had opened 16 DDM Offices in Madhya Pradesh in phases. During 1993-94, 2 District Offices were opened at Betul on 2.7.1993 and at Rewa on 8.7.1993 bringing the total number of district offices in Madhya Pradesh to 18 as under. The 2 DDM offices proposed in 1993-94 have since been opened.

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#### 1989-90

1. Drug

#### 1990-91

2. Bilaspur
3. Khandwa
4. Indore
5. Dhar
6. Gwalior

#### 1991-92

7. Raipur
8. Jabalpur
9. Chhindwara
10. Hoshangabad

#### 1992-93

11. Dewas
12. Rajnandgaon
13. Ratlam
14. Sarguja
15. Vidisha
16. Shahdol

#### 1993-94

17. Betul
  18. Rewa
- 

[English]

#### Benami Shares Transactions

5564. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of top officials from several departments, including the Finance Ministry was held recently to hammer out a solution found to be vexed benami share tangle;

(b) if so, the solution found to this long pending issue which has adversely affected market sentiment; and

(c) the follow-up action being taken to check the ramifications of the imbroglio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) A meeting of officials of several Government Departments and agencies was indeed convened in April, 1994 with the limited objective of defining Government's position to be taken on certain matters pending before the Special Court constituted under The Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Act, 1992, and not to hammer out a final solution.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Special Court has subsequently adjourned the consideration of the matter until 14th June, 1994.

### **Margin Money Scheme for Destitute Weavers**

5565. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of destitute weavers covered, under the "Margin Money Scheme for destitute weavers", State-wise during the last three years till date; and

(b) the total grant released by the Union Government under this scheme during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Destitute Weavers covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5180
2.	Assam	5550
3.	Bihar	4350
4.	Gujarat	110
5.	Himachal Pradesh	280
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	319
7.	Karnataka	1908
8.	Kerala	1339
9.	Madhya Pradesh	235
10.	Maharashtra	50
11.	Manipur	1300
12.	Orissa	5750



Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Destitute Weavers covered
13.	Punjab	54
14.	Rajasthan	5
15.	Tamil Nadu	3819
16.	Tripura	100
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2669
18.	West Bengal	550
Total		33568

(b) The total grant released by the Union Government under this Scheme during the last three years i.e. from 1991-92 to 1993-94 is Rs. 447.76 lakhs.

#### **Cotton Monopoly Scheme**

5566. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of the cotton monopoly scheme of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh with regard to losses/profits during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to adopt such scheme nation-wide to give protection to the cotton growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No, Sir. There is no monopoly scheme in operation in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

#### **RRBs in Assam**

5567. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Rural Banks in Assam and the locations thereof;

(b) the extent to which the objectives of these banks have been achieved during the last three years;

(c) whether some of these banks are facing acute financial crisis;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the performance of these banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) There are five Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) operating in the State of Assam having a network of 404 branches as at the end of March, 1993 with headquarters located at Nalbari, Golaghat, Silchar, Diphu and North Lakhimpur.

(b) The main objectives of the RRBs are to take the banking services to the door steps of rural masses particularly in hitherto unbanked areas, to make available institutional credit to the weaker sections of the society, to mobilise rural saving and channelise them for supporting productive activities in the rural areas, to create supplementary channel for flow of credit from the central money market to the rural areas through refinance, to generate employment opportunities in rural areas, and to bring down the cost of purveying credit in rural areas. As of March, 1993, as much as Rs. 152 crores were mobilised by RRBs in 11.67 lac accounts in Assam. The credit support provided by these banks amounted to Rs. 118 crores (outstanding) in 2.45 lac accounts. Thus over a period of time, the RRBs have achieved significant growth in taking banking services to the door steps of the rural poor, providing them with institutional credit support and mopping up of hitherto untapped rural savings.

(c) In the process of reaching to the weaker sections and fulfilling the broad socio economic objectives, these RRBs have suffered financially. All the banks put together in Assam have incurred a loss of Rs. 10.75 crores during 1992-93 and their accumulated losses stood at Rs. 27.96 crores as at the end of March, 1993. All the five RRBs have completely eroded their share capital and reserves, leading to problems of liquidity and consequent reduction in lending activities. Poor recovery performances of

the RRBs in the State has compounded the problem of liquidity.

(d) The reasons for incurring losses by RRBs are attributable to several factors like restriction on the choice of clientele, limited area of operation, low interest margins, mounting establishment costs particularly after implementation of the award of the National Industrial Tribunal, etc.

(e) With a view to improving their viability, a package of measures have been announced in December, 1993 for more flexibility in their lending and widening the scope of their allied banking services. These measures include raising non-target group financing from 40 per cent to 60 per cent, increasing non-fund business, freeing RRBs whose disbursements during 1992-93 were less than Rs. 2 crores from service area obligations and permitting them to relocate loss making branches at places like Mandis, Taluk/districts headquarters, agriculture produce centres and to open extension counters at premises of institutions for which the RRB is the principal banker. The RRBs have also been permitted to install safe deposit lockers.

#### **Setting Up of International Trade Centre at Hyderabad**

5568. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has set up an international trade centre at Hyderabad with a view to facilitate the display of all industrial products of AP;

(b) if so, the main items that were exported from AP;

(c) whether gem and jewellery exports have been on increase;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Centre has been urged to help and assist the exporters to further give a rise to exports from AP;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(g) the total exports made from AP during 1993-94?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh have sanctioned the Establishment of an International Trade Centre at Hyderabad in collaboration with A.P., Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd., Hyderabad to facilitate the display of export worthy products of the State. A.P.I.D.C. is taking steps to establish the centre.

(b) The exports made from Andhra Pradesh are:

- (i) Agricultural, Agro-based Industrial and Forest Products.
- (ii) Leather & Leather products, Animal & Marine products.
- (iii) Minerals & Mineral products.
- (iv) Handlooms & Textiles including Yarn.
- (v) Handicrafts including Jewellers.
- (vi) Drugs, Pharmaceuticals, chemicals & Allied.
- (vii) Engineering items.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. There has been over 100% increase over 1991-92. As against the export of 4.5 crores in 91-92 the export of Jewellery in 92-93 is 9.33 crores.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India do not monitor enquiries received by individual exporters in the country. The State-wise data regarding exports is also not maintained by the Ministry of Commerce.

#### **Delay in Delivery of Export Consignments**

**5569. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints from exporters regarding the Inland Container Depots (ICDs) taking long time to deliver export consignments to the ports during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such delay?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received regarding delays in transfer of containers to the Ports mainly from Inland Container Depots (ICDs) at Tughlakabad, Moradabad, Ludhiana and Jaipur.

(c) The Container Corporation of India which is maintaining the ICDs have

taken following important steps to speed up operations:

- (i) MOU has been signed with Ministry of Railways for guaranteed transit time/scheduled container train services on specific streams;
- (ii) Coordination is being maintained with Port Trusts to avoid detention of trains;
- (iii) A specific line has been earmarked for export containers and a direct train from ICD Ludhiana to Ports is now being run.
- (iv) Additional handling equipment has been deployed at Tughlakabad.

#### **Financial Crisis in States**

5570. SHRI SOBHANADREES-  
WARA RAO VADDE:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States are facing financial crisis as reported in the October, 1993 issue of RBI Bulletin;

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

(c) whether the Central Government have taken some initiatives to help the States facing financial crisis;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.

CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The October, 1993 issue of RBI Bulletin on State finances has highlighted the fiscal imbalances in the finances of State Governments, particularly in the revenue account which would remain in deficit for the seventh year in succession. The magnitude of revenue deficit is placed at Rs. 4,525.2 crore in 1993-94 as compared with Rs. 4,116.8 crore in 1992-93. The gross fiscal deficit (GFD) which has been rising fast since the later part of the eighties is estimated to increase by 18.6 per cent in 1993-94 to reach a level of Rs. 23,706.6 crore. The overall conventional deficit for 1993-94 been placed at Rs. 2,639.7 crore which is about twice the revised estimates level of Rs. 1,256.5 crore in 1992-93. the growing deficit of State Governments in 1993-94 is the combined outcome of factors like, slow down in the growth of revenue receipts, from 13.5 per cent in 1992-93 to 10.0 percent in 1993-94 and higher growth in their non-developmental expenditure which is budgeted to rise by 19.4 percent in 1993-94 as against 17.7 percent in 1992-93.

(c) and (d). It is primarily for the State Governments to improve their financial position through economy in non-developmental expenditure and improvements in their own resource position. However, the Centre has advised the States from time to time a various fora including at the time of plan discussion to control their expenditure and improve their own revenues to improve their financial position. During 1993-94, taking cognizance of their opening deficit, Special Category States were given Advance Plan Assistance (APA) of Rs. 840 crores. In addition, during 1993-94, Punjab was sanctioned a Special Plan Loan of Rs. 939 crores in view of the State's special problems. Similarly, in view of the special financial difficulties of Jammu and

Kashmir, the State was allowed Rs. 100 crores towards meeting the security related expenditure as deferment of loan and interest to the Centre to the extent of Rs. 9.10 crores during 1993-94.

(e) Does not arise.

### Registered Aircraft

5571. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircraft included in the National Register of registered aircraft;

(b) the number of aircraft, out of them, which are from Madhya Pradesh alongwith the details of the different kinds of aircraft registered from the State;

(c) whether any airworthiness office has been set up at Bhopal;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the time by which such office is likely to be set up there: and

(f) the number of holders of licences and certificates issued by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation who are from Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) 892 aircrafts are registered in the Civil Aircraft Register.

(b) 22 aircrafts are registered with Madhya Pradesh addresses. Details are given in the attached *Statement*.

(c) and (d). A sub-regional office of DGCA has been set up at Bhopal, which is headed by a Controller of Airworthiness.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) 274 persons from Madhya Pradesh are holding licences issued by Director General of Civil Aviation.

### STATEMENT

Aircraft	Based in Madhya Pradesh
Type	Total
B-200	1
Dauphin Helicopter	1
Chetak Helicopter	2
Pushpak aircraft	3
Cessna 150M	1
Cessna 152	5
Cessna 172	3
Piper Commanchee PA-30	1
FA-27	2
Piper Navajo PA-31	1
Jet Commander	1
Boeing 720	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>

**Economic Relation with Angola**

5572. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to strengthen the economic relation with Angola;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). A Trade Agreement and an agreement on economic, technical scientific and culture cooperation exist between the two countries. Also, a Joint Commission has been established, first meeting of which is to take place in India on mutually convenient dates.

The pace of development of our relations with Angola has slowed down due to the present law & order situation in Angola.

**ATOs in Remote and Far Flung Areas**

5573. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIA-

TION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the air taxi operator (ATOs) are shifting their focus to small cities and far flung unexploited hill areas as reported recently in various national newspapers;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating inter-alia the areas, the names of the ATOs, their flight schedules, the type of aircraft in their possession and their capacity utilisation;

(c) whether the State Governments and air-travelling public have expressed their satisfaction over the new arrangements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing and planned operations by Air Taxi Operators along with details of aircraft are given in the attached *Statement*.

(c) and (d). No feed back on this has been received.

**STATEMENT***Existing and Planned Operations by Air Taxi Operators*

[Aircraft Upto 50 Seats]

<b>I. Raj Aviation (P) Ltd.</b>	F-27 MK 50
<i>(a) Existing Operations</i>	
Pune-Bombay	Daily
Pune-Hyderabad	4 times a week
Pune-Bangalore	4 times a week
Hyderabad-Tirupathi	3 times a week
Bombay-Chandigarh	2 times a week
<i>(b) Planned Operations</i>	
Pune-Aurangabad-Jaipur	
Bombay-Nasik	
<b>II. Archana Airways</b>	L-410-UVP-E 90
<i>(a) Existing Operations</i>	
Delhi-Kulu	Daily
Delhi-Ludhiana	Daily
Delhi-Chandigarh	Daily
Chandigarh-Hissar	5 days a week
<i>(b) Planned Operations</i>	
Delhi-Dharamshala	
Delhi-Shimla	
Delhi-Dehradun	
Delhi-Jodhpur-Jaisalmer	
Ludhiana-Jammu	
Ludhiana-Kulu	
Ludhiana-Amritsar	
Chandigarh-Kulu	
Chandigarh-Jammu	
Chandigarh-Amritsar	
<b>III. Jagson Airlines</b>	Domier-228
<i>(a) Existing Operations</i>	
Delhi-Kulu	6 times a week
Delhi-Chandigarh	6 times a week
Delhi-Dehradun	6 times a week
<i>(b) Planned Operations</i>	
Delhi-Dharamshala	
Delhi-Jodhpur-Jaisalmer	
Delhi-Kulu	

**IV. East West Airlines***(a) Existing Operations with 3F-27 and Boeing-737*

Bombay-Pune	3 times a week
Bombay-Bhavnagar	Daily
Bombay-Ahmedabad	Daily
Bombay-Belgaum	4 days a week
Bombay-Rajkot	Daily
Bombay-Baroda	Daily

*(b) Planned Operations*

Bombay-Keshod  
 Bombay-Porbandar  
 Bombay-Diu  
 Bombay-Kolhapur-Solapur  
 Trivandrum-Cochin-Calicut  
 Cochin-Lakshadweep  
 Cochin-Trivandrum

**V. NEPC Airlines**

F-27-500

Madras-Salem  
 Madras-Coimbatore  
 Madras-Cochin  
 Cochin-Agatti  
 Madras-Trichi  
 Madras-Madurai  
 Madras-Trivandrum  
 Madras-Tuticorin

**Pensioners of International Organisations**

5574. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to allow officials to draw pension from International Organisations, for the service earlier rendered by them to such organisations; and

(b) if so, the total amount in foreign exchange due to be repatriated from abroad, as on January 1, 1994, for this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) In terms of the Finance Ministry's orders No. F.I.(16)E-III(B)/66 dated 5-11-1966, officers of All India Services and Central Services deputed on foreign service to International Organisations like UN Secretariate/FAO/IDO etc. are eligible to join the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund. Where an officer becomes entitled to Pension from International Organisations, no pension contribution is required to be made for the period for which pension is admissible from the International organisation. This period will, however, not count for pension in the Government. The orders further provide that the re-



tirement benefits accruing under the UN Rules will be payable to the officers in rupees in India.

(b) No such information is available.

#### Loan for Power Sector

5575. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to borrow funds from international financial institutions at interest rate of 16 per cent in dollar terms for power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.

CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Export of Fruits

5576. Dr. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fruits exported and foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years separately, country-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to increase the export of fruits?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The details of fruits exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years i.e. 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 are as under:-

	(Qty. in mts)		(Val. Rs. in lakhs)			
	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	Qty	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty	Val.
1. Fresh Mangoes	19380	3122	23104	3546	25850	4599
2. Fresh Grapes	5348	855	11147	1862	10801	2179
3. Other Fresh Fruits.	22121	1261	41313	2846	43633	3419
4. Dried Nuts (Walnuts)	4268	1945	4929	3613	4832	4404
5. Cashew Kernels	49812	44140	65508	67151	53241	74513

(Source: APEDA and DGCI&S).

Country wise export details are available in the Annual numbers for 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 of the Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade

of India, Vol. I, published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

(b) Government have taken the following steps aimed at increasing the production and exports of fruits:

- (i) Provision of increased outlays during the 8th Five year Plan for the horticulture sector.
- (ii) Development of infrastructure facilities like mechanical grading packing centres, refrigerated transport facilities, improve packaging material, provisions of quality testing equipment and upgradation of cargo handling facilities at seaports and airports.
- (iii) Introduction of an air freight subsidy scheme for export of specified fruits on an experimental basis.
- (iv) Promoting identified products like grapes, mangoes etc. which have good exports potential by organising suitable promotional campaigns as well as participating in international fairs/exhibitions.
- (v) Simplification of quarantine procedures.

[*Translation*]

#### **Trade Development Missions in Indian Embassies**

5577. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Trade Development Missions in Indian Embassies abroad with a view to boost export;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Commercial wings are already functioning in various Indian Missions abroad who are entrusted with the tasks of trade promotion in their respective countries.

#### **Menace of Narcotics in Madhya Pradesh**

5578. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the menace of narcotics drugs is increasing in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of persons arrested/prosecuted in the State during the last three years for illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs; and

(c) the quantity of narcotic drugs seized during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Since sale and consumption of narcotics is a clandestine activity, it cannot be said definitely whether it is increasing in Madhya Pradesh or otherwise. However, available information about the

quantity of drug seized and the number of persons arrested/prosecuted in the

State during 1991, 1992 and 1993 is given below:-

(Quantity in Kgs)

Drug	1991	1992	1993
Opium	774.312	512.460	234.142
Morphine	2.070	2.040	1.400
Heroin	47.720	26.092	28.690
Ganja	956.201	1552.186	1144.400
Hashish	2.883	21.994	22.271
Methaqualone	—	—	11.000
No. of persons arrested/ prosecuted*	528	669	785

\* Detailed information on prosecution is not maintained, but normally prosecution proceedings are launched against all persons arrested under NDPS Act, within prescribed statutory period.

[English]

**Group Insurance Scheme for  
Powerloom Workers**

5579. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:  
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have introduced group insurance scheme for powerloom workers in Andhra Pradesh in collaboration with LIC;

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

(c) the total number of workers covered under the scheme, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the scheme are as follows:

- (1) All Powerloom Workers who are aged between 18-60 years and have worked during the year are eligible.
- (2) A weaver earning at least minimum average pay of Rs. 1200 per month can join the scheme.
- (3) One member of a household can join the scheme.
- (4) For an insurance cover of Rs. 10,000/- an annual premium of Rs. 120/- will be paid. The annual premium shall be shared equally by the Central Govt., State Govt. and Powerloom Workers.
- (5) In case of death by accident an amount of Rs. 20,000/- will be paid.

(c) A total of 20,873 workers have been covered in Andhra Pradesh during 1993-94 under the scheme.

### **Mishap on IA Flight**

5580. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a mishap on the Indian Airlines flight No. IC-186 on Delhi-Bombay Sector on March 1, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the flight was duly cleared by the concerned agencies;

(d) if not, the reasons for operation of the flight; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

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

### **Foreign Loans**

5581. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of outstanding foreign loan on March 31, 1994 by year of borrowing;

(b) the break-up of projected debt service payments during 1994-95 by the year of the original loan;

(c) the break-up of projected debt service payments during 1994-95 between principal and interest;

(d) whether the Government propose additional foreign borrowing in order to meet the debt service charges during 1994-95; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) Foreign loans are contracted on year to year basis and each loan is disbursed over a period of time. The loan disbursed and outstanding at a particular point of time represents the disbursements made under each loan less repayments upto that point of time. The outstanding amount of loans at a particular time is not therefor directly related to the year of borrowing.

(b) and (c). The loans disbursed are repaid as per the amortisation period in the respective loan agreement. The projected payments (repayment of principal and payment of interest) are based on instalment of repayments falling due in that year according to the various amortisation schedule. Interest is based on the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year and also with reference to the subsequent drawals during the year. The projected debt service payments during 1994-95 cannot therefore be directly related to the year of the original

loan. Moreover, debt service payments depend not only on past borrowings but also on current and future borrowings. These depend upon the movements in various items under both current and capital accounts of the balance of payments which, in turn, depend on a number of factors. Given the complexity of the situation. It is not possible to indicate the exact future debt payment schedule.

(d) and (e). Additional foreign borrowings are not linked to debt service payments alone. With comfortable foreign exchange reserve position, sound prospects for the current account and foreign equity inflows, debt service obligations during 1994-95 can easily be met without fresh borrowings.

#### **NRIs Investment**

5582. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide credit facilities to non-Resident Indians who are making investment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of credit facilities provided so far to the NRIs by the banks and financial institutions during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are no special credit facilities targeted at Non-resident Indians (NRIs). However, NRIs (Individuals) can avail of rupee loans against the security of State Bank of India NRI Bonds for specified purposes on non-repatriable basis.

*[Translation]*

#### **Losses in MMTC**

5583. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:  
SHRI RAM BADAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is incurring losses since 1992;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to check these losses?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

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

*[English]*

#### **Workshed-Cum-Housing-Scheme for Handloom Weavers**

5584. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided by the Union Government of Andhra Pradesh under

the Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme for Handloom Weavers during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the total number of houses and workshed built therefrom alongwith the number of weavers benefited in the State; and

(c) the target fixed for 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) During 1992-93 and 1993-94 a sum of Rs. 175.785 lakhs has been provided to the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme for Handloom Weavers.

(b) The total number of Houses and Worksheds sanctioned for 1992-93 and 1993-94 and the number of weavers benefited therefrom in the State is 2372.

(c) No target has been fixed for 1994-95.

[*Translation*]

#### **Losses in Cooperatives and Regional Rural Banks in Madhya Pradesh**

5585. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of profits earned and losses incurred by the Cooperative banks and Regional Rural Banks in Madhya Pradesh durig 1992-93;

(b) the reasons for incurring losses; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that these banks do not suffer losses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) (I) COOPERATIVES

(i) The Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Banks (MPSCB) had earned a profit of Rs. 869.56 lakhs during 1992-93.

(ii) Out of 45 District Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) in Madhya Pradesh 27 registered a profit to the order of Rs. 184 lakhs and the remaining 18 DCCBs were in loss to the extent of Rs. 713 lakhs during 1992-93.

(II) REGIONAL RURAL BANKS(RRBs)

Out of 24 RRBs in the State of Madhya Pradesh, 23 registered loss to the extent of Rs. 4445 lakhs and one RRB namely Rewa-Sidhi Gramin Bank registered a profit to the order of Rs. 3.31 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Losses of DCCBs may be attributed to the following factors:

(i) High cost of management, (ii) Injudicious management of funds, (iii) Poor recoveries particularly under interest and (iv) Low margins in financing agricultural loans. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has advised all the SCBs to find out the reasons of losses for loss-making DCCBs and to prepare time bound action plans to improve their profitability. They have

also been advised to economise their expenditure, manage funds judiciously and professionalise their cadres. Regarding poor recoveries, NABARD has been reviewing their performance and writing to the State Government to extend full cooperation in the banks' recovery efforts.

The reasons for RRBs incurring losses may be attributed mainly to the following reasons: (i) Narrow or negative margin on lending due to high cost of funds; (ii) High fixed overheads as establishment expenses of the RRBs have gone up substantially after the implementation of NIT Award; (iii) High servicing cost because of a large number of accounts; and (iv) Low level of business per employee due to restricted operations from the point of area served, type of clientele and nature of transactions undertaken.

The following important steps have been taken by the Government, Reserve Bank of India and NABARD to avoid the losses of the RRBs and to improve their viability in general:

- (i) With effect from 12.9.1992, RRBs have been allowed to finance non-target group borrowers to an extent not exceeding 40 per cent of their fresh loans. Financing to non-target groups have been further raised to 60 per cent of their fresh lending with effect from 1 January 1994.
- (ii) RBI has issued instructions to all sponsor banks to pay minimum 13.5% interest on all SLR term deposits of RRBs kept with them (sponsor banks).

- (iii) RRBs have been allowed to draw cent percent refinance upto Rs. 10 lakhs for their loans to small and tiny industrial units with outlay not exceeding Rs. 15. lakhs. A package of schemes with automatic refinance facility has been extended to RRBs for enhancing their lending for non-farm sector.
- (iv) With effect from 22.12.1993, a package of measures has been initiated by RBI/NABARD which includes permission for relocation of branches, freeing certain RRBs from Service Area obligation and a number of other relaxations meant to increase the level of business of the RRBs with the expectation that this may help to solve their problems of viability and low business volume over a period of time.

*[English]*

#### **Nucleus Rubber Estate and Training Centres**

5586. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Nucleus Rubber Estate and Training Centre in Andaman and Nicobar Islands since its taken over;

(b) the hectare of land covered under rubber cultivation in the Islands; and

(c) the profit earned by the Rubber Centre during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The

Project for a Rubber-Cum-Development Station in South Andamans was formulated and implemented under the aegis of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Rehabilitation. The project Execution was entrusted with the Rubber Board. Later this was converted into the Nucleus Rubber Estate and Training Centre (NRETC) in 1986 with a view to serve the training and demonstration needs of the islands. Nearly all the initial works have been completed and the project is now running as a viable unit.

(b) By the end of 1992-93, a total of 970 hectares of land has been covered under rubber cultivation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which includes the Estate of the NRETC.

(c) The NRETC is yet to yield any profit.

#### **Investment by LIC and UTI**

5587. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals from some State Government for making adequate capital investments in those States by the Unit Trust of India and the Life Insurance Corporation and to make capital investment out of the deposits received through Indira Vikas Patras and Kisan Vikar Patras are pending with the Union Government;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.

CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Nationalised Banks in Assam**

5588. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of nationalised banks opened in Assam during the last three years and the locations thereof;

(b) whether a number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class III and IV categories are lying vacant in these banks;

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

(d) the steps taken to fill up the above mentioned vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.  
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Export of Rice**

5589. PROF. UMMAREDDY  
VENKATESWARLU:  
SHRI SURENDRA PAL  
PATHAK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Government have prepared any new scheme so as to further boost the rice export;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have set up an Export Promotion Council for Rice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Steps taken to enhance the export competitiveness of Indian rice include (i) removal of inter-state restrictions on movement of rice and suspension of the levy on superfine non-basmati rice meant for export purposes by some State Governments, (ii) Rationalisation of Minimum Export Prices, (iii) giving permission to exporters to import milling equipment at concessional duty under the Export Promotion Capital goods scheme, (iv) rice exporters are also eligible for the benefits of the 100% Export Oriented Unit Scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The All India Rice Exporters Association had requested the Government for forming such an export Promotion Council for Rice. Subsequently, they withdrew their request and instead, requested the Government to allow them to form an association on the lines of the Soyabean Processors Association of India with powers to register export contracts. Presently, non-basmati rice is a scheduled product of Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority.

### **Export of Cotton**

5590. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian cotton has been rated as one of the most contaminated cotton in the World by International agencies;

(b) whether according to experts, contamination in the Indian cotton includes coloured thread, human hair and many extraneous material thrown in the cotton after packing during transportation; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to improve the quality of the cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is a need for improving the quality and reduce the levels of contamination present in Indian cotton to-day. Deficiencies at various stages of post harvest management and obsolete ginning the pressing machinery lead to contamination which includes presence of non-cotton fibres such as jute/hessian, woven plastics, organic matters like leaves, feathers, leather as well as substances like grease/oil, tar, etc.

(c) Government has drawn up an Action Plan for improvement in ginning and pressing industry which includes inter-alia programme of education, training of workers, preparation of maintenance manuals for machinery.

### **Waiving of Loans**

5591. SHRI SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the managers of associate Banks of State Bank of India in Calcutta and Bombay based branches are alleged to have waived loans to the tune of crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the names of these associate banks' and the amount of loans waived by them; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and to the extent available/ permissible will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Trade with Romania**

5592. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Romania have agreed for improvement in the trade and economic cooperation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Romania is interested in importing diversified manufactured goods from India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A trade agreement was signed with Romania on Feb. 23, 1993 and ways to effect improvement in trade and economic cooperation are discussed periodically between the two sides.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. At the third meeting of the Indo-Romanian Joint Business Council held in New Delhi on 10 January, 1994, some of the potential items for export from India were identified by the two sides as drugs and pharmaceutical products, electronic components, consumer electronics goods, computer software, cosmetics, detergents, electric bulbs and tubes, kitchenware, garments and leather goods.

#### **Losses Suffered by Indian Airlines**

5593. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has been running in losses;

(b) if so, the manner in which the outgo of funds as a result thereof is being met;

(c) the agency which has been providing funds to the Indian Airlines to make up for these losses; and

(d) the manner in which the Indian Airlines propose to finance the purchase of aircraft during 1994-95 and thereafter particularly in view of huge loss of funds as a result of losses suffered by it?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Indian Airlines have been meeting its outgo of funds out of internal resource generation, opening cash and bank balances, reduction in working capital, short term borrowing, and other capital receipts.

(d) During 1994-95, Indian Airlines propose to receive 5 A-320 aircraft which are under orders. This purchase is being financed by long term loans from consortia of foreign banks.

### IDA Loan

5594. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total I.D.A. loan received by India during the last three years; and

(b) the details of new loans likely to be received from I.D.A. by the Union Government during the current financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a). The details of pipeline projects likely to be finalised in 1994-95 are as follows:-

(Rs. in Crores)

1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 Provisional
1388.60	2547.47	3407.30	21.3.59

(b) The details of pipeline projects likely to be finalised in 1994-95 are as follows-

Name of the Project	Amount (\$ million)
1. Population IX	86.7
2. District Primary Education Project	250.00
3. T.N. Water Resources consolidation Project	170.00
4. A.P. Irrigation-III	100.00
5. A.P. Health Systems	150.00
6. M.P. Forestry	120.00

### DICGC Schemes for Banks

5595. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various schemes offered to banks by the Deposit

Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC), a subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) the amount received as guarantee fee from the banks by DICGC during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the value of the claims preferred by the banks to the DICGC and the amounts actually settled/paid by the corporation during the same period, year-wise to the banks under the credit guarantee scheme and sought withdrawal from the scheme;

(d) whether several banks have recently expressed their dissatisfaction about the utility and the procedures of the credit guarantee scheme and sought withdrawal from the scheme;

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

(f) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by DICGC to persuade the banks to desist from withdrawing from the scheme; and

(g) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) has twin objectives, namely,

- (i) to provide for the benefit of the depositors in banks, insurance against the loss of all or part of their deposits in all branches of a bank, and
- (ii) to provide guarantee support to credits extended by participating institutions. Presumably, the Hon'ble Member wishes to know the details of the various schemes offered to banks by DICGC under its "credit guarantee" functions. At

present DICGC is operating these credit guarantee schemes as indicated below:-

- (i) Small Loans Credit Guarantee Scheme, 1971

This Scheme covers the advances granted by Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks for the priority sector other than Small Scale Industries. The Guarantee Fee charged by the DICGC is 2.5% per annum, on the outstanding balances as at the end of the March every year.

- (ii) Small Loans (SSI) Guarantee Scheme, 1981

This Scheme covers the advances granted by Commercial Banks (including Regional Rural Banks), Co-operative Banks, State Financial Corporations and State Development Agencies for Small Scale Industries covered under Priority Sector definition. The Guarantee Fee charged by DICGC is 1.5% per annum on the outstanding balances as at the end of the March every year.

- (iii) Small Loans (Co-operative Banks) Guarantee Scheme, 1984

This Scheme covers the advances granted by the Primary Urban Banks for the purpose of Transport, Retail Trade, Business enterprises/Professionals, Consumption Loans etc. and allied activities to Agriculture. The rate of Guarantee Fee charged by DICGC is 1.55% per annum.

(b) and (c). Year-wise break-up of Guarantee Fee received from banks,

claims preferred by banks and claims actually settled under the above

3 Schemes during the last three years is as under:-

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Guarantee Fee	Claims Received	Claims Settled	Claims Paid
1991-92	565.88	627.23	615.81	462.29
1992-93	702.78	1143.27	809.16	633.55
1993-94 (Provisional)	850.85	1476.25	1091.85	882.58

(d) and (e). DICGC has reported that during the year 1993-94, 32 Credit Institutions have opted out from the above mentioned three Credit Guarantee Schemes being operated by the DICGC. Besides the names of 29 Banks were deleted from the list of participating institutions on account of default committed by them in payment of guarantee fee. Further, 13 credit Institutions have expressed their willingness to withdraw from the Credit Guarantee Schemes. The main reasons advanced by Credit Institutions for opting out of the Scheme is high incidence of guarantee fee.

(f) and (g). The Credit Guarantee Scheme being operated by DICGC are voluntary in nature and as such any Institution has option to withdraw participation from the schemes. DICGC, therefore, cannot compel any Institution wishes to continue its membership. DICGC has, however, taken a decision that effective from 10th April 1994, if a Credit Institution wishes to withdraw from the Credit Guarantee Scheme it has to withdraw simultaneously from all the Credit Guarantee Schemes in case it is participating in more than one scheme.

#### **Offer to UTI by Foreign Investors**

5596. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India has received firm offers from foreign institutional investors, to buy shares of select Indian companies on their behalf; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No. Sir. Unit Trust of India has reported that it has not received any firm offers from Foreign Institutional Investors to buy shares on their behalf.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Sick Tea Garden**

5597. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tea Plantation Worker's Cooperatives in Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya and other States in North East have been successful in not only reviving the sick tea gardens but also increasing their production by manifold;

(b) if so, the details of such tea gardens; and

(c) these steps being taken to promote such cooperative effort in other sick tea gardens, including those under the Tea Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Tea Plantation Worker's Cooperatives in Assam and Tripura have been successful in reviving a few sick tea gardens.

(b) Details of tea gardens being successfully run by the Worker's Cooperatives are as follows:-

- (1) Woka Tea Estate in Furkating, Dist. Golaghat, Assam,
- (2) Durgabari Tea Estate, Dimangarh, in West Tripura District.

(c) Tea Board renders financial and technical assistance to all such cooperative ventures under its various developmental schemes of the Board. There is, however, no proposal to hand over management of the gardens of Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd. to any such cooperatives.

#### **Complaints Received by SEBI**

5598. DR. K.V.R.CHOWDARY:  
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Securities and Exchange Board of India from the investors against companies since its inception;

(b) the number of complaints disposed of and remaining complaints pending for disposal; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for quick disposal of complaints in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has received in total 10,65,610 investor complaints since inception to March, 31,1994.

(b) 4,32,832 complaints have been reported as redressed by the companies.

(c) SEBI has taken a number of preventive steps to tackle the problem of investor grievances which include:-

- (i) Introduction of Stock-Invest.
- (ii) Increasing the minimum application amount to Rs. 5,000/-.
- (iii) Reducing the number of minimum mandatory collection centres from 57 to 30.
- (iv) Association of SEBI nominated public representatives in the allotment procedures and appointments of Registrars to the Issue based on registration with SEBI.

### Export of Textiles

5599. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for export of textile during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 alongwith the target achieved;

(b) the target fixed for the year 1994-95; and

(c) the action plan prepared to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The target fixed for export of textiles, including Coir, Jute and Handicrafts during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 and the achievements are as below:

(Value in Million US \$/Provisional)

	Target	Achievement
1991-92	5451	5797
1992-93	6349	6590
1993-94	7400	7072 (upto Feb., 94)

Source: Textile Export Promotion Councils

(b) and (c). The target for export of textiles during 1994-95 is yet to be fixed.

### Modification in EXIM Policy

5600. PROF. M. KAMSON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to introduce some modifications in the procedure of EXIM Policy to make it simpler and more transparent;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed modifications and the objectives to be achieved thereby; and

(c) the time by which the modifications are likely to be announced and their likely effective date?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Keeping in view the process of liberalisation and the need to boost country's exports, the Export & Import Policy, 1992-97 and Procedures related thereto were further simplified and streamlined on 30.3.1994. A *statement* giving details of major changes made in the Policy and Procedures is annexed.

### STATEMENT

1. Third Party Exports can be effected under Duty Exemption and EPCG schemes.

2. To reduce delay in the issuance of duty free licences, the number of standard input output norms for export products have been further enhanced. Now they stand at 3383 norms from 2211 norms that existed on 1.4.1993.

3. The facility of granting duty free licences on repeat basis, based on ad-hoc norms, will continue till such time as the ad-hoc norms are standardised and notified.

4. The powers of Zonal Advance Licensing Committees have been enhanced from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore to consider request of duty free licences

based on ad-hoc norms. Where the norms have been notified, these powers stand enhanced from Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 10 crores.

5. To strengthen our industrial base, the duty free licence holders will be able to source their goods from local manufacturers instead of importing the same with an added advantage of Deemed Export benefits. The facility of Advance Release Order has also been extended to Special Imprest Licences, Advance Intermediate Licences, Transferred Advance Licences and Sensitive list items in terms of value. Additional 20% flexibility permissible on Sensitive List items on Value Based Licensing will now be permitted on Advance Release Orders also.

6. The entitlement limit to furnish Legal Undertaking (LUT) has been enhanced from 3 items to 5 items of the past export performances level in respect of Export/Trading/Star Trading House and Public Sector Undertakings. For others, it has been raised from 1½ times to 2 times. Super Star Trading House will have unlimited entitlement for LUT.

7. In respect of duty free licences for a C.I.F. value of Rs. 1 crore and above, Bank Guarantees, where required can be submitted in two parts. It is also provided that on completion of 50% of the exports, the Bank Guarantee liability can be proportionately reduced by furnishing a revised Bank Guarantee.

8. Submission of LUT alongwith application has been introduced to accelerate the process of imports and the resultant exports.

9. The provisions for revalidation and extension in Export Obligation period against duty free licences have been

further streamlined and now the Regional Licensing Authorities can revalidate/extend the Export Obligation period for a period of twelve months.

10. Clubbing of more than one duty free licence having the same technical specifications has been permitted to the purpose of redemption/regularisation.

11. The requirement to furnish the supporting manufacturers name and other details alongwith the application has been dispensed with. Licence holders have now been made solely responsible for discharging the Export Obligation Undertaken, thereby they are free to get the export item manufactured by any manufacturer.

12. For the purpose of regularisation of default, a provision has been made to condone the shortfall upto 5% in terms of value of a Duty Free Licence.

13. The facility of split-up licences has also been extended to Duty Free Licences.

14. Export of computer software and specified professional services abroad will now be counted towards grant of status as Export/Trading/Star Trading/Super Star Trading House. Transitional arrangements are provided to provisionally recognize Export/Trading/Star Trading/Super Star Trading House for a 6 month period during which they can seek renewal/upgradation of their status. The Export/Trading/Star Trading/Super Star Trading House status holders will also be allowed to import one/two/three/five car(s) respectively as a one-time facility.

15. The scope of importability of items against Special Import Licence granted to Export/Trading/Star Trading



House and manufacturer exporters with ISO 9000 or BIS14000 certification is being increased so as to render the scheme more attractive.

16. One time import of cars is now permitted to Export Houses/Trading Houses/Star Trading Houses/Super Star Trading Houses on payment of customs duty in free foreign exchange from their EEFC Account so that they are able to service the visiting business delegations better.

17. In the case of Import of Gold and Silver against the above category, its imports are now permitted on payment of concessional rates of Customs duty from their EEFC Account.

18. Rate of entitlement of Special Import Licence has been enhanced for Export/Trading/Star Trading House. Deemed Exporters who do not avail of the facility of the Duty Exemption Scheme shall also be entitled for Special Import Licences at the rate of 5% of FOR value of supply.

19. Import of second-hand capital goods having a residual life of minimum

of 5 years may be imported by all Actual Users without a licence.

20. Physically handicapped persons may now import of cars specially designed for them subject to conditions laid down.

[*Translation*]

### **Gold Import Scheme**

5601. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of gold imported during each of the last three years; and

(b) the policy being adopted for importing gold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) As per available information, the quantity of gold imported during the last three years is as under:—

	Under the various Schemes provided in the Exim Policy	Under the NRI Gold Import Scheme
	Quantity (Tonnes)	
1990-91	0.077	—
1991-92	0.062	0.9 (Mar. '92)
1992-93	18.360	131.5
1993-94 (Provisional)	10.290 (Upto Dec. 1993)	109.4 (Upto March 1994)

(b) Under the Export and Import Policy, 1992-97, as amended, gold is included in the Negative List of Imports. Import is permitted under the following schemes:—

- (i) Gems and Jewellery Scheme for replenishment purposes.
- (ii) Duty Exemption Scheme for export production with specific Export Obligation.
- (iii) Special Import Licences granted to Export/Trading/Star Trading/Super Star Trading Houses and manufacturers acquiring the internationally recognised certification of quality, for stock and sale purposes. Such licences are also issued against deemed export.
- (iv) NRI Gold Import Scheme.

**Hospitals Under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund in Madhya Pradesh:**

5602. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR:  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the places where hospitals and dispensaries are being run through beedi workers welfare fund in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the places where Government propose to provide additional facilities of such type during the current year; and

(c) the number of beedi workers likely to be benefited from these medical facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) A list of dispensaries being run for Beedi Workers under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund in Madhya Pradesh is given in the *Statement* attached.

(b) Although there are some proposals no decision has so far been taken.

(c) In view of reply to part (b), does not arise.

**STATEMENT**

**Jabalpur Region**

**MADHYA PRADESH**

1. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sihora Distt. Jabalpur.
2. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Jabalpur Distt. Jabalpur.
3. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Garhakotta Distt. Sagar.
4. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Deori Distt. Sagar.
5. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sagar Distt. Sagar.
6. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Damoh Distt. Damoh.
7. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Hatta Distt. Damoh.
8. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Nohata Distt. Damoh.
9. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Gwalior Distt. Gwalior.

10. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Bengamganj Distt. Raisen.
11. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Bhopal Distt. Bhopal.
12. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sanwad Distt. Kharagone.
13. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Rewa Distt. Rewa.
14. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Dhamtari Distt. Raipur.
15. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Rajnandgaon Distt. Rajnandgaon.
16. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Jarora Distt. Ratlam.
17. Mobile Dispensary, Satna Distt. Satna.
18. Static Dispensary, Indore Distt. Indore.
19. Static Dispensary, Katangi Distt. Jabalpur
20. Static Dispensary, Warasioni Distt. Balaghat.
21. Static Dispensary, Guna Distt. Guna.
22. Static Dispensary, Burhanpur Distt. Khandawa.

[English]

### External Debt

5603. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated external debt, governmental and non-governmental concessional and non-concessional, as on December 31, 1993 in rupees, US dollars and SDRs, with break-up for multilateral, bilateral, IMF and commercial borrowings, export credit, short-term debt and memorandum items;

(b) the corresponding final figures for December 31, 1993; and

(c) the provisional figures for inter-annual variations, in total and in each category and in debt-stock-GDP ratio and in debt-servicing ratio, including non-civilian credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The category-wise break up of estimated external debt outstanding as on September 30, 1993 is given in the attached *Statement-I*.

(b) Since the finalisation of accounts is in process, it is not possible to furnish the corresponding final figures.

(c) The debt as percentage of GDP in the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 was 41.1 and 39.8 respectively, showing a decline of 1.3%. Similarly the debt service as percentage of current receipts has declined by 0.4% from 31.2 in 1991-92 to 30.8 in 1992-93.

The external debt outstanding as on 31.3.92 and 31.3.93 and its component-wise variation is given in the attached *Statement-II*.

## STATEMENT-I

*External Debt Outstanding As on 30.9.93*

	(Rs. Crores)	(\$ Million)	(SDR Million)
I. MULTILATERAL	79811	25532	36214
A. Government Borrowings	73811	23612	33491
(i) Concessional	49716	15904	22558
(ii) Non-Concessional	24095	7708	10933
B. Non-Government Borrowings	6000	1920	2723
(i) Concessional	-	-	-
(ii) Non-Concessional	6000	1920	2723
II. BILATERAL	51813	16575	23510
A. Government Borrowings	43311	13855	19652
(i) Concessional	43311	13855	19652
(ii) Non-Concessional	-	-	-
B. Non-Government Borrowings	8502	2720	3858
(i) Concessional	1262	404	573
(ii) Non-Concessional	7240	2316	3285
III. I.M.F.	16024	5108	7245
IV. EXPORT CREDIT	13658	4365	6191
V. COMMERCIAL BORROWINGS	36340	11625	16489
VI. NRI & FC (B&O) DEPOSITS	37035	11806	16745
VII. RUPEE DEBT	31974	10196	14462

	(Rs. Crores)	(\$ Million)	(SDR Million)
VIII. SHORT-TERM DEBT	16249	5179	7346
TOTAL	282904	90386	128202

**STATEMENT-II***External debt outstanding**(In U.S. Million)*

Category	As on 31.3.92	As on 31.3.93	Difference
1. Multilateral	23090	25008	1918
2. Bilateral	15466	16154	688
3. I.M.F.	3451	4799	1348
4. Export Credit	3990	4322	332
5. Commercial Borrowings	11700	11606	(94)
6. NRI & FC(B&O) Deposits	10144	11238	1094
7. Rupee Debt	10420	10616	196
8. Short Term Debt	7073	6347	(726)
TOTAL	85334	90090	4756

**Delivery of Shares in Stock Exchanges**

5604. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any rule regarding delivery of shares through the stock-exchanges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the delivery schedule is often changed in stock exchanges in the country;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India has issued any directives

\*to prevent frequent rescheduling of delivery dates in these stock exchanges;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The delivery of shares through the stock exchanges is regulated by the Bye-laws and Regulations of the respective Exchanges. The Bye-laws of the Stock Exchanges also contain provisions governing procedures for settlement of transactions in securities. In terms of the Bye-laws, delivery of specified shares is effected through a system of clearing house. Under this system, selling brokers deliver shares to the clearing house and the clearing house delivers shares of the buying brokers after the pay-in and pay-out.

(c) and (d). The delivery schedule is sometimes changed in the major stock exchanges on account of a variety of factors such as rising volume of turnover, postal delays, enormous paper work relating to transfer of shares, intervening holidays, and law and order problems.

(e) to (g). Although the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has not issued a general directive in this regard, it has point out delays in pay-in and pay-out during its inspections of stock exchanges.

#### **Capital Adequacy Norms For Financial Institutions**

5605. SHRIB. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capital adequacy norms first introduced for commercial banks, have also been extended to the financial institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the financial health of some of the financial institutions has deteriorated over the years;

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

(e) whether presently there is no provision for financing the shortfalls in the financial institutions as in the case of commercial banks for whom budgetary provisions were made in past two budgets;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether there is any proposal to extend the prudential accounting system including income recognition and provisioning for doubtful debts for keeping the financial institutions in good health;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has introduced on 29.3.1994 the capital adequacy norms for five all India term lending institutions, namely, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd. (IECI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. (ICICI), Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India

(IRBI) and Export-Import Bank of India (Exim Bank). It has been prescribed that those Financial Institutions (FIs) which have dealings with official and/or non-official agencies abroad, should achieve 8% ratio of capital to risk weighted assets by March 31, 1995. However, all the FIs should achieve a capital adequacy norms of 4% by March 31, 1994. FIs which do not have dealings with official and/or non-official agencies abroad should achieve the 8% norm by March 31, 1996.

(c) and (d). RBI has reported that its Financial Institutions Cell monitors the activities of 11 all-India Financial Institutions by collecting information through returns pertaining to their assets and liabilities. On the basis of the information gathered, it is difficult to conclude that the health of these FIs have deteriorated over the years.

(e) and (f). RBI has reported that, the guidelines regarding income recognition, asset classification, provisioning, etc., were prescribed for five term lending institutions namely IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, IRBI and Exim Bank by it on March 28, 1994. FIs have been asked to commence the process of classification and assess the provisioning requirements. As such a clear picture about the shortfalls in the capital adequacy norms, if any, would emerge only after FIs have completed the exercise of classification of assets.

(g) to (i). The guidelines regarding income recognition, asset classification, provisioning etc., which have been prescribed by RBI on March 28, 1994 for five all India term lending institutions inter alia, provide as follows:

- (i) **Income Recognition:** The Non performing Assets (NPA) for the

FIs have been defined as a term loan/credit facility on which interest remains past due for periods prescribed in RBI's circular. Amount under any credit facility is to be treated as past due when it remains outstanding for 30 days beyond the due date.

- (ii) **Asset Classification:** FIs have been advised to classify their loans/advances into four groups namely, Standard Assets, Sub-standard Assets, Doubtful Assets and Loss Assets.

- (iii) **Provisioning:** FIs have been advised by RBI to write off loans falling under Loss Assets category and make 100% provisioning against doubtful assets to the extent these are not covered by the value of the security. In addition FIs have been advised to make provision of the secured portion in the range of 20% and 50%, depending upon the period, for which the advances have been considered as doubtful. FIs would be required to make a general provision of 10% of the total outstanding advances under Sub-standard Assets. The provisioning required to be made according to these norms have been phased over two accounting years, i.e., 1993-94 and 1994-95.

As far as investments are concerned FIs have been advised that the depreciation should be fully provided for and such provisions may be worked out on a 'global basis' in respect of each category of investments, such as shares, government securities etc.

**Development and Growth of Private Airlines**

5606. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI) has suggested a 10-point strategy for development and growth of the private airlines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the important suggestions made by the Chamber are as follows:—

- (i) Making available repair and maintenance facilities on Indian Airlines to Air Taxi Operators.
- (ii) Upgradation of services being provided to Air Taxi Operators by International Airports Authority of India and National Airports Authority.
- (iii) Change in the orientation of the two Airport Authorities.
- (iv) Indian Airlines should provide ground handling facilities to Air Taxi Operators.
- (v) Reduction in the price of Aviation Turbine Fuel.

(vi) Removal/reduction in Inland Air Travel Tax.

(vii) Indian Airlines should sign an interline agreement with private carriers.

(viii) Review of cancellation rules of Indian Airlines.

(ix) Air taxi operators should be allowed to undertake international charter flights and NRIs should be allowed to travel on international charter flights.

(x) Fares should not be regulated.

(xi) State Governments should be prevailed upon to provide basic facilities at smaller airfields.

(c) The aforesaid suggestions have been noted.

**Trade with US**

5607. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-US trade had touched \$7billion in the last calendar year;

(b) whether US has relaxed export rules leading in increase of Trade with U.S. to a greater extent;

(c) if so, the extent by which the trade between the two countries have improved in 1993-94; and

(d) the further efforts being made to increase trade between the two countries during 1994-95?



THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. According to US Customs figures, Indo-US trade was US\$ 7.312 billion in calendar year 1993.

(b) No significant changes have been made in this respect.

(c) The overall bilateral Indo-US trade increased by 11.15% in 1993-94 (April-January) over the corresponding period of 1992-93.

(d) Continuous efforts are being made to increase bilateral trade with the USA through participation in trade fairs and exhibitions, holding of seminars and visits by specialised delegations from various sectors for creating market awareness. Besides the above, representatives of our two governments meet from time to time in order to remove bottlenecks and other difficulties.

#### Reconstitution of Board of Directors of R.B.I.

5608. PROF. M. KAMSON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have very recently reconstituted the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India after a lapse of ten years;

(b) if so, the composition of the reconstituted Board and its life;

(c) whether the reconstituted Board is broad-based and balanced representing various interests, viz. trade, industry, agriculture, banking, financial institutions, economists, regions, etc. vis-a-vis the earlier boards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The Central and Local Boards of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have been constituted on 28th March, 1994, by appointing 10 directors on the Central Board of RBI and 17 members on the four Local Boards of RBI. Four members of the Local Boards, i.e. one from each of the local Boards, have also been appointed as directors on the Central Board of RBI. The names of these directors and members are given in the attached *Statement*. All these appointments have been made for a period of four years.

(c) and (d). The reconstituted Central and Local Boards of RBI are broad based and various interest such as industry, agriculture, economics, law, management, labour etc. are represented. Representation has also been given to different regions of the country.

#### STATEMENT

##### CENTRAL BOARD OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

1. Sh. Ratan Naval Tata Chairman, Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.
2. Sh. Krishan Lal Chugh, Chairman, ITC Ltd. Calcutta.
3. Sh. Mumtaz Ahmed, Chief Executive, Namdang Tea Company (India) Ltd., Calcutta.
4. Dr. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Ex-Member, Planning Commission, Hyderabad.
5. Dr. Bhai Mohan Singh, Chairman Emeritus, Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd., New Delhi.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>6. Dr. M.L. Shahare, Ex-Chairman, UPSC, New Delhi.</p> <p>7. Dr. Amrita Patel, Managing Director, National Dairy Development Board, Anand.</p> <p>8. Sh. Gopala Ramanujam, President, Indian National Trade Union Congress, Madras.</p> <p>9. Sh. Vipin Malik, Chartered Accountant, V. Malik and Associates, New Delhi.</p> <p>10. Sh. Sardara Singh Johl, Former Chairman, Commission for Agri. Costs &amp; Prices, GOI, Ludhiana.</p> <p>11. Sh. Jamshed Jiji Irani, CMD, -from Eastern Area Local Board. TISCO Ltd., Jamshedpur.</p> <p>12. Sh. Prithvi Nath Dhar, Chairman, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi. from Northern Area Local Board.</p> <p>13. Sh. Erasu Ayyapu Reddy, Advocate, Hyderabad.- from Southern Area Local Board.</p> <p>14. Sh. Yezdi Hirji Malegam, Chartered Accountant, Bombay.- from Western Area Local Board.</p> | <p>3. Sh. Pradip Pannalal Shah, Managing Director, CRISIL, Bombay.</p> <p>4. Dr. Neelkanth A. Kalyani, Chariman and Managing Director, Bharat Forge Ltd., Pune.</p> <p>5. Sh. Inder Chand Jain, Chartered Accountant, Khandelwal Jain &amp; Co., Bombay.</p> |
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## EASTERN AREA LOCAL BOARD

1. Sh. Jamshed Jiji Irani, CMD, TISCO Ltd., Jamshedpur.
2. Sh. Tarun Chandra Dutt, Chairman, W.B. Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.
3. Dr. Subrata Ganguly, Executive Vice-CMD, The Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Bombay.
4. Dr. Subir Chowdhury, Director, IIM, Calcutta.

## NORTHERN AREA LOCAL BOARD

1. Sh. Prithvi Nath Dhar, Chairman, Institute of Economics Growth, Delhi.
2. Smt. Shobana Bhartia, Executive Director, Hindustan Times, New Delhi.
3. Sh. Brij Mohan Lall, Industrialist, Hero Honda Group, New Delhi.
4. Sh. D.H. Pai Panandikar Ex-Secretary General, FICCI, New Delhi.

## WESTERN AREA LOCAL BOARD

1. Sh. Yezdi Hirji Malegam, Chartered Accountant, Bombay.
2. Dr. Bakul H. Dholakia, Prof. of Industrial Economics, IIM, Ahmedabad.

## SOUTHERN AREA LOCAL BOARD

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

1. Sh. Erasu Ayyapu Reddy, Advocate, Hyderabad.
2. Sh. N. Shankar, Vice Chairman and Managing Director, Chemical and Plastics India Ltd., Madras.
3. Sh. K. Ramunni Menon, IAS (Retd.), Trivandrum.
4. Sh. Devineni Seetharamaiah, Chartered Accountant, Brahmayya & Co., Hyderabad.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f). Do not arise.

*[English]*

**Entry of Swiss Banks in Indian Financial Sector**

5610: SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swiss banks have shown their interest to make their entry in the Indian Financial sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Two Swiss Banks namely Habib Bank AG Zurich and Union Bank of Switzerland have sent applications to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for opening Representative offices in Bombay. After considering various aspects, the proposal of Habib Bank AG Zurich was rejected. The proposal of Union Bank of Switzerland is under RBI's consideration.

*[Translation]*

**Import of Copper**

5611. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

*[Translation]*

**Implementation of Integrated Tourism Development Scheme in Madhya Pradesh**

5609. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for providing financial assistance for implementation of integrated tourism development scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon;

(d) whether permission has been given or proposed to be given to the Non-Resident Indians to make investment in such schemes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(a) the quantity of copper imported during each of the last three years alongwith value thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken to meet the shortage of copper in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Data showing import of various items (including copper) are published in the 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. II (Import) brought out by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. Copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. Latest issue of this publication pertains to June, 1993.

(b) Under the Current Exim Policy, Copper is freely importable. Free Importability would help to fill the gap between demand and supply in the country.

[English]

#### **National Tourism Consultative Board**

5612. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Tourism Consultative Board had been constituted;

(b) whether the Board has started functioning;

(c) if so, the total number of meetings held so far;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to activate the Board;

(e) whether the Government propose to reconstitute the Board; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Board is likely to be reconstituted?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f). Do not arise.

#### **Investment Guarantee Pacts**

5613. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visit of Prime Minister to Germany an investment guarantee pact was signed between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other G-7 countries with which such pacts have been signed recently alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An Agreement has been signed with the Government of the United Kingdom on 14th March, 1994 in London for the Promotion and Protection of Investment between the two countries. The main features of the Agreement are;

- The investments of either country will be protected by the other country;
- Most Favoured Nation Treatment will be accorded by either country to the other country;
- There is provision for settlement of investment disputes;
- Provision has also been made for providing compensation in case of expropriation/nationalisation;
- There is provision for free transfer of investments and profits arising thereof between the two countries;
- This agreement will be affective for ten years; thereafter it shall continue in force until a year after either Government has given written notice of termination of the other;
- The Agreement will become effective only after the exchange of instruments of ratification.

### **Cotton Board**

5614. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Cotton Board on the lines of Tobacco Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VANKAT SWAMY): (a) to (d). The Government has already set up a Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) to advise the Government on matters pertaining to production, consumption and marketing of cotton. The Board was last constituted in April, 1992 for a term of two years.

### **Multinational Companies in the Field of Mutual Funds**

5615. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conditions have been imposed on multinational companies entering the field of mutual funds in big way; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by the Government to control the activities of these companies against the Indian Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Multinational Companies desirous of setting up Asset Management companies of India to manage domestic mutual funds need the approval of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board. In addition, individual mutual fund schemes are regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in accordance with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1993. These regulations are applicable to all domestic mutual funds irrespective of the nature of the sponsoring institution. The regulations stipulate eligibility criteria, procedures for launching the schemes, investment objectives, valuation policies and invest-

ment restrictions. These regulations empower SEBI to initiate disciplinary action against Mutual Funds violating the provisions. Thus, there are enough safeguards in the regulations for SEBI to ensure that the Mutual Funds, irrespective of the nature of their sponsors, operate in a disciplined manner.

### **New Policy on Euro-Issues**

5616. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the target fixed for Euro-Issues in 1994-95;

(b) whether the Government contemplate to impose some restrictions on exposure of Indian Companies in international capital market;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether a new policy on Euro-Issue for Indian Companies in international capital market is under active consideration of the Government;

(e) if so, the broad details and the objectives thereof; and

(f) the time by which the new policy on Euro-Issue is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No Target has been set for Euro Issue mobilisations during 1994-95.

(b) to (f). The aggregate amounts mobilised by companies through such issues will be constantly reviewed by Government in view of its macroeconomic

implication. The eligibility of companies which can access the International Capital Market is governed by the Notification issued on 12.11.1993 reed in conjunction with the New Industrial policy of July, 1991. A consistent track record of good performance for a minimum period of three years is a major eligibility criterion. Policy on Euro Issue floatation is reviewed on an ongoing and continuous basis, consistent with macro-economic and balance of payments considerations.

### **Eco-farm Products**

5617. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in export markets for marketing eco-friendly products specially farm products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to encourage Research and Development work towards production of eco-farm products on the lines of Eco-Tea; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority has formulated a scheme for generating relevant research and development through research institutions for the common benefit of trade and industry for encouraging the production of eco-farm products.

**Surrender of Telephone Lines**

5618. SHRI BRAHMANAND  
MANDAL:  
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued guidelines to the Ministries/ Departments regarding surrender of telephone lines under economy measures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the achievement made in this regard so far;

(d) whether the Telcom Department officials also come under the purview of this scheme;

(e) if so, the number of telephones surrendered by the employees of this department after the declaration of the scheme; and

(f) the steps being taken to maintain uniformity in all the Ministries/ Departments by the Government in regard to provision of telephone facility at employees of Government residences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.  
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a)  
Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of the announcement made by P.M. in the NDC that 10% telephone lines would be surrendered, all the Ministries/ Departments were requested in Jan., 1992 to surrender 10% of their telephone lines.

(c) So far 10882 out of 101873 lines have been surrendered.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) 6514 out of 58789 telephone lines have been surrendered.

(f) Instructions on provision of telephones at the residences of eligible officers are uniformly applicable to all the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government.

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has declared some districts as backward districts in the country and in Bihar 22 districts are declared as backward out of 51 districts but I am sorry to say that the Government has not fixed any criteria in declaring some districts as backward ones. I represent district of Samastipur, where 26 lakh people, out of the total population of 27 lakh, live in the villages and there is no irrigation facility nor any canal to irrigate 80 thousand hectares of land. There are no industries there. Near about 50.3 percent people live below the poverty line and 72 percent people are illiterate. In these circumstances, one does not understand the logic behind not declaring this district as a backward district. On the contrary, the Government has declared some districts as backward district which are much advanced.

Through you, I would like to know from the Government, whether any criteria or norms have been fixed to declare

a district as a backward district. Not only Samastipur but also Khagaria and Nalanda are suffering due to wrong criteria of selection. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you seek the opinion of the hon. Members, they will also make complaints in this regard. I urge the Government to establish a criteria or norms in respect of declaring a district as a backward district so that injustice is not meted out to any of the districts.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): I also agree with him, injustice has been done with some districts.

[English]

SHRI M. R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Sir, the entire South India and the people as a whole are hoping against hope to get gas through southern gas grid for their industrialisation purposes as they have neither coal reserve or any additional hydel resource. But much to their disappointment, Government of India and Petroleum Ministry have not allotted even a rupee as a token fund for this nation-needed project either in the Demand for Grants of the Ministry or in the annual budget of any oil company. The Chief Ministers of all southern States irrespective of party affiliations adopted a unanimous resolution in their meeting two years ago urging the Centre to set up a southern gas grid. Following this, the honourable Petroleum Minister, Sharmaji assured both inside and outside the House that the Project will take off. But now, the Petroleum Secretary had replied in the Standing Committee....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Janarthanan, what happen in the Standing Committee is not referred to on the floor of the House. So, you do not have to refer to it.

SHRI M. R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: We have come to know indirectly that the nation-needed southern gas grid project is not concretised. Since the Planning Commission has also supported the concept of southern gas grid, Petroleum Ministry should have requested the Planning Commission to make provisions for the southern gas grid project in the Plan. The fact that the Government has failed to make token provisions even for the ancillary pipeline for the project reveals the South Indians and the Chief Ministers of Southern States have been taken for a ride by the Petroleum Ministry and the project remains in paper for some time.

So, the Government must come forward immediately to fulfil the hopes of South Indians by allotting provisions in the Budget for southern gas grid project so that it will come true in action. I hope that the Government will react to this now.

SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE (Ramtek): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Health Minister the fact that the All India Health Guides have been demanding for an increase of their pay for the last fifteen years. But their demand has not been fulfilled as yet. I had written to the then Minister of Health, Shri M.L.Fotedar in this regard in 1992. I had written to the Health Minister, Shri B. Shankaranand also in 1993. But no action has been taken so far. These Health Guides are working in remote and rural areas of the country and they are getting a sum of just Rs. 50 which is not at all justifiable.

Government have been increasing the wages of labourers from time to time but nobody has drawn their attention towards the pay or wages of these Health Guides. These Health Guides are



now on dharna at Jantar Mantar from 28.4.1994 onwards. Their demand is genuine and it deserves the immediate attention of the Government. I, therefore, request the hon. Health Minister to look into the matter and taken necessary action for the redressal of the grievances of the All India Health Guides and persuade them to stop their dharna.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KASHI RAM RANA (Surat):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a serious problem. Recently, there was a coup in Rwanda in which the Rwandian President was killed. The rebels did plundering and killing on a large scale. Kigali is the capital of Rwanda, where 200 Indian families live. They have also suffered a lot on this account. Even some of them have been killed and their shops have been looted. As we do not have, Indian High Commission in Kigali therefore, when those Indian families urged the High Commissioner of Kampala to save their lives, he plainly refused to do so. Then the agitated families requested the High Commissioners of America and France. The High Commissioners of both the countries, sent these Indian families along with their people from Kigali to Kampala on humanitarian ground but it is a very serious matter that our High Commission in Kampala did not extend any help to them.

An industrialist of Indian origin Shri Jobanpala, who also owns a hotel there got a plane chartered to send those 200 Indian families to Burundi and thus did a great job. These families arrived at Ahmedabad six days ago from there. When these families contacted Ministry of External Affairs for their passports, they had not been extended any help as they have come from Kigali, therefore a

passport cannot be issued to them until a word is received in this regard from our High Commission in Kampala. I, therefore, demand that an action should be taken against our High Commission in Kampala for not providing assistance to these 200 odd families, which have come from Rwanda so that no Indian family is meted out such treatment in near future and the High Commissioner of Rwanda should be asked urgently to issue passport of these people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want to submit you that these families, who have migrated to India, have been living there for the last 300 years. They had to leave that place in a very short notice as a result of that they had left their valuables, properties there only. These should be protected there and these families should be given monetary help. I thank you for providing me a chance to speak.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: The Government will make a statement on this please.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, employees, labourers and Entrepreneurs numbered 20,000 belonging to near about 5 lakh small scale industries are staging a Dharna at Jantar-Mantar Pak in Delhi. The reason being, these units have been lying closed for the last few months because the exemptions granted to them under 489, was withdrawn and as a result of that it is not possible to run these units. The employees and Industrialists, staging Dharna say that by doing away with the limit of Rs. 30 lakh for the purpose of levying excise duty the Government has ruined the small scale industry of the country.

People from all states have come here to stage a Dharma under the auspices of confederation of small Scale Industries of India. I request that the hon. Minister should listen to their woes and should give them some sort of relief otherwise the closure of 5 lakh industries will ultimately result into a big labourer problem. Therefore the inspector Raj should be done away with. The exemption limit should be raised from Rs. 30 lakh to Rs. 75 lakh and those who manufacture others brand should also be given this exemption.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): Mr. Speaker, the other day we were disturbed because..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the subject directly.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: During the season of harvesting of wheat and irrigating sugarcane crops the diesel vanishes from Gorakhpur Division.

A meeting had been convened in our District of the leaders of our party. All the leaders had gone there. Hundreds of trucks had been parked at all the Petrol pumps. Everything was in chaos because diesel was nowhere available. The Same situation had prevailed last year also.

I could have brought it to the notice of the Government, through you, but incidently I did not get a chance to do that and so, we had to face a lot of difficulties. I thank you for allowing me today to speak on public grievances. We are being inconvenienced every other day. You may try to get the Government come out with a statement and order them to ensure that farmers do not have

any difficulty in getting diesel now as well as in the near future.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole Uttar Pradesh is facing a diesel crisis and the farmers are greatly inconvenienced..... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): Refractory and Ceramic unit of Burn Standard Company along with the Indian Iron and Steel Company was taken over by the Government in the year 1973. Subsequently, it was nationalised in the same year by an Act. It was clearly stated that Government will invest as much money as required for modernisation and diversification of the plant so as to make it viable. Up till now not a single penny has been spent in this regard, inspite of several project reports prepared by them. Even the raw materials, spare parts and maintenance are not being taken care of. Though about 700 persons have retired, no vacancy has been filled up and as a result of this it could not achieve its production target. Even the tripartite agreement, arrived at by the trade union, company and State Government has not been implemented properly. They are violating all the terms and conditions of the Agreement. Even the Interim Relief order, as declared by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, has not been implemented. Since the last 14 years not a single person is appointed to increase the workmen of the unit and it is facing closure.

Through you, I request the Government to take care of that unit and sanction Interim Relief to the workers. The unit should be paid all the necessary money required for its diversification and modernisation (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:  
The whole Uttat Pradesh is facing a diesel crisis. The hon. Minister should give a statement on it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a big policy. You can approach the Minister and he will help you.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Ferozpur):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the Mahatam tribe which put up near the shores of Sutlaj river and this tribe is mostly engaged in agriculture and is known as 'Raisikh'. Injustice has been done against this tribe for the last 40 years. The people of this tribe fall prey to the devastation caused by floods every year. The last four Chief Ministers of Punjab, Giani Zail Singh, Shri darbara Singh, Shri Prakash Singh Badal and Shri Beant Singh recommended to the Central Government from time to time to include the 'Raisikh' tribe, which puts up in the border line areas and near the river shores, in the list of the scheduled tribes. In the wake of repeated recommendations the Punjab and Haryan High Court gave its decision in 1975 under Civil appeal No. 132 that Raisikh Tribe should be declared a Scheduled Tribe. The Supreme Court also gave a similar decision in 1982 under appeal No. 169. But it is distressing to note that the Government has not paid attention to its several recommendations and the decision given by the Supreme Court. I demand the Government to include this tribe into the list of the scheduled tribes at once by doing away with injustice being done to them.

12.16 hrs

RE: POLICY REGARDING N.P.T.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you for calling me to speak.

Now, it has been confirmed by both Delhi and Washington that in London the representatives of the Governments of India and USA had met but they tried to reduce the significance of the meeting in relation to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. When this matter was raised in the House, even then the Government had not come forth with any clarification. We, Members of Parliament, came to know from the newspapers. Now a grave suspicion has arisen in the country whether we are going to differ from our well-established and well-accepted policy on Non-Proliferation Treaty that we are not going to accept...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Government had made its point of view very clear even on the floor of the House.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY:  
We do not know as to what discussion is going on in a hush-hush manner. Ultimately the Government must clarify.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Saifuddin, the Government had made its stand very clear on the floors of this House and the other House. Every now and then if you raise these issues don't think that it will affect.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY:

Sir, I am telling you very honestly that a suspicion has arisen.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: We must take ourselves as person who will contribute towards bettering relations with the other countries.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Why the meeting is taking place in a third country? Why the Government is not coming out with any statement? All the news-papers are full of such news-items. Such news-items have created an atmosphere of doubt.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY:

It is all right. Let them make a statement, Sir, on this. The whole country has objected to that. We understand our policy.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: If Mr. Shukla, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister comes forward and clarifies the things we will be happy. They may take time to discuss this in the Cabinet.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shukla had made a statement only two days back on the floor of the Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow the other two Members also to speak. Then, the hon. Minister can reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack):

Mr. Speaker, Sir.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: That is all right. They should come out with a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you. I am hearing Mr. Choudhury. Why are you getting up?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, actually when this issue was raised in this House, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister said that in the NPT, whatever may be the Government's stand....(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: You must also hear us.

MR. SPEAKER: Did he say or not?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, reiteration of our well-accepted policy is not enough. A question had arisen whether we are going to negotiate on any thing and whether some new things are coming out.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Yes, he said that, Just after that, the next day, we saw in the newspapers that some secret talk is being held between Delhi and Washington in a third country viz. London. The Parliament was not aware as to what is going on there till it came out in the press the some secret talk is going on. If it was a bilateral talk, it could have been held in Delhi or in Washington. Why is it happening in London? What is the agenda of that meeting?

MR. SPEAKER: We are responsible Parliament. Do not rake up anything which is not necessary. Please understand that.

Today, we saw in the newspapers that there is an American pressure to cap our Agni and other nuclear experiments.

Actually, what is exactly the pressure from America? What is the agenda of the meeting in London? The Government should clarify these two points to the entire nation.

MR. SPEAKER: You should understand that all the points in the discussion are not disclosed before the meeting takes place.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: No, Sir. If it is a bilateral discussion, then they have to do it.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Government has made its point very clear, then they will stick to the policy which they have adopted.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The meeting is there. The Prime is going there. His visit has been fixed on 19th. If it is a bilateral discussion, then why not in Delhi? Why in London? Let the Government clarify about the agenda and the meeting in London.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, such news-items that a meeting is to be held in a third country, though it is a bilateral discussion between India and the USA, have given rise to two questions. The entire country wants to know our stand on the issue of NPT and the changes to be incorporated in policy of the Government. Secondly, the secret talks which are being held in London, though these are no longer secret because there have been newsitems about these talks the world over, do these talks

have anything to do with the Prime Minister's visit to the U.S.? The entire nation is curious about these two questions and that is why we want that the Government should come out with a clarification in this regard.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): I had raised this issue in this very House twice earlier and, therefore, I will not repeat any of the aspects that I had said. Two new elements are there. The Government's reaction has come in the other House. And other than the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the Government has not authoritatively given its views in the context of this meeting of the officials in London: whether it is a question of the timings.

If the Government were now to come forward like they did in the other House, a great deal of this will be resolved. When will they do that? Secondly, if they took note of certain statements attributed to officials of the United States of America which have also appeared in the press, then, I think, this problem will not arise.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chadigarh): I suppose the Government has made it amply clear that there is no rethinking on our policy. There is no compromise on what we stand for. If going by the press reports, we were to rush to a conclusion that we are going to compromise with our national interest, I am sure, this will not help. Ultimately, the interest of the country will suffer; it would only help in creating doubts in the minds of the people.

I think we should not be seen to be doing that. We should create a feeling

of confidence in the minds of the people of our country rather than refer to the press reports and rush into make statements here.

**SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly):** It is a matter of great importance involving our national policy. Nothing should be allowed to just take place where the nation may get confused on the well-known, well-announced declared policy of the Government. Here three new elements have come. A meeting of a secret nature is being held in a third country.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Even the Heads of the Governments have met in different countries.

**SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:** No. There is another new element that without taking the concerned Ministry's officials into confidence, new and retired Diplomats have brought into service whose bias for the matter is known to the world. The Washington officials have made certain comments in this regard which have come out in the press, which raise a grave question whether this Government is continuing its well-declared policy in this matter or not. It is the responsibility of the Government to reiterate and bring back the confidence of the nation in this regard.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please hear patiently what the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has to say.

**THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):** I have stated here authoritatively and I like to repeat it that there is absolutely no rethinking in the Government about the NPT. We adhere

firmly and resolutely to our stand that the Treaty must be universal and non-discriminatory.

There is no change in this. As far as London talks are concerned, it is well known that when there are Summit meetings of this kind, preparatory talks are held. This is in the nature of preparatory talks.

**SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:** In London; in a third country!

**SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA:** Just for a minute. Why don't you let me complete? Sir, it has been clarified that the composition of the Indian team is such where most of the members of the Indian team are already abroad. They are either serving abroad or living abroad and they have been called to assist the Prime Minister's visit and the preparatory talks or various points which will include all kinds of points which will be discussed between the Prime Minister of India and the President of the United States. So, this talk is taking place at a convenient venue.

It is true that no publicity was given to it. No publicity needs to be given to such a thing but there was no secrecy about it. But because there was no advance announcement that such and such teams are going to meet in London, it does not mean that there was some secrecy about it. Once the people have come to know of it, it is perfectly all right. We have already stated and PMO has clarified that the reason why it is being held in London is because it is convenient to both the parties. The talks are in preparation for the Summit meeting between the Prime Minister of India and the President of the United States. There is nothing more in it except this. I will

request the hon. Members not to raise unnecessary doubts which will quell the pitch for such Summit meeting.

As a matter of fact, the national Parliament I am sure, will take the view and take the stand that will strengthen the hands of our Prime Minister to handle these sensitive matters in such a manner that national interests are safeguarded to the fullest extent and all the countries, particularly the United States feel that the Parliament of India, the people of India are behind the Prime Minister as far as the NPT stand of India is concerned and there are no nagging doubts in anybody's mind.

As far as we are concerned, I will again say that our stand remains the same and we resolutely will stand to it and will give into no pressure.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: I take objection to the comments made by the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing derogatory in it. Do not pull it on yourself. You are a very patriotic Member and you are certainly bound to have.....

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Are we creating doubts in the matter?

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Are you not convinced?

MR. SPEAKER: Unnecessarily do not pull it on yourself.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a serious

problem with regard to farming community. There is a very serious problem which has risen. Since the Minister for Commerce and the Minister of State for Finance are here. I think, this is appropriate time to make this submission.

Sir, clove plantation is an important plantation in India. We are having a lot of foreign exchange in this, otherwise the farmers who are producing clove are in a great distress now. This is used for medicine and also for perfumes. The problem is there was a price of Rs. 400 per kg about three years back but now it has come down to Rs. 65 per kg. The farmers are about to abandon the plantation.

There is a very serious plight which has caused due to some of the imports which are taking place. Advance Licensing Scheme is there but this is being misutilised by many of the so called manufacturers who are not actual manufacturers and are using this advance licensing for importing large amount of cloves which are of low quality and which come to India through Ceylon as well as Nepal. This is being utilised instead of our domestic production. Our domestic producers are seriously put to this prejudice.

I would humbly submit to the Minister for Commerce because he deals with the imports also to take it very seriously. I would also suggest the Minister for Finance also may take it seriously because the import duty also is to be taken into account.

MR. SPEAKER: Please complete it. Do not repeat it.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: So, I urge upon the Minister to please take a very serious note of it.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the maximum foreign exchange coming to India is in the form of large scale investments being made by the NRIs. But a demand is being made in Canada, America, England and Australia for long for a dual citizenship. Several hints were given here in the House that they may be given dual citizenship...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a matter to be raised in the Zero Hour.

[Translation]

The Question Hour, for which the questions are submitted with a notice of 20 days, get over in an hour. Here you give a notice of 15 minutes and this Zero Hour will not go on for more than half an hour.

[English]

Now papers to be laid on the table.

1231 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### **The Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1994**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF

YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aircraft(Second Amenment) Rules. 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notificiation No. G.S.R. 117(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1994 under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 together with an Explanatory Note thereon.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 5754/94]

##### **Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of Tea Board, Calcutta for 1992-93 and statement for delay in laying these papers etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the



Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5755/94]

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5756/94]

- (5) A copy of the Coffee (Amendment) Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 68(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1994 under subsection (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5757/94]

**Annual Report and Review on the working of Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi for 1992-93 and statement for delay in laying these papers etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

KAMALUDDIN AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5758/94]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understandig (Hindi and English versions) between the India Trade Promotion Organisation and the Ministry of Commerce for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5759/94]

**Notification under General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, Custom Act, 1962 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English

versions) under sub-section (5) of section 17A of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972:-

- (i) The General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and Other Conditions of Service of Officers) Amendment Scheme, 1994 published in Notification No. S.O. 81 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1994.
- (ii) The General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and Other Conditions of Service of Development Staff) Amendment Scheme, 1994 published in Notification No. S.O. 82 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February 1994.
- (iii) The General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scale and Other Conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Amendment Scheme, 1994 published in Notification No. S.O. 83(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1994.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5760/94]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956:-

- (i) The Life Insurance Corporation of India Class I Officers (Rationalisation of Terms and

Conditions of Services) Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 53 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1994.

- (ii) The Life Insurance Corporation of India Development Officers (Revision of terms and Conditions of service) Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 54 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1994.
- (iii) The Life Insurance Corporation of India Class III and Class IV Employees (Revision of Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 55 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1994.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5761/94]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) G.S.R. 387 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to carry out amendments to the Duty Exemption Scheme for hundred percent export oriented undertakings so as to provide for levy of duty on imported capital goods cleared in the Domestic Tariff Area in accordance with the

EXIM Policy at the rate prevalent and the time of such clearance instead of the rate at the time of their import.

- (ii) G.S.R. 388 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to carry out amendments to the Duty Exemption Scheme for Units set up in the Export Processing Zones so as to provide for levy of duty on imported capital goods cleared in the Domestic Tariff Area in accordance with the EXIM Policy at the rate prevalent at the time of such clearance instead of the rate at the time of their import.
- (iii) S.O. 259 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian Currency or *vice-versa*.
- (iv) S.O. 260 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into India Currency or *vice-versa*.
- (v) G.S.R. 362 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum specifying the list of capital equipments allowed for import by Hotels and Restaurants

under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5762/94]

- (4) A copy of the Income-Tax (First Amendment) Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 279 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1994 under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5763/94]

- (5) A copy of the Allahabad Bank Officers Employees (Conduct) (Amendment) Regulations, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. HO/Legal/333/1137 in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1993 under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. HO/Legal/0814 in Gazette of India dated the 13th November 1993.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5764/94]

- (6) A copy each of the following Annual Reports and Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Rural Banks of the Year 1992-93, together with Auditor's Report thereon:-

- (i) Rayalaseema Grameena Bank Cuddapah (A.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5765/94]

- (ii) Subansiri Gaonlia Bank, North Lakhimpur (Assam)

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5766/94]

- (iii) Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Purnea (Bihar)

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5767/94]

- (iv) Bhilwara Ajmer Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bhilwara (Rajasthan)

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5768/94]

- (v) Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Gurgaon (Haryana)

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5769/94]

- (vi) Adhiyaman Grama Bank, Dharmapuri (Tamil Nadu)

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5770/94]

- (vii) Jammu Rural Bank, Jammu (J & K).

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5771/94]

- (viii) Faridkot Bathinda Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bathinda (Punjab)

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5772/94]

- (ix) Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank, Rajnandgaon (M.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5773/94]

- (x) Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Narsinghpur

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5774/94]

- (xi) Junagadh Amreli Gramin Bank, Junagadh (Gujarat).

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5775/94]

- (xii) Sharda Gramin Bank, Satna (M.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5776/94]

- (xiii) Ratlam Mandsaur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Mandsaur

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5777/94]

- (xiv) Chambal Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Morena (M.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5778/94]

- (xv) Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshangabad (M.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5779/94]

- (xvi) Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ambikapur (M.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5780/94]

(xvii) Raigarh Kshetiya Gramin Bank,  
Raigarh (M.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5781/94]

(xviii) Himachal Gramin bank, Mandi  
(H.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5782/94]

(xix) Cuttack Gramya Bank, Cuttack  
(Orissa)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5783/94]

(xx) Tungabhadra Gramin Bank,  
Bellary (Karnataka)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5784/94]

(xxi) Mayurakshi Gramin Bank, Suri  
(W.B.)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5785/94]

(xxii) Nadia Gramin Bank, Krishnagar  
(W.B.)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5786/94]

(xxiii) Kshetirya Kisan Gramin Bank,  
Mainpuri (U.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5787/94]

(xxiv) Gomti Gramin Bank, Jaunpur  
(U.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5788/94]

(xxv) Barabanki Gramin Bank,  
Barabanki (U.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5789/94]

(xxvi) Ganga Yamuna Gramin Bank,  
Dehra Dun (U.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5790/94]

(xxvii) Shahajahanpur Kshetriya  
Gramin Bank, Shahajahanpur  
(U.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5791/94]

(xxviii) Vindhya Vasini Gramin Bank,  
Mirzapur (U.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5792/94]

(xxix) Yavatmal Gramin Bank, Yavatmal  
(Maharashtra)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5793/94]

(xxx) Chandrapur Gadchiron Gramin  
Bank, Chandrapur (Maha-  
rashtra)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5794/94]

(xxxI) Tripura Gramin Bank, Agartala.

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5795/94]

(xxxii) Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin  
Bank, Coochbehar (West Ben-  
gal)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5796/94]

(xxxiii) Pragiyotish Gaonlia Bank,  
Nalbari (Assam)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5797/94]

(xxxiv) Gaur Gramin Bank, Malda  
(West Bengal)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5798/94]

(xxxv) Pandyan Grama Bank, Sattur  
(Tamil Nadu)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5799/94]

(xxxvi) Shri Venkateswara Grameena  
Bank, Chittoor (A.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5800/94]

(xxxvii) Bareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank,  
Bareilly (U.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5801/94]

(xxxviii) Rani Lakshmibai Kshetriya  
Gramin Bank, Jhansi (U.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5802/94]

(xxxix) Bijapur Grameena Bank,  
Bijapur (Karnataka)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5803/94]

(xl) Surendranagar Bhavnagar  
Kshetriya Gramin Bank,  
Surendranagar. (Gujarat)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5804/94]

(xli) Kankadurga Grameena Bank,  
Gudivada (A.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5805/94]

(xlii) Kalpatharu Grameen Bank  
Tumkur, (Karnataka)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5806/94]

(xliii) Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank,  
Laheriasarai (Bihar)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5807/94]

(xliv) Nagarjuna Grameena Bank,  
Khammam (A.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5808/94]

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|--|---|
| (xiv) Sri Sathavahana Grameena Bank, Karimnagar (A.P.)           | (liii) Devipatan Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gonda (U.P.)        |
| [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5809/94]                      | [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5817/94]                 |
| (xvi) Siwan Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Siwan (Bihar)                 | (liv) Kutch Gramin Bank, Kutch (Gujarat)                    |
| [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5810/94]                      | [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5818/94]                 |
| (xvii) Tulsi Gramin Bank, Banda(U.P.)                            | (lv) Golconda Grameena Bank, Hyderabad (A.P.)               |
| [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5811/94]                      | [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5819/94]                 |
| (xlviii) Cauvery Grameena Bank, Mysore (Karnataka)               | (lvi) Sree Anantha Grameena Bank, Anantapur (A.P.)          |
| [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5812/94]                      | [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5820/94]                 |
| (xlix) Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank, Udaipur (Rajasthan).         | (lvii) Hazaribagh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hazaribagh (Bihar) |
| [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5813/94]                      | [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5821/94]                 |
| (l) Kolar Gramin Bank, Kolar (Karnataka).                        | (lviii) Bikaner Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bikaner (Rajasthan)  |
| [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5814/94]                      | [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5822/94]                 |
| (ii) Etah Gramin Bank, Etah (U.P.)                               | (lix) Buldhana Gramin Bank, Buldhana (Maharashtra)          |
| [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5815/94]                      | [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5823/94]                 |
| (iii) Kapurthala Firozpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kapurthala (Pb) | (lx) Krishna Grameena Bank, Gulabarga (Karnataka)           |
| [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5816/94]                      | [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5824/94]                 |

(ixi) Nimar Kshetriya Gramin Bank  
Khargon (M.P.)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5825/94]

(Ixii) Marathwada Gramin Bank,  
Nanded (Maharashtra)

[Placed in the Library. See No.  
LT-5826/94]

to present the following Report (Hindi and English version) of Public Accounts Committee:

1. Seventy Second Report regarding Janata Cloth Scheme.
2. Seventy Fifth report regarding disinvestment of shares in the selected undertakings of the Public Sector during 1991-92.

12 31½ hrs.

### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

*Forty-Fourth Report*

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): I beg to present the Forty-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee (Hindi and English versions) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirtieth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Rural Development—Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

12.32 hrs.

### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

*Seventy Second Report and Seventy fifth Report.*

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg

12.32½ hrs.

### PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS COMMITTEE

(i) **Thirty-Third, Thirty-Fourth and Thirty-Fifth Reports and Minutes**

[English]

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras Central): I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Public Undertakings:

- (i) Thirty-third Report on Indian Airlines — Under Utilisation of fleet; Idle Wages to Flying Crew; Avoidable payment on leased Aircraft; Wasteful Expenditure on Training of Pilots; and delay in Commissioning of Jet. Engine Shop and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (ii) Thirty-fourth Report on Cement Corporation of India Limited and Minutes of the Sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (iii) Thirty-fifth Report on Educational Consultants India Limited and Min-



utes of the sittings of the committee relating thereto.

**(ii) Minutes**

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras Central): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings relating to Procedural and Miscellaneous Matters.

12.33 hrs

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE  
OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

**(i) Twenty-ninth and Thirty-seventh  
Reports**

*[English]*

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur): I beg to present a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto;

- (i) Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Ministry of Coal-Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Coal India Limited.
- (ii) Thirty-seventh Report on Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs-Banking Division)-Action Taken on the Recommen-

dations contained in the Sixteenth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on Reservations for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in State Bank of India and credit facilities extended to them.

**(ii) Reports on Study Tours**

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur): I beg to lay a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the following Reports:-

- (i) Report on Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on its visit to Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad, Korba, Bilaspur, Bhilai and Bhopal during January, 1994.
- (ii) Report on Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on its visits to Guwahati, Shillong, Calcutta, Bhubaneswar and Paradeep during January, 1994.

**BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE**

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):

*[English]*

With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing 2nd May, 1994 will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants (General) for 1994-95 under the control of Ministries of :-
  - (a) Defence
  - (b) Agriculture
  - (c) Industry
  - (d) External Affairs.
3. Submission to the Vote of the House outstanding Demands for Grants (General) for 1994-95 at 6.00 p.m. on Tuesday, 3rd May, 1994.
4. Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 1994.
5. Further consideration and passing of the Transplantation of Human Organs Bill, 1992 as passed by Rajya Sabha and as reported by Select Committee.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. The role of foreign companies and entrepreneurs to set up power plants in our country with particular reference to Orissa where there is a proposal to privatise public sector power plants including brand new ones.
2. Study about the causes and necessary measures to be undertaken by the Union Health Ministry in view of the abnormal increase

in Fileria cases in some villages of Parjung block of Orissa.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Recovery of outstanding dues from NTC at Maharashtra Cotton Federation for purchase of Cotton bales.
2. Provision of 50 percent Central assistance for construction of Court buildings and residential accommodation.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Many drinking water supply projects submitted by different States especially Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have been pending for a very long period with the Central Government for clearance and due to their non-clearance hundreds of villages are facing critical problem of drinking water.
2. The problems faced by thousands of workers and employee due to the closure of textile mills situated in Indore, Ujjain and Ratlam district of Madhya Pradesh in want of any clearcut policy of the Central Government regarding revival of sick textile mills.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that

the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Pension and other financial assistance are given to the widows of Railway employees. They should also be given rail travelling facility like other pensioners of the Railways.
2. In case of death of permanent disability of any Railway employee, job should be give to one of his adult dependants according to his educational qualifications and the limit of ten years should be abolished and action be taken to ensure appointment after that period also.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): I request the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Discussion on the progress of the investigation by the CBI and the Commission of Enquiry in the case of the demolition of Babri Masjid at Ayodhya on 6th December 1992.
2. Discussion on the incidence of social violence and police atrocities against the weaker sections.

[Translation]

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Need to provide halts of trains at Mudiya Bastana, Narainpur and

Kasimpur on Pilibhit-Shahjahanpur railway line.

2. Need to replace steam engines by diesel engines on Pilibhit-Shahjahanpur railway line.

[English]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Need to close the export oriented abattoirs like Alkabar and others proposed by Central Government as they are creating scarcity of cattle.
2. Need for Central Government intervention to prevent Rozes (Neelgay) from destroying the crops in Aravali Hills and specially Pali District of Rajasthan.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Need to start production and broadcasting of all types of original programmes for Vivdh Bharati From Akashwani Kendra Ajmer as all necessary facilities equipments and other resources are available there.
2. Telecommunication facilities in Urban and rural areas under BET Beaware, district Ajmer (Rajasthan) should be streamlined and regularised.

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. Need to connect Shikohabad and Fahehabad in Firozabad district with Agra-Oraiya gas pipe line.
2. Need to save lakhs of workers from rendering jobless due to the possible closure of factories in Firozabad and Agra districts.

12.40½ hrs.

[Translation]

#### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1994-95

##### (i) Ministry of Water Resources—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset of my speech yesterday I thanked the hon. Members for raising important points during the discussion. I get this opportunity to throw light on different projects and difficulties being experienced in their execution. The hon. Members should clearly understand about the jurisdiction of this ministry. Demands are made or replies are given by us and on the basis of such points further actions can be taken. The main function of the Ministry is to formulate policy for proper development of water resources and formulate new schemes for the entire country so that surface and ground water could be developed and controlled in a planned manner. Many suggestions

have been given by the hon. Members in this regard. As I have pointed out yesterday also that if time allows me I shall speak about it and the points raised by the hon. Members during the discussion would be analysed and sent to them alongwith other relevant details, so that they may suggest proper action on them. I think the hon. Members have taken it very seriously and valuable suggestions have been given by them. Water is a natural resource and there is no dearth of it in India. Some hon. Membes have pointed out about the scarcity of water. During rainy season we have water in abundance but after the rainy season is over, all water flow to the ocean and the people face drought situation. The storage and economical use of water is must. Therefore, we have started a big campaign through school and in big areas to make the people aware of the need of economical use of water.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): 80 percent of water flow to ocean un-used. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: First listen me. If I fail to explain properly then you ask question. I will try to satisfy your curiosity.

We should realise one thing very clearly. In our country, it rains roughly for 100 days in a year. If we analyse minutely it takes 60 days in a year to have complete rainfall in India. Therefore, we should store water. For that purpose, introduction of small medium and major irrigations projects is inevitable. Until and unless we store the water we would not be able to utilise this water properly because it does not rain throughout the year and it is limited too. We put endeavour to store water as per the geographical situation of different places through available means, so that water

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could be utilised for drinking and irrigation purposes throughout the year.

Our national water policy was finalised in the meeting of Chief Ministers, on the basis of consensus. The meeting was presided by the Prime Minister. I am happy to see that the decision arrived at unanimously is being implemented throughout the country. The top priority has been given to drinking water in the national water policy. Thereafter, the priority is given to irrigation, sanitation and industrial use. These three priorities have been accorded to water.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): There is nothing new in it. It has been happening from the very beginning.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: There was no such national water policy prior to the meeting held in 1987. It has facilitated the Planning Commission and the Minister of Water Resources in accomplishing their task. The work would be carried out in the Eighth Plan as per the above priorities. Considerable amount has been allocated for the purpose in the current Five Year Plan. I would like to say something on the basis of the report on the subject submitted by the Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Nitish Kumar Ji. I hope that other members of the House might have seen this report. It has been mentioned therein that we have to face great difficulties in our working. The subject matter has been assigned to the State fully. We try to march ahead with systematic planning cooperating each other after resolving differences, disputes and hurdles. Out of Rs. 32,500 crore earmarked in the British Plan, Rs. 1500 crore is for Central Sector. We are endeavouring with this sum

to the maximum extent, possible (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Mr. Dauji had made a lot of noise yesterday. I would like to request him to listen to me.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Did he make noise or mention good points.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: He did not make a noise. He mentioned good points. I agree, I would like to say to approve the priorities fixed by the committee. I repeat them. We would try at its level best to accomplish the task as per the priorities fixed by the committee. The House will come to know the difficulties being faced by the Ministry. A number of difficulties have been experienced while undertaking the priorities fixed by the House. Various State Governments oftenly have difference of opinions and sometimes Planning Commission does not co-operate. There is no use to say something more in this regard. I would place some priorities fixed by the committee on the table of the House, to facilitate the House to arrive at a decision.

First priority has been given to complete on-going big and medium irrigation project by allocating adequate funds. Until the requirements of on-going projects are not meted out, new projects cannot be undertaken. While agreeing to their priorities the State Governments violate the priorities. There are a number of projects whose 80-85-90% work has been completed. Leaving aside these projects the State Governments invest money in new projects. This money might have been invested in those projects

which need a meagre amount for their completion.

The completion of these projects will benefit the entire area and the people for whom these projects were started.

Secondly, we should encourage maximum participation of people in major and medium projects in system and at local level. A command Area Project was prepared to encourage people's participation. We are busy in plugging the loopholes found after reviewing it. I hope that we would be able to streamline it with the help of this House. In this connection, sometimes, we have to face difficulties creation by the State Governments. The State Governments have been failed to derive the desired cooperation from the farmers residing in command area. As a result of which the people residing there are not getting desired full benefits as well as its utility.

Thirdly, a review of command area development should be undertaken by the respective State Governments so that it could be made more effective to divert it for irrigation purpose and maximum utilisation of water. We are also busy in performing this task. I would like to submit that the hon. Members must use their influence in their respective States and cooperate with them in undertaking this task.

The fourth priority should be given to modernisation and improvement of old irrigation system including small irrigation projects. I accept the category in which this number was shown in command area by the Committee. I am citing it at the beginning of discussion so that it may be recorded and we undertake work on its basis.

The fifth priority has been given to the repair and improvement in small

irrigation works as a part of integrated small development projects.

The sixth priority is in regard to introduce severai surface water current small irrigation projects. We, time and again, request the State Governments in this regard.

Sometimes we get full cooperation from a State and sometime do not get. We have been waiting it for day and night so that we could initiate our work on that basis.

The Seventh priority is to promote small surface water generation irrigation projects of both types individual as well as community projects.

The Eighth priority has been given in this report to introduce the concept of command area for major and small projects which are having 500 hectare of land or making comparatively proximal blocks out of it. We endorse it. We will work on its basis.

The Ninth priority is about the verification and periodical study of basic details in regard to number of wells. I mean wells amount to open wells or tubewells from which we take water. All these things will have to be managed properly again. We will be benefited if we maintain the water in the manner in which it is being maintained otherwise, the level of ground water has been started to descent. The saline water of the sea has started to come up due to excess exploitation of water in coastal areas.

The saline water has started to come up from a place where there was a source of drinking water. Therefore, we will have to utilise it with the cooperation

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of State Governments after analysing carefully so that there may not be any difficulty in utilising it.

The tenth priority is to discourage the excess use of ground water. We would endeavour in this direction in a planned way so that groundwater and surface water could be used in a balanced manner and maximum benefit could be derived.

The Eleventh priority is regarding shortage of water and introduction of sprinkle and drip irrigation system in drought-prone areas. Apart from these areas, it has been mentioned that in water shortage-prone areas we should encourage the introduction of sprinkle and drip irrigation system throughout the country including water surplus areas because it is very essential to save water there. Therefore, sprinkle and drip irrigation system should be promoted, there also. For that purpose, the Ministry of Agriculture has formulated good plans and I realise that the farmers have started to utilise these projects for the last several years. We have observed that in the past when the use of chemical fertilisers was introduced, the farmers did not use it for 4-5 years in the beginning. As soon as they realised its utility and profitability, they started to use it. Now they are using it properly and taking full benefit of it. I hope that the sprinkle and drip irrigation system, in which much investment is made at initial level and the Government has made provision for subsidy and more provision of funds for the persons particularly belonging to the backward, adiveries and other classes who are really in great need will facilitate the people. It will facilitate us to elevate irrigation and save water.

The Government should bring improvement in the use of public tubewells and these should be revived. Much water can be saved from these tubewells, and I realise that we will have to take full cooperation of the State Governments in this regard.

The 13th priority is regarding to give emphasis on large scale exploitation of underground and surface water of the catchment areas.

This is also approved and is the 14th point in the list of priorities. Demand to make available huge funds for expansion of flood forecasting and warning network was made to the Planning Commission, but unfortunately the demand has been turned down. All the funds made available are being utilised for modernisation of the network because it will be of tremendous help in checking loss of life and property and crops worth crores of rupees. Saving standing crops is an extremely difficult task.

13.00 hrs.

Maximum use of the present network will be made to warn the farmers about the impending floods so that they can protect the crops lying in the fields and in the threshing floors. That's why this work has been attached utmost importance.

My fifteenth suggestion is regarding formulating a master plan to control floods in various river basins and the work in this direction has already been started. I hope after formulation of the plan all will cooperate in its implementation. All efforts are being made to formulate plans for imparting necessary training in this regard. However, due to resource crunch and in the absence of

priorities the works could not be done effectively and efficiently.

I would like to submit to the hon. Members hailing from Rajasthan that undoubtedly water is scarce in the State, but the demand to make available atleast drinking water be pondered over sympathetically. Recently when the dispute about distribution of Narmada water surfaced and the Narmada Tribunal gave its award in this connection then adequate water was made available to Rajasthan. The hon. Members from Rajasthan as well as the people of the State will clearly understand that we have got no intention to cut down share of the State. It is our endeavour to made available maximum water to Rajasthan. We will also made efforts to exploit the ground waer reserves in desert areas because sometime at a depth of 4-5 thousand feet ground water reserves can be found to make available water to the people of Rajasthan. So that, the shortage of drinking water being faced by the people of Rajasthan could be mitigated.

Some hon. Members made sub-missions regarding non reaping of full benefits of Chambal project. In this connection on a number of occasions we have drawn the attention of the Governments of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and I hope that in future the situation will definitely improve. When the dispute of Yamuna water surfaced recently then all the four concerned States and National Capital Territory of Delhi recognised and appreciated the fact that even if more than due share of water of Rajasthan is to be given to the State then there should be no hitch. In this connection an agreement was arrived at and the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and other concerned States expressed their satisfaction in this regard. However, due to some reasons it is at present being held in

abeyance. All the concerned Chief Ministers and the Lt. Governor have not on six occasions and I think there is agreement on 90-95 percent points and on only a few points there is disagreement due to which it could not be implemented. I think when the final round of talks gets underway then definitely some agreement will be reached. I have cautioned the various parties that in the absence of a fixed time frame there is no point in lingering on the talks and much harm will be caused instead of gain. If the Centre is compelled to refer the matter to the Tribunal then much time and money will be wasted. It is normal for the Tribunal to take 10 to 15 years and within this time many more problems will crop up and especially the drinking water problem of Delhi will become worse day by day. Therefore, through the House, I would like to appeal to all the hon. Members hailing from concerned States to impress upon their respective Governments to come to an agreement in reagrd to the collective interests of all the five States so that no further problems crop up and no further loss of water, as is taking place at present, is witnessse as the hon. Members from Haryana stressed that due to the present barrage on yamuna many difficulties are being faced. That barrage is like to give way any time and on many occasions warning shots have been fired. If this barrage give way then mass destruction will be witnessed. Many villages will be inundated and havoc will be caused over a large area. Tajewala headworks was build 25 to 30 years ago and is in the danger of being washed away any time.

The proposal to construct a new barrage at Hathnikund has got underway and all material has already been collected. Hathnikund is close to Tajewala. Till the time the barrage at Hathnikund is constructed the danger will continue to



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loom. Therefore, an agreement at the meeting of the five concerned States should be arrived at regarding the water of Yamuna river. The problem of measuring water in the Eastern Canal and Western Canal of Tajewala head-works will continue to be faced. Sometimes it is felt that U.P. is going to be the gainer and sometimes Haryana and Rajasthan feel that they are the losers.

In the new barrage latest technology will be used to properly measure water. There should not be any difficulty regarding distribution of water. Barrage can be constructed only at the appropriate site. That's why all have decided that barrage need be constructed at Hathnikund only. I am in favour of an early agreement in this regard. So that construction of barrage immediately starts.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before replying to the points raised by the hon. Members I would like to make two-three points. Rivers of South India generally carry less water and some more. As per the estimates prepared by the National Water Development Agency basins of Mahanadi and Godavri have more water than the requirements of the area and Krishna and Cauvery have less water. Surplus water of various rivers need to be diverted to Cauvery river through some via media to remove the shortage of water in Cauvery basin. As per an estimate prepared if even every drop of Cauvery water basin is tapped then too the water demand of the developed areas could not be met. Therefore, surplus water wherever available is to be diverted to the deficit areas and this task should be accomplished soon. Exemplory work in this regard has been done by the National Water Development Agency. It will have two good affects. Firstly, water will

be made available to the water scarcity areas and secondly, linking of Mahanadi with Cauvery will irrigate lakhs of hectares of land in between. I do not clearly remember at the moment how many hectares of land could be irrigated. The proposal in this connection was probably sent to the various State Governments three years ago. Parleys in this regard are on. However, these are raising various objections. Once there objections, apprehensions and clarifications are removed, I hope an agreement will be arrived at and the work will be started soon. Therefore, it will be good to start the work immediately. Otherwise the surplus water of Mahanadi and Cauvery will unnecessarily flow into sea.

Unfortunately, when the report was sent to the Government of Andhra Pradesh it started saying that Godavari does not have sufficient surplus water. Similarly the Government of Orissa also stresses that Mahanadi does not have sufficient surplus water.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): It is correct. Their assessment is correct.... (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Estimates were prepared by the scientists after thorough study. If all the water of Mahanadi and Godavari could be locally used then there is no problem. However, if there is surplus water then it should be diverted.

Similarly the work of survey of Himalayan rivers has also been entrusted to the same agency for their proper development. The agency is preparing its draft.

Often the hon. Members talk about the non-implementation of the Garland

scheme formulated by Dr. K.L. Rao for the linking of Ganges and Cavery and all other rivers.

It involves a lot of problems. We are doing it by dividing it into two parts but even then we are facing difficulties. There are a lot of technical problems in linking all rivers. That agency made a study in this regard and found that it requires a lot of energy in order to carry water from North to South. Due to some other technical problems this sort of scheme is absolutely impossible. The only scheme which seems to be feasible is that we will have to carry out schemes for North and South Separately and the rivers which originate from Himalaya should be utilized in North India. The rivers of South India should be linked together and likewise all the rivers flowing South of Ganges can also be linked.

These are long term schemes and the completion of these schemes will take time. These can take years together but what is required is that we should accept it in principle and should consider it from the point of view of national interest.

Jena ji, I admit your view point that they view it from the point of national interest but we come from different regions. The district from which I come, is the origin of Mahanadi river and even my constituency is surrounded by Mahanadi river. I know this fact that the quantum of water of Mahanadi, which we utilize, is not detrimental to the interest of Orissa in any way.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: We do not have any objection in your taking water from it.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: While expressing your concern about Mahanadi, you are not alone I am also

with you because Mahanadi's origin is in my area. (*Interruptions*)

I, therefore, request you to give weightage to the national interest. When you are sitting in the Parliament of the nation you must have broader outlook, do not talk about the Orissa's interest only.

Likewise, we chalked out a useful Tank Board Scheme. It was meant to remove silt from the 200-300 years old ponds, lakes and tanks with the aim of providing more water for irrigation by incurring minimum expenditure. The most unfortunate thing is that when we approached Planning Commission with this scheme it scrapped the entire scheme by saying that we need not worry in this regard and Local Area Development Board and block Development board were quite capable of looking after the maintenance of these ponds.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there should be a separate discussion on Planning Commission. The clerks sitting in Planning Commission, simply turn down the schemes prepared by the experts.

MR. SPEAKER: The Planning Commission takes decision only after considering every aspect.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I do not want to blame the Planning Commission, it said that steps should be taken only after considering the local interest. That is why it did not approve the Tank Board Scheme. The Government should provide more and more funds to the State Governments for the maintenance and repair of reservoirs which include large and small ponds, from Bhakhra Nangal to small ones which provide water to irrigate 500 or one thousand hectares of land so that more

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and more people are benefited from it. It does not involve much expenditure as in the case of starting a new scheme or construction of a new tank or a new reservoir.

Devendra ji stresse on river basin Planning. We do carry out schemes in this regard but sometimes we have differences with the State Governments. Here, in Central Water Commission, we try to remove such differences.

Masudal ji mentioned about anti-erosion programme. A provision of Rs. 30 crores has been made in this regard for the next five years, which is not sufficient. Shri Asim Balaji of your party showed me the work of anti-erosion. I did not go there on my own. He put a lot of pressure on me then only I accompanied him. *(Interruptions)*

I was not aware of this fact that it is the land of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu and a temple is also there. *(Interruptions)* I had not gone ther to contribute for the temple. He asked me to visit his constituency. *(Interruptions)*

It is very essential to save the important archeological movements, buildings. This fund can be utilizd for this prupose only. It is not meant to save them form the flood.

Purkayasthi has said that more attention should be paid towards North Eastern parts of India. We are concentrating our attention on these areas and moreover a number of good schemes have been prepared for this purpose. We will try our best to implement the schemes made by the Brahmaputra Board.

Kipaimukh scheme is a big scheme, having an international importance. This

will prove very useful for that area. Field work has already been started there. Although, it has not been implemented in the Eighth Five Year Plan but steps regarding making primary provisions and basic work have already been initiated. I hope that considering its utility, we will be able to add more points in it in near future.

We have made a provision in the Eighth Five Year Plan for major and medium projects and minor projects of North Eastern Region to the tune of Rs. 265 crore and Rs. 355 crores respectively and it is Rs. 130 crores for Flood Control projects. The region of Brahmputra has a number of low lying areas, therefore, it is very essential to chalk out such schemes in order to protect land people and properties there.

So far, 30 major and 50 medium flood control schemes have been implemented in Seventh Five Year Plan and an expenditure of Rs. 615 crores have been incurred on these.

Besides, number of other points were also raised by our hon. colleagues. I would like to make a special mention about one of them regarding Teesta. The Government of West Bengal had said that the centre should bear 50 per cent of its expenditure. It is not the general practice but it has a great national importance. We had even made a proposal to give a status of national importance to this scheme. But our proposal was not intended for this scheme only as there are a number of other schemes also which are of national importance. We want that a category should be made and all such schemes should be put under it so that we can develop them in a planned manner but this request has since, not been accepted. We have been continuing our efforts to get this accepted

so that the scheme of national importance could be completed on priority basis. Last year, we accepted to bear the 50 per cent expenditure in Teesta project. I wrote to the Chief Minister of West Bengal that we would provide them 50 percent funds and for the rest 50 per cent they would have to manage themselves so that the teesta barrage project could be completed during the Eighth Five Year Plan. In order to complete this project Rs. 150 crores will be invested by the Central Government and another Rs. 150 crores will be invested by the Government of West Bengal.

In the last, I would like to submit that I would send the detailed reports to my colleagues from Haryana, M.P., South India and Orissa regarding the points raised by them, so that without wasting the precious time of the House they might get the clarification about each and every point raised by them in the House. We will try to solve them through discussions.

I once again would like to thank hon. Members for actively participating in the discussion and giving it a new direction and momentum.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. You should stand up only with my permission. Please take your seat first.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Speaker has made it clear that the questions which have not been answered, their written replies will be sent to you. Many

questions have been raised and it is hard to give the replies of all these here. If some thing emanates from the reply, you will be given the opportunity to raise that (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli) : Sir, it is a life and death problem as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister will be writing to you.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: What happened to the Monitoring Committee? We want a reply from the Minister regarding this Monitoring Committee. It is a life and death problem for Tamil Nadu people. But the Minister is keeping quiet.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that yesterday I expressed my views for forty minutes but the hon. Minister took it otherwise. My submission to the hon. Minister is that yesterday during the discussion, the Ravi-Beas issue was raised and Shri Jagmeet Singh ji had expressed his views. He had said that Rajasthan does not have any share in the Ravi Beas, but the hon-Minister did not express his views on it. Hon. Sardar Sahib, the panel of Chairmen has also said that Rajasthan has its share in Ravi-Beas. Therefore, we would like to talk to the hon. Speaker on both these points and we will give notice to him for half an hour discussion on it.

MR. SPEAKER: Is not this discussion of six hours sufficient.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Shri H.C. Mathur had discussion with Shri Veerbhadra Singh at Manali and had deposited one and half crore rupees with your department for coal. Seventy five per cent amount out of it is to be paid by us and that we will have 67 percent electricity. This amount of one and half crore rupees is lying with you but till date no survey has been conducted. Same is the position of our Theen dam. We are not getting water from it. Same is the position in regard to Nathpa-Jhakri dam. The Hathnikund dam is going to be constructed but no allocation has been made for it till date. Construction of the Hathnikund dam is a must. My submission is that Rajasthan's share in Hathnikund dam should not be neglected. Likewise the Gurgaon project.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow. The hon. Minister is not going to give the reply on all the projects.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: We have our share from Gurgaon, but it has not been discussed. My submission is that the hon. Minister may have complaint against the Planning Commission. Shri Nitish Kumar has also complaint against it.

The hon. Minister has said that he had approached the planning commission in this regard. It is said that the budgetary allocation for water, which you too consider an important subject has been reduced in comparison to the last year.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You want to get all the projects to be passed here.

SHRI DAU DAUAL JOSHI: You will have to bear no expenditure in linking the Brahmaputra with the Ganges. Other projects will involve expenditure. This river has caused devastation in Assam and the people are in trouble. Their trouble has multiplied with the non-availability of water. Please take some positive action. Nothing new has been said in your speech.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has rightly proclaimed that there will be separate budgets for the Southern India and the Northern India. I belong to the area where one has to live amid water throughout the year. I have met the hon. Minister in this regard. Lakhs of acres of land in these three districts Darbhanga, Saharsa and Khagaria remain immersed in water throughout the year. It was said that a dam will be constructed but only a canal has been dug. Neither the dam, nor the canal was constructed properly. You will be surprised to know that I had written to the State Government time and again for the construction of Darjiya fura dam. This land is worth 10-12 crore rupees. My submission is that the detail of it can be found in the report as to how to control the floods. My submission to the hon. Minister is that a survey should be conducted in the Kosi belt, in the districts Saharsa, Darbhanga and Khagaria, where the land worth crores of rupees is submerged in water and causing destruction to thousands of people. It is quite possible the hon. Minister might not be having a ready reply to it but, however,

I urge upon him to arrange to conduct a thorough survey there. You are having sufficient money so if need be, the Central assistance may also be increased and the Project of the dam. Kindly be completed.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Firstly I make a submission to you. If this procedure is adopted that individual Members would be given replies.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not possible. This is the procedure. You have always been directing the Speaker and the Presiding Officers. It is not possible for the Minister to reply to all the points which are raised on the floor of the House. You come to the point now.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I appreciate that. What I am submitting on this point is that when you give reply to the individual Member, you can send the copies of that letter to at least other Members coming from the same State. Because on the other side the Speaker is correctly insisting that we should not repeat. That is one submission I am making before you.

The other thing is an incipient dispute is growing regarding the sharing of Ganga water. We from our end we say that in Calcutta Port the problem of dredging is arising partly because of sharing problems of the river side States along the river Ganga. You should look into it. That is the second point that I want to mention to you.

Just a third point which is that the entire South of West Bengal is dependent for its drainage. The Minister was kind enough to send officials to some of

those areas. I joined them. The problem of dredging of the face of Vidyadhar where it meets the sea, if that is not done, then the entire southern districts of Bengal would be flooded because the drainage is being choked kindly look into that also.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: First of all I plead with you to please protect the interest of the Tamil Nadu people. Last year the Minister had come and assured a monitoring committee. I want to know categorically whether the monitoring committee is only on the paper or whether it has come into being. The month of June is approaching and we are in need of water. We want a categorical answer. We want protection from the Chair for the people of Tamil Nadu. The Minister must respond.

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked the question.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Tamil Nadu people are getting injustice from the Central Government. In protest we are walking out.

13.34 hrs.

(At this stage Shri M.R. Kadambur Janarthanan and some other Hon. Member Left the House.)

[Translation]

SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI (Hissar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister, in his statement has held the States responsible for still hanged up 5-6 per cent tailend work which is lying inexecuted for the last 5-6 years. This project which is executed with 100 per cent Central assistance in persuance to a tribunal decision taken years back and foundation stone of which was laid by the

[Shri Narain Singh Chaudhri]

[Translation]

Late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi is still hanging up. It is a causing loss to the whole state and the farmers of Haryana are much affected. I am pointing to the S.Y.L. What is the problem in its completion?

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): The Minister has not said anything regarding the additional requirement in the coming three years. As per the assessment of the Ministry it is Rs. 1800 crore. He has not said anything about that.

My next point is, regarding the National Water Resource Council, after adoption of the National Water Policy in 1987, no further meeting took place. What is happening to this Council which is charged by the Prime Minister I want to know whether you are going to hold any meeting of the National Water Resources Council to take care of the national water resource.

Thirdly, regarding sharing of Ganga water it has become a very very important problem for the coming days between the States and with Bangladesh. Because the existence of the Calcutta Port is entirely dependent on the availability of Ganga water at Calcutta.

MR. SPEAKER: That was raised by Nirmal Kantiji. You can leave it.

SHRI ANIL BASU: The last point is regarding my constituency. I raised it with the Minister several times and also in my speech I referred to that regarding providing water to Boro crop from the DVC system which is causing flood in my area.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a misunderstanding. The hon. Minister has mentioned that Rs. three crore has been given for Down systems area of Farakka Dam but that amount would not be spent to save Farakka dam and not a single penny would be spent on the area from Lalgola to Jalangi. Every time Rs. 2 to 3 crore is spent for this purpose on the land which is going under Bangladesh Government. I would like a reply from the hon. Minister in this regard.

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA (Salumbar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned about many big projects and I support them too. I would like to make submission about Rajasthan especially about Udaipur, Banswada and Dungarpur for which no big scheme has been formulated. I have got a master-plan prepared from the Commissioner and have sent it to the Planning Commissioner. I am also sending it to the hon. Minister. So I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would sanction amount for this master-plan or not ?

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): The construction of major irrigation project is very costly and also time consuming. But in the case of premier, major projects which are already constructed. for instance, Hiracut, because of lack of proper maintenance the ayacut area is getting squeezed year after year. With some more care for proper maintenance and for proper renovation of designs and the system & silts will have to be removed, etc., a very large area will be served and additionality

will also be there. May I know whether the Government will take into consideration these aspects? The second point is regarding Mahanadhi-Godavari linkage. It will be very good in the national interest. It is a rosy picture, no doubt. But in our situation, it does not seem to be practical because of the very high amount involved in this. For the Sambal project, the ayacut is ready, but the canal system is not there. So, I request that the provision of proper funds should commensurate with the project.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR (Faridkot): Hon. Speaker, Sir, as per your direction, the hon. Minister has replied. I just want to ask him about one important question. Thien Dam Project was envisaged in the year 1964; and the States of Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana are going to get benefit out of the irrigation-cum-hydel project. For the last 30 years, that Project is moving at a snail's pace. Will the hon. Minister provide adequate funds for Thien Dam Project so that the pressure on Punjab is decreased and the States of Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER : Please understand that we do not talk about the Projects; we talk about the policies here, in the Parliament.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : But, you never allow us to talk about the policy.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE (Ramtek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a Kuchhi Joint Project on Kanhan river of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra which would greatly benefit both the States. This project is now with the Central

Government, so I would like to know as to when this project would be started ?

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, every year flood occurs in North Bihar which is neither checked by the Central Government nor by the State Government. Water flows from Nepal causes havoc in North Bihar. So, I would like to know whether the Government would talk to Nepal Government to take some preventive measures so that North Bihar could be saved from recurrence of flood fury every year.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: In Orissa, flood and drought occur simultaneously. The hon. Minister says that there is surplus water. Yes, there is surplus water; but if you calculate the irrigation of the whole State, you will find that only 19 per cent has been irrigated, the lowest in the country. Rengali Dam-Upper Colab Dam is complete since the last five years, the irrigation channel is not available because the State Government do not have funds for irrigation channel.

They require nearly Rs. 1,500 crore for Rengali itself. If you say that Mahanadi water can be brought to Andhra Pradesh and via Andhra Pradesh, it can come to Tamil Nadu, it is just impossible. Anything that was thought of at that point of time is not possible. The Subernrekha project is not operating. I do not know what is happening in Subernrekha. It is hardly 10 to 20 per cent in operation. The work has progressed. These are certain projects where flood is there and the drought is there, The water is there. The water goes straight away into the sea. Looking at that, you say that surplus water is there. But as per the S.R. Sen Committee report, the entire eastern Uttar Pradesh,



[Shri Srikanta Jena]

Bihar and Bengal and Orissa are surplus in water. But the water is not utilised. It can be utilised. Hardly 5 per cent ground-water is being utilised in Orissa whereas 90 per cent is utilised in Haryana. This is the imbalance. To balance it, the Government of India has a role to play. You can say that the State Government of India has a role to play. You can say that the State government should spend money. The State Governments are reeling under financial problems. How really would you utilise the natural resources like water and utilise it properly for the benefit of the State itself? Mahanadi comes from your State. You can take some water to your constituency. But please look at the Mahanadi water to be utilised in that particular State itself.

SHRI NURUL ISLAM (Dhubri): I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any policy decision has been taken with regard to river Brahmaputra to declare it as a national water. The ravages done by this national water should be compensated by the national Government.

Secondly, in my constituency, 54,000 families have been rendered landless and shelterless due to erosion by river Brahmaputra. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any steps have been taken for anti-erosion and for checking the floods.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, I have tried to avoid the issues which are under adjudication of tribunals or other judicial bodies. I have also tried not to make any mention of such problems which are rather explosive or volatile because expression of such opinions here can create problems for ultimate

solution of those problems which are being adjudicated or are being considered by the various tribunals. We can arrive at such decisions if we all exercise some self-restraint. Otherwise, expression of opinion here and at various forums really queers the pitch rather than help in solving the issues.

Our Members of Parliament coming from Punjab, Haryana and North-Western areas know about the tribunal history. Interim report was submitted and after submission of the interim report, there was a reference made by the State Government concerned-party States-to the tribunal for certain clarifications, It will help in removing any sense of grievance that the farmers and the people living in this basin have.

Similar is the case of Cauvery. We know the nature of the dispute. The dispute has been going on not for 10 years or 20 years but almost for centuries. The first agreement was arrived at in 1894 and for each 50 years, it has been renewed. Ultimately, when no agreement could be made after the renewal was over, this dispute was handed over to the tribunal.

Interim report created some problems. Final report is awaited. The tribunal is hearing the party States. Government of India is not a party to this dispute possible and it does not create any problems whatsoever. I have already indicated in my main reply that Cauvery is a water deficit basin. Therefore, unless there is augmentation of water supply by the river links and the water transfer canals, this problem cannot be resolved in spite of our best efforts. It is because we cannot increase the quantity of water without increasing the quantity of water by such water transfer link canals.

I have also not referred to Farakka Barrage, Calcutta city port and Calcutta city water supply problem mainly because these concern international problems. We are having a useful and hopeful dialogue with the Government of Bangladesh and we want to solve it on the basis of friendship and understanding. This is a difficult task but nonetheless, with the support given by this House, we hope to make progress in the matter so that this problem can be resolved. This is the only thing which will create problems between the otherwise friendly countries of India and Bangladesh. Similar is the case with SYL. This is of a very sensitive nature and therefore, we have taken note of the opinions and various angles that have been given by the hon. members while participating in this debate. They have given their viewpoints; we will take all those viewpoints into account before we make progress in the matter and I am sure this matter will be resolved soon.

Now, our friend was asking about the meeting of the National Water Resources Council. This meeting was fixed last month but due to certain reasons, it had to be postponed. We hope that in the coming weeks, this meeting will be held.

Shri Hussain wanted to know something about river problems which makes a border between India and Bangladesh. Those problems are such that it is difficult and I think it is not proper to say anything. We have to resolve it by mutual consultations and give and take basis. We do not want to say anything here which will create problems in resolving these issues which arise from time to time and year by year. We have to resolve them carefully. We are very conscious about the progress of Thien Dam; it is a very useful project and we

will try to complete it as quickly as possible. About Rangali, Upper Kolab Dam and Subernarekha.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: When it was scheduled to be completed and when it would be completed?

[English]

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: We cannot say about this. These problems are created and it is our effort to resolve it and complete it as quickly as possible but the dispute and the problems are sometimes created by various reasons including politics. And it creates problems. Therefore I would request the hon. Members to keep politics out of water just as we must keep religion out of politics so that such troubles do not arise which will create problems for us everywhere.

About Brahmaputra, we have given special status to this mighty river; we have set up a special board to look after the problems including development and otherwise and that board has proper staff and proper budget has been given to it. This board is doing good work and I hope that the problems that have been mentioned by the hon. Members will be resolved by this board.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Say something about Bihar and Kosi river also.

[English]

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: About Bihar, I must say that nothing is

[Shri Vidyacharan Shukla]

complete without mentioning Bihar. I would like to say that we have given an outlay of Rs. 50 crore in the Eighth Plan under the scheme Flood Proofing measures in North Bihar for flood protection works in the area represented by the hon. Member, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan

But unfortunately, the Government which is run by his party has not been able to use any of this amount. Out of Rs. 50 crore, the Government of Bihar has been able to use only a few lakhs of rupees so far. This money has been put at their disposal. We cannot send a Central Team from here to do the work. If the congestion has to be removed, it has to be removed by the local Government. The required money has been provided, the scheme has been sanctioned and every thing is done. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is not able to persuade his own Government to do anything in this matter. I am quite helpless in this regard.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Is it your money or the Planning Commission's money?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: It is sanctioned by the Planning Commission and given by us. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No please. You cannot have another round of clarifications. All these things are not going on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: A number of cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Water Resources have already been moved. Shall I put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together or does any hon Member want any particular cut motion to be put to vote separately?

I shall now put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

*All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.*

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the Demands to the vote of the House

The questions is;

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1995, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 82 relating to Ministry of Water Resources."

*The motion was adopted.*

481 Demands for Grants  
(General), 1994-95

VAISAKHA 9, 1916 (SAKA) Ann re Adjournment of 482  
sitting of the House for lack of Quorum

*Demands for Grants (General) for 1994-95 in respect of Ministry of Water  
Resources voted by Lok Sabha*

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of demand for Grants on Account voted by the House on 17th March 1994		Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the the House	
		Revenue Rs	Capital Rs	Revenue Rs	Capital Rs
<b>Ministry of the Water Resources</b>					
82	Ministry of Water Resources	56 60 00 000	1 54 00 000	282 9800 000	17 71 00 000

MR SPEAKER Before I announce that we will take up the Demand relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development after the Lunch Hour, I would like to say that we are very happy that the hon Minister has referred to many of the suggestions given in the Report of the Standing Committee on Irrigation. Not only has he referred to the suggestions but he has also indicated that the approach suggested by the Standing Committee in many cases can be adopted. I would like to congratulate the Chairman and Member of the Standing Committee for the report. I would also like to congratulate the Minister for adopting a very positive and helpful attitude. Thank you very much.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3 p m today.

13.54 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for  
Lunch till Fifteen of the clock*

15.00 hrs.

*(At 15 00 hours quorum bell was rung No quorum was made  
At 15 03 hours once again quorum bell was rung and no quorum was made )*

15.11 hrs

ANNOUNCEMENT RE  
ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE  
TILL TWENTY FIVE MINUTES  
PAST FIFTEEN OF  
THE CLOCK FOR LACK OF  
QUORUM

*[English]*

ADDITIONAL-SECRETARY There is no quorum. So the House cannot meet. We cannot start the House till there is quorum. The Chairman has directed that the House will meet at 3 25 p m.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at  
twenty-five minutes past Fifteen of the  
Clock*

15.25 hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
(GENERAL), 1994-95—*Contd.*

(ii) Ministry of Human Resource  
Development

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 47 to 50 relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demand for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send

slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

*Motion moved:*

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1995, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 47 to 50 relating to Ministry of Human Resource Development."

*Demands for Grants (General), 1994-95 in respect of Ministry of Human Resource Development submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of demand for Grants on Account voted by the House on 17th March, 1994		Amount of Demand for Grants Submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1		2	3	4	5

**Ministry of Human Resource Development**

47	Department of Education	403,21,00,000	9,00,000	2017,05,00,000	43,00,000
48	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	21,78,00,000	24,00,000	111,90,00,000	1,19,00,000
49	Department of Culture	29,62,00,000	-	150,07,00,000	-
50	Department of Women and Child Development	117,60,00,000	-	587,99,00,000	-

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI (Badaun): Mr. Chariman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on this important subject of Education. There is no need to tell the House about the importance of education to a nation. The House knows it very well that education is a foundation stone for personality development and nation building. Every thing like personality development, family development, destiny of society and progress of nation depend upon education. Around 1930, when freedom movement was going on under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, a committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and active cooperation of renowned Educationalist Dr. Zakir Husain to look into our Education system. The committee felt a need of formulating a National Education Policy and it had also given its recommendations. But from that time till 1986 the Government has not formulated any National Education Policy. This committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru who later became our first Prime Minister. He should have had implemented those recommendations immediately after attaining independence and then a formal Education policy should have been announced. But it was not happened as a result of which the existing Britisher's education policy become education policy of our country. We might have made certain amendments or partial changes in it but no radical change was brought about in it. But the questions like creating national self-respect through education, making national identity through education, getting direction for personality development through education, the resolution of self-reliance and economic

sovereignty through education, were left behind and we continued to give more emphasis on bookish knowledge only. The burden of books went on increasing and that increased to such an extent that the burden of books has become more than the weight of a child.

Now the children, who go to schools, carry the weight of books more than own weight. These books are not a burden on their body alone but also on their heart and mind. When the mind and heart of a child remain overburdened then the bud of education cannot bloom. The bud of education blooms only when they have an open sky atmosphere for their thinking, sentiments, memories and viewing all around. Education cannot be imparted from books. It comes from the happenings in your own surroundings. No teacher, college or university can give so much knowledge to the the student as his surrounding atmosphere, family, society, environment and street of villages can impart to him. The knowledge which can be acquired by a child from his parents, cannot be acquired through a degree of university.

Education is not merely a knowledge of reading and writing. Education is a natural process of inculcating moral values. Moral values are like mould for a person which become a base for shaping his personality. Reading and writing develop mind only but it does not develop personality. From books one can have only bookish knowledge and other informations. We can definitely deliver a lecture on it but when the question of character building arises that would create a crisis because books cannot build character. Character is shaped by his surrounding atmosphere, his parents, his brother-sister and existing social and national environments.

[English]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD  
SINGH (Jahanabad) : I beg to move:

**"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs.100."**

[Need to enhance the amount of grant by the Union Government to the State Government of Bihar for imparting job orient-ed education] (1)

[Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Jahanabad district in Bihar] (2)

[Need to open a Central University in Bhiar] (3)

[Need to raise the standard of education in the country] (4)

**"That the Demand under the head Department of Art and Culture be reduced by Rs. 100."**

Need to set-up centre of 'Natya Kala Parishad' in Jahanabad district, Bihar with central assistance] (5)

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (In-ner Manipur): I beg to move:

**"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."**

[Need to establish a Central Univer-sity in Manipur.] (17)

[Need to enhance the amount of grant by Union Government to

the Government of Manipur for promoting girl's education more vigorously.] (18)

[Need to provide funds to the Government of Manipur for tak-ing over Private Colleges.] (19)

**"That the Demand under the head Department of Art and culture be reduced by Rs. 100."**

[Need to open centre Sangeet Natak Akademi in Manipur] (20)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Swami Chinmayanandji, you may continue next time please. Now we take up Private Members Business.

15.33 hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

### *Thirtieth Report*

[English]

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati):  
Sir, I beg to move:

**"That this House do agree with the Thirtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Res-olutions presented to the House on the 27th April, 1994."**

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

**"That the House do agree with the Thirtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Res-**

olutions presented to the House on  
the 27th April, 1994.”

*The motion was adopted.*

15.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: RESERVATION  
IN EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS,  
ETC. FOR OBC—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up  
further discussion on reservation in edu-  
cational institutions, etc. for OBC. Shri  
Ram Tahal Chowdhary may continue.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOWDHARY  
(Ranchi): Mr. Chairman, Sir I would like  
to put my views on the Resolution moved  
by one hon. Member on Mandal Commis-  
sion's recommendations. A few days  
ago, the first person was appointed  
under Mandal Commission's recommen-  
dations.

The caste system is prevalent in  
our society. There are a large number  
of backward classes in our society. They  
are living a miserable life. I am of the  
view that no society can progress if these  
classes are castawayed. In this connec-  
tion, our party's policy is very clear that  
the backward people belonging to high  
castes should also get the benefit of  
reservation. It is on this basis that they  
have been provided ten per cent reser-  
vation. It is necessary to uplift the people  
of weaker sections through fraternity. If  
we can bow to pick up a thing for our  
poor or handicapped brother, we can  
also take pain to uplift the backward  
classes of the society. I am not talking  
about the people who are already well

off but I am talking about the people who  
are downtrodden. Had they been capable  
enough, they would have uplifted them-  
selves. When no party came forward to  
implement the recommendations of  
Mandal Commission, it was in 1985 that  
our party decided to implement these  
recommendations. At that time we had  
said that in regard to reservations for  
other backward classes, the same con-  
stitutional provisions should be adopted  
which are applicable to scheduled castes  
and scheduled tribes. The backward class-  
es, as identified by the Mandal Commis-  
sion, should get the benefit of reserva-  
tion. Further the poor should also be  
benefited by this. Poverty is the main  
cause of backwardness. The reservation  
policy has been formulated to uplift the  
poor.

The people belonging to some other  
castes should also be given reservation  
on the basis of their poverty. We also  
feel that the women and handicapped  
persons should also be brought under its  
purview. Today, the plight of the people  
belonging to backward classes is very  
pitiable and they have no place in the  
society. They are educationally, econom-  
ically, socially and politically backward.  
Therefore, it is being talked about to  
bring them in the mainstream. Though  
Mandal Commission's recommendations  
have been implemented, yet there are  
many loopholes in them. In many States,  
such as Rajasthan and Delhi, the list of  
such classes is still to be prepared.  
Therefore, this work must be expedited.  
The States where the lists have been  
prepared, it has been found therein that  
the names of the castes existing in a  
particular State have not been included  
in the list while the castes which do not  
exist in that State have found a place  
therein. Such type of irregularities have  
been noticed in many places. So, these  
needed to be rectified.



[Shri Ram Tahal Choudhary]

The hon. Minister had said that he was going to offer more facilities to the people belonging to backward classes. Shri Kesariji had himself pronounced in this House that they are going to offer appointment to the very first person on the basis of the verdict of the Supreme Court. Thereafter, these people would continue to get their due in Government as well as private institutions. The people belonging to those backward classes which were identified by the Mandal Commission must avail the same facilities and concessions, which are being availed by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Then only we can help in their development.

You have decided to set up the office of the Backward Classes Commission in Delhi. We feel that there should be one branch each of this office in every State. Further, a Backward Classes Finance Corporation should be set-up so that they can get an opportunity to run their own businesses by getting loan on low-interest rates. As most of the people belonging to backward classes depend on agriculture, they ought to get more subsidy on electricity and fertilizers.

I hail from South Bihar region which is also known as Vananchal or Jharkhand. There, the condition of the people belonging to backward classes is much more worse than that of the Adivasis. I express my regret that no reservation has been given to the backward people of that region. These people have been divided in two categories which have been listed in Annexure 1 and Annexure 2 respectively. They are even not getting these facilities which they used to get earlier. I have no grudge against those who are availing of this facility. There, 45 per cent reservation is

being given to Adivasis and 5 per cent to Harijan brethren. The remaining percentage of reservation should be given to the sons of that soil. The backward classes do not get any facility from any quarter. The other classes of people are appointed against the vacancies reserved for them. Therefore, it should be made compulsory that the people belonging to a particular district are appointed against the vacancies existing in that district. In a recruitment test for CRPF held in Ranchi, the people belonging to backward classes were rejected on account of their height being half or one inch less than the prescribed height and in the name of Harijans people from other categories were selected. The people who actually were harijans, were not selected. The climate and atmosphere of that region is such that the people living there are short-statured. Their height is just equal to the height of the people of Nepal. This factor should also be taken into consideration while giving them employment opportunities in armed forces. This has been one of the reasons for the non-development of the people living in that region. The backward people should also get this facility on the lines of the provisions already in vogue at Panchayat and Gram Sabha level or in the Lok Sabha. If you want to ameliorate their lot, you will have to pay more attention towards their welfare. To begin with, you will have to make provisions for at least a hostel in every district. They will have to be given training so that they could be brought in the mainstream. Otherwise, the people belonging to poor families would not be able to progress. The hon. Welfare Minister had himself said that it is not the question of getting employment in Government institutions only but these people should be given employment in the private sector as well. It was decided to seek the opinion of all parties in this regard. But, I am sorry to

say that we have to resort to vociferous protest in the Lok Sabha to give them their legitimate due. However, it should be avoided. You should implement the policy of reservation in letter and spirit. Those officers who do not implement this policy should be dealt with stringently. It is only then that these people would be able to enjoy these benefits, otherwise these provisions would remain on the paper only. If you want to bring them in the national mainstream, you would have to think over all these aspects so that the society can also progress.

Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak and with this, I conclude.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank Shri K. Ramamurthy for moving a resolution. He has, once again, given an opportunity to the Members in the House to speak for the rights of backward classes in regard to giving them social justice and reservation. There are two things mentioned in the Resolution. Firstly, the people belonging to backward classes should get the benefit of 27 per cent reservation in educational institutions and secondly, they should be given some relaxation in the prescribed maximum age limit so as to enable them get employment in Central Government Services and Public Sector Undertakings.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the demand for providing 27 per cent reservation in educational institutions is being raised for a long time. The National Front Government implemented the Mandal Commission Report in 1990 and decided to provide reservation for backward classes in the Government services. But, there was no indication of giving this benefit in the educational institutions. Until and unless these people are given reservation in educational institutions, they would

not be able to get employment. That is why, this decision had to face widespread protest and some youth were even provoked as if some foreigners have been given this facility. These classes have been deprived of the opportunities and facilities for centuries and they had no representation in the administration. However it was an effective step in the direction of giving reservation to those people in the Government services. The Government had then said it was the first step and later on they would provide reservation in the educational institutions. Further, they would also be given some other facilities so that they could be uplifted socially and educationally and they could join the mainstream of the society.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very much justified to give this special opportunity to the people belonging to backward classes. The people arguing against it are of the view that everybody must get equal rights and they argue in favour of equal opportunities to all alike.

But equal opportunity to all cannot be ensured unless the have-nots and neglected ones are made fit and competent for participating in a competition. A lame and a healthy person cannot run with the same speed. Undoubtedly the lame person will lose the race. Thus this underprivileged class has been deprived of its opportunity for thousands of years. The rule of man was enforced here in which the people of this class were debarred from getting education. This country had been slave very frequently. The reason behind this is not the internal discord or bickerings, the key reason was that only a particular class of the society continued to rule the country and the larger part of the people was not allowed to participate in State affairs. It created an impression in the mind of underpriv-

[Shri Nitish Kumar]

ileged that no Government can ameliorate their lot. Thus the people were deprived of joining State-affairs remained indifferent and neutral and invaders easily conquered the country. Ours is a history of continuous defeat in wars. But our society did never try to find out the reasons behind such defeat. Moreover, whenever the society attempted to find out its solution, it created a great commotion. It is why that when reservation was provided for the people belonging to backward class in 1990, agitation was launched deliberately against it. The situation today is such as the Mandal Commission report has been accepted by the people so enthusiastically that today no party is ready to oppose it. Their only end is not to lose their vote-bank. Many raised their eye-brow that time and a marathon discussion was held on it. It had caused tense situation but ultimately those very detractors had to change their stance and accept the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have accomplished a small task but the people of backward class can capitalize over it only when they are it only when they are educated, well-trained, get their job, and have a good status in the society. Therefore, people belonging to backward class should be provided reservation in education also.

I am thankful to Shri K. Ramamurthy who has introduced the Private Member's Resolution here. The Government and the august House should accept this resolution unanimously. If the Government really believes in social justice it should accept and implement it.

My second point was regarding age-relaxation. After the announcement of reservation in 1990, the matter was referred to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court pronounced its judgement in favour of the OBC. After taking some time the Government has implemented it and the candidates belonging to backward classes will get the benefit of reservation for the first time in the UPSC examinations to be held in 1994. But the question is what are the faults of those who have been debarred from appearing at these examination during last three or four years? Those eligible candidates who could have appeared at the examinations in 1990 but were unable to do so as the reservation case was sub judice should also be allowed to enjoy relaxation in their upper age-limit. I have raised this issue several times, and Shri Sitaram Kesari now in abroad for treatment had assured us categorically to consider it. But this assurance is not being fulfilled.

Regarding this I had corresponded with the hon. Prime Minister on 13.12.1993. Its reply has been given through Shrimati Margaret Alva. But the hon. Prime Minister himself should have replied to it. He is now very busy in defecting hon. members of other parties to the Congress party. One of such hon. members Shri Ram Lakhani Singh Yadav is sitting here. He has given the reply through Shrimati Margaret Alva that—

[English]

"As the scheme of reservation for OBCs has been just started, it will be premature to examine whether or not it is necessary to provide any relaxation/concession in the matter."

[Translation]

The Government, has thus categorically denied the demand and stated that it will not provide any age relaxation, whereas all the hon. members including those who opposed it in 1990 and provoked people to launch agitation, had supported it unanimously to provide age-relaxations to the OBC at that time. But the reply given by Shrimati Margaret Alva is quite different. She has stated that according to the policy of the Government, there will be no relaxation in upper age limit for the candidates who belong to the OBC. It will be sheer injustice to OBC candidates. The progress of all the programmes which are implemented for the OBCs are being hampered at every stage.

In favour of giving relaxation in upper age limit my submission is that all the candidates who have been deprived of this benefit for so many reasons should be given relaxation in their age limit and also for number of attempts for appearing of UPSC examinations whether they belong to the Scheduled castes or Scheduled tribes. Such as the candidates who have sustained injuries while serving in army or the persons of nine categories who have been displaced from Kuwait and Iraq etc. are already entitled for this benefit, whereas candidates belonging to other Backward classes have got the benefit of reservation facility after such a long period and some of them have been debarred from such facility in the name of 'creamy layer'. The Government is putting off concession in upper age limit through pretexts. Now it says that it is endeavouring to provide this facility shortly, provided it is necessitated. It is of course very necessary. The basis of our argument is that had they been given the facility in 1990, they might have got an opportunity to appear at examination

even in this year. The Supreme Court had given its verdict in the Indira Sahn Vs Government of India that the people belonging to backward classes should be given ancillary and incidental benefit. It implies that they should be given relaxation in upper age limit and number of attempts as well. Certain sections of OBCs have been deprived of this facility as the people belonging to the 'creamy layer' have been debarred from having reservation facility and to deny the remaining people belonging to backward class of concession in upper age-limit and number of attempts is very just. I strongly support this resolution and demand to include other things besides these two points. The spureme court has prescribed the maximum percentage for reservation to be 50 percent, Members belonging to all sides demand to raise the ceiling and introduce a constitution amendment Bill, if necessary. We had pledged to provide reservation for the poor people because they are not included int it. They should be provided the reservation facility from 5 to 10 per cent. During the agitation in 1990 it was proposed that there should be concrete proposal to provide 5 to 10 per cent to the poor people. In other words reservation facility should be given to the poor people belonging to unreserved category also and if necessary, a constitution amendment bill should be introduced therefor. The Government have not obliged by providing reservation facility upto 27% because 52% population belong to OBCs. It is our right which we should have been provided much earlier. Now the 1991 census report has been published and it shows that their number has increased. Therefore the number of posts reserved for them should be raised. In the wake of the growth of population belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes their joint quota should be raised to 25 per cent and 27% should

[Shri Nitish Kumar]

be reserved for the people belonging to the other backward classes as had been recommended by the Mandal Commission. This commission was set up in a specific circumstance. That time the Kaka Kalelkar Commission recommended 33 per cent quota for the other Backward Class. But the Government at that time did not intend to implement this recommendation, therefore, another commission headed by Shri B.P. Mandal was set up deliberately; The people who had stronghold in society did not want to give any such benefit to the other Backward Classes. So, the constituting of the Mandal Commission was as equal to intrigues so that the recommendations of Kaka Kalelkar Commission may not be implemented.

16.00 hrs.

Subsequently the Mandal Commission diluted the Kaka Kalelkar Commission for which we are pleading today, But we are not satisfied with the recommendations of the Mandal Commission which have provided 27 per cent quota for the OBCs whereas the Kaka Kalelkar Commission had recommended 33 per cent quota. We, constitute 52 per cent of the total, of the total population therefore, the people belonging to the other Backward classes should be provided 50 per cent quota. Those who think that after getting 27 per cent quota we are satisfied are mistaken. We will fight for our cause. This august House should scrap the ceiling of reservation quota of 50 percent.

Not only this much, even the vacancies for jobs are becoming very limited and reservation is being scraped there. It was we who had raised the issue for implementing the recommendations of the Mandal Commission and the

Supreme Court has also pronounced its verdict in this regard. Now it has been proved that Shri V.P. Singh was right at that time because Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao is also talking in support of implementing the recommendations. Though the Government has diluted the recommendations, it is a matter of happiness that it did implement them. My submission is that they should be implemented honestly. On the one hand the recommendations of the Mandal Commission are being implemented, on the other hand the process of privatization, globalisation is in progress and reservation has been restricted to Public Sector and Government jobs only. The Public sector undertakings are also being liquidated gradually. Therefore there will be no reservation there also. Moreover, a large number of persons have already been recruited in Government jobs, and many of them surplus there, therefore, the OBC do not have any prospect of recruitment there also.

Our demand is that facility of reservation should also be available in the Private Sector. The Constitution should be amended to this effect envisaging that any company set up in the private sector in this country should give employment to the people as per the reservation policy. There is a need to amend the Constitution in order to enforce reservation in every field.

Not only this, they should be given the benefit of reservation in the Legislature also, be it Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council. The people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes cannot get entry into the Rajya Sabha because there is no reservation for it. Therefore, we demand that there should be reservation in Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, Legislative Assemblies and Councils.

Besides, schools and colleges should be opened in their areas for their social, educational and economic development. Technological training should be imparted to them. Special courses should be conducted in order to train them to sit in the competitive examinations. The Government should make special arrangements for this. A Financial Development commission has, of course, been set up for the economic development of the backward classes but it is like a drop in the ocean and they will be least benefited by that. Some Ministers or affluents may occasionally give some assistance from that to these people for setting up some small business and nothing beyond that.

16.04 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHAUDHARY in the  
Chair]

This time, less allocation was made for the schemes meant for backward class in the current Budget. Therefore, I once again thank the hon. Member for moving this resolution which has given us an opportunity to discuss this question again in the House and we should all unanimously agree upon it so that we can make efforts to fulfil the aspirations of the weaker sections of society. This section will not keep mum if efforts are not made to fulfil its aspirations. Therefore, in order to take the country ahead on the path of progress, the people of the minority community, the backward classes, the economically backward—there are 90% illiterates in our State and a large number of them are the minority Muslims—need to be educated. There should be a country-wide debate on it. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had rightly said that he considered all the Muslims, women oppressed and tribals as backward classes. There may be some educated

Muslims, some affluent Muslims but most of the people of this minority community are in a worse condition. They live a bad life. We will have to give reservation to the minority Muslims in every field if we consider them as backward people. The most backward among them should be classified separately and given special reservation through an amendment. The less backward Muslims can be given reservation on the basis of their percentage and proportion in the society.

Madam Chairman, the people of the oppressed class, the socially backward class have awakened now. Now this 'lemon-juice' system will not do that you give job to a person and get flashed for advertisement. Our leader, Shri V.P. Singh had resolved that he will not enter Delhi unless Mandal Commission Report is implemented. He came after 7 months and went to garland the person who was given the job. Was the role your Government played in the fitness of things? That became an issue of debate, the national agenda throughout the country and ultimately you had to acquiesce in. That person was not allowed to welcome Shri V.P. Singh. It was the greatness of Shri V.P. Singh that he called at his home to see him. He garlanded the person and fulfilled his resolve. Efforts to suppress the aspirations of the backward people will not go off now.

Madam, the struggle of the backward class for their rights will continue unabated. If you deny them their rights, the day is not far away when they will dethrone you and capture the seat of power in Delhi. This agenda has been decided now and nobody can stop them. This is right that you have brought Babu Ram Lakhan into your fold and given him a ministerial berth and Shri Ajit Singh is in the waiting list. You cannot stop this wave but people like Shri Ram Lakhan

[Shri Nitish Kumar]

cannot save your party for long. It is the people of mettle and not those enjoying others' patronage who are able to come to power. We, therefore urge you to give him a dose of sagacity because the Cabinet Minister is way abroad for treatment and the Minister of State is here. So, kindly accept the resolution moved by Shri Rama Murthy of their party and announce reservation for the backward classes in the administration and also do justice with backward class aspirants for competitive examinations whose future is linked with country's development. I condemn Shrimati Margarate Alva's letter which I received today stating that Shri Sitaram Kasari has given assurance of the Government policy in the House.

Kindly fulfil that assurance and give age relaxation. With these words, I support the proposal moved by Shri Tindivanam and thank you.

[English]

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR (Dharwad North): Madam, I support the Resolution moved by the hon. Member Shri Ramamurthy. This Resclution moved by the hon. Member seeks reservation in respect of appointment and educational admissions. This has been covered under articles 16(14) and 15(4) of the Constitution. I will later come to the plain reading of the constitutional provision. But here the question is how to approach the subject. This is a very sympathetic subject in respect of the progress of the weaker sections of the society, and therefore, it should be considered dispassionately.

Madam, I have seen in this House, many long speeches also when this subject was discussed in 1985-86, particu-

larly when Mandal Commission Report was submitted for consideration. The articles 16(14) and 15(4) were not there in the original Constitution. They were introduced by way of an Amendment in 1951. What made the Government at that time to introduce these articles was, there was a background in which the Government of Madras had issued a Communal Government Order making reservation in medical and other educational institutions and for appointments on the basis of castes. Caste alone was taken as the criterion to make reservations at that time. Then, that Government Order issued by the Government of Madras was challenged in the High Court of Madras on the ground that it violated Article 29(2) of the Constitution which again provides provision that no admission can be denied to any citizen on the basis of caste, creed, race, etc. Therefore, the court held, in this case, that article 29(2) of the Constitution is ultra vires and so the Government Order should be struck down. Then, the Government of Madras went in appeal to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court naturally confirmed the judgement of the Madras High Court. So, the Government Order was struck down.

Then, the issue was raised in the Interim Parliament in 1951. At that time, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Law Minister and Pandit Nehru was the Prime Minister. An amendment was introduced at that time and these two articles were inserted in the Constitution. The term "reservation" appears only in article 16(4) and not in article 15(4). Article 15(4) says that the Government may make a special provision for the advancement of the Backward Classes. But here nothing is preventing the State in this clause to make a special reservation in favour of the socially and educationally backward

classes of people for further advancement. So, this is the condition for making the reservation. Article 16(4) says:

*"Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointment or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State."*

Madam, according to my understanding, the condition is very clear. The question of reservation would arise only when there is no adequate representation to a particular class of people. Then, that reservation should be made in favour of that particular class or group. It is the intention of the framers of the Constitution at that time that the benefits should go to the group of people or even a class of people, but not for an individual. If a reservation is made on inimical basis by individual names, then it would defeat the main objective of the Constitution which has been inserted in 1951. Therefore, the condition precedent is, until and unless assessment is there that a particular community has adequate representation or has no adequate representation, there is no question of making reservation. This approach was not made anywhere in this country till today. That is the difficulty. Everyone had considered this aspect for his own convenience.

Madam, why should reservation be made for those people who have got adequate representation in service? I do not understand the logic of it at all. Therefore, even take the judgement of the Supreme Court. I am not going to comment on the judgment of the court. *Whatever they have said, it is a judge-*

ment which binds me. But the point I am going to explain on this aspect is that the approach of everyone up to this stage is wrong. Even at the time when Rajivji was the Prime Minister, this subject was discussed thoroughly on the floor of the House. I was also seeking a chance to speak on the subject but I was not given a chance because there were many good number of people who were experts spoke on this subject. It is not a question of solving unemployment. It is only a question of sharing the power by the weaker sections of the society to achieve socio economic justice in society. That is the intention. It is not as if the Government is going to provide full employment to one class or community.

I am also sure that at that time, the total feeling of the Members of this House was that caste should not be taken as a criterion for reservation. Only economic criterion can be taken even though economic criterion would defeat the main objective of the Constitution. That has not been taken into account. Therefore, if the question of reservation arises, it only arises in the case of inadequate representation up to making adequacy in that.

The Constitution is also very clear. A group of people or class of people should be benefited and not individuals. That is how Justice Gajendragadkar when he gave the judgement in Supreme Court said: "If the group of people or class of people comes under one category of caste, that should be declared as backward class." It is because the intent is, the benefit should go only to the group of people or class of people and not to individuals. That was the observation of the then Chief Justice Gajendragadkar. Therefore, this is a case where reservation is to be made only for those who



[Shri D.K. Naikar]

have no adequate representation in service.

Then, this provision is provided in the fundamental chapter. I am drawing your attention to the observation made by Dr. Ambedkar when this was explained in Parliament. He said: "Fundamental Chapter provides certain rights which are existing whereas the Directive Principles are provided for achieving the progress of the people of the nation. A trend may be developed subsequently that the judiciary may lay stress only on the Fundamental Right to protect and not to implement the Directive Principles. Therefore, the results would be hindering the progress of the weaker sections of the people and that is very bad in this country."

Therefore, he has openly said in this House, it is the right and privilege of the highest court of the land to interpret the provisions of the Constitution but if the decision based on such interpretation comes in the way of objectives aimed at in the Constitution, then it is also for Parliament to amend the Constitution wherever it is necessary here and there.

That is how, Dr. Ambedkar who has piloted the constitutional Bill, himself made it very clear that the supremacy of the Parliament is more, and not of the judiciary.

About Directive Principles, Dr. Ambedkar has made a very clean distinction, Directive Principles represent a dynamic move towards the progress whereas Fundamental Rights represent the static stand which will not lead to movement. For achieving progress,

movement is unnecessary. Movement means a change. Change is essential to movement. Without movement, progress will not be achieved.

Therefore, Parliament should take into consideration all the aspects of the matter at the time when these questions arise.

Article 46 gives very important right to the weaker sections. Though it is not in the nature of right, but at least an obligation has been created on the part of the Government to implement it. It has been said therein that it is the duty of the Government to take special care to promote educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the society, particularly of SC/ST to prevent injustice and exploitation. According to Dr. Ambedkar, weaker sections means backward classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as they are enumerated in their respective Schedules. Similarly, backward class means the caste enumerated or identified as the backward class.

These are the people who are subjected to exploitation for several years. These are the people who cannot stand on their own legs unless a lift is given to them by the Government.

Therefore, when you give them the opportunity to develop, you should not look into the case to which they belong. You should simply see whether they can stand on their own legs or not, before you consider giving them the assistance to develop their personality. This is how this problem should be approached.

Shri K. Ramamurthy has said that 27 percent reservation should be there. I do not accept this view though I do

not say that it is incorrect because if you make only 27 percent reservation, if the total population of the backward class is 52 percent, I do not know whether it would amount to reservation to the upper class or to the backward class.

Therefore, the reservation should have been always to the extent of the population it has contained. That is the reason why I disagree with the Resolution moved by Shri K. Ramamurthy, but on the whole I accept the reservation on caste basis and this should be to the extent of the total population.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Madam, Chairman, I whole heartedly support the Private Resolution moved by Shri Ramamurthy and congratulate him for it. Shri Nitish Kumariji has already said so many things about it. The first thing in it and the gist of this Resolution is that there should be 27 percent reservation in educational institutions for the persons belonging to backward classes. The second point is that for the employment in the Central Government's offices and its undertakings, the age limit should be lowered. The recommendation made by Mandal Commission are being discussed since 1990 and these have been implemented but the Government should realise that what a confusing politics it has played on this issue. This would not have taken place if there would have any uniformity in the field of education. It is really ironical that our educational system does not have uniformity. These days in private schools Rs. 500-600 are being spent on the education of a child and in Government school this expenditure is very little. If uniformity can't be brought then you should provide reservation in every thing. If reservation is not provided

to those people it will be an injustice to those people and it will not continue for long.

You have removed creamy layer. It is correct that the person who has already taken benefit out of it he should not be included. But what you are going to do for the upliftment of remaining people of these classes. Their upliftment cannot be done even by implementing the recommendations of Mandal Commission because there is no arrangement for their education. How the recommendations of Mandal Commission and the decision of Supreme Court will be implemented for them. Poor people are still grazing cattle of others.

You have introduced Bills in this House and enacted laws for abolishing the child labour. I would like to know whether it could be properly implemented? Children of lower-age group are compelled to work because there is no arrangement for their education. Nothing can be done if you will not work honestly. You surely, would have been able to uplift the condition of the poor, if you would have made honest efforts.

You have set up several commissions one after another. Mandal Commission's report remained pending for many years. Who is responsible for it? There should be proper arrangement for education of children living in villages and are below the creamy layer.

Today teachers do not go to teach in village-schools, then how those children will get education. Several private schools have been opened which charge higher fees and poor children cannot afford it. Wards of poor people cannot go there because they charge Rs. 400-500 as fees. Apart from it hundreds and thousands of rupees are being spent

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

on their maintenance. Mandal Commission's Report was kept pending for so many years. It would have been better if this would have been implemented in 1990. Till today one batch of OBCs would have been covered but you have stopped it. Now, in 1994 you are going to implement it. It is also essential, otherwise we will consider that you are adamant to your old policy.

Constitution of India has several provisions to provide reservation for backward classes. It says that special arrangements should be made for their education but so far we have not done anything in this regard. Several times, it has been said in this House that there are many villages whose inhabitants are below this creamy layer. No arrangement has been made for their education. State Governments are not paying the required attention towards education. The same condition is with the Bihar Government. Bihar's condition is same as it was 50 years earlier. Now you should not have this rigid attitude on the issue raised here. One Bill should be brought for upliftment of people belonging to other Backward Classes by providing reservation for them in educational institutions. How these people will progress if they will not be given the right to get education. Only the fools nourish such illusion that they can shadow the sun. They used to be foolish people. Their foolishness is like cutting the tree while sitting on it and these people do not have any fear to get hurted. Your wrong policies have created a section in the society which has chosen a path of violence in an organised way. You are trying to remain in power. The situation would not have been worse if attention would have been paid towards this section.

People are struggling for their rights in Assam and Bihar and innocent people are being killed there. Youth from the section below the creamy layer, who do not get enough food to eat and clothes to wear are rising against this injustice.

I request you to give an assurance to introduce a Bill to this effect. You will get due credit for it. With these words I conclude.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khargone): Madam, Chairman, I support the Resolution moved by hon. Ramamurthy for providing reservation for people belonging to other backward classes in educational institutions.

The starting words of recommendations made in the Mandal Commission Report are like that:

"Backward Class Commission had recommended to reserve 70 per cent seats for backwards in all the technical and vocational institutes."

How these posts will be filled when eligible candidates will not be available. Eligible candidates will not be available without proper arrangement of education. As most of the people belonging to backward classes live in villages, slums of big cities and remote areas. What is the arrangement of education at these places? What is the condition of schools in these areas? Today, in schools, 100 students are crammed in one room and there is only one teacher to teach them. Several Primary schools are such, where one teacher teaches all the students studying in 1st to 5th class. In a little better situation two teachers teach all the five classes. What will be the position of students coming out of such schools where there is no seating arrangement

or classroom, where the whole building leaks and classes become ponds during rainy season and there is no arrangement for blackboards. Therefore, the union Government launched a scheme named 'Operation Blackboard. In such a situation how a student from backward class or from this type of school could compete the students from convent schools. Kendriya Vidyalayas, Central Schools and Convent Schools which impart quality education to their students. These have all the facilities. The poor students are asked to compete other students for getting employment. Therefore, reservation was essential and arrangements for it was made. If one student is asked to pluck fruit from tree while standing on the table and on the other hand one student is asked to pluck fruit while standing on the ground. Then how the second student will succeed?

Students of backward classes can not pluck the fruit of success because he is standing far below than his fellow competitor. The report submitted by Backward Classes Commission said that these people cannot make any progress unless arrangement is made for reservation of seats for them in educational and technical institutions. Today arrangement has been made for 27 percent reservation of seats for them for appointments in the Central Government Services, but no such arrangement has been made by the State Government. For example I would like to say that the Panchayat elections are being held in my area. It has been made a part of the Constitution by the 72nd Amendment. For Panchayat elections of Madhya Pradesh, arrangements have been made to reserve seats for backward classes, but condition has been imposed that villages where 50 percent inhabitants belong to SC/ST tribals, no reservation will be provided for these people. In villages, where 50 percent inhabitants

belong to SC/ST and tribal communities and 43 percent backward class people may be living there, but they will not be given reservation. They will be given reservation facility only in such areas where, their population is less than the 50 percent. It is a meaningless provision. Mostly backward class people live in villages but they will not be given reservation if 50 percent population of the village belong to SC/ST. In this way it has become a drama to get political mileage and political propaganda. This drama, in the name of reservation should be stopped and arrangements should be made to provide actual benefits for backward class people.

Recently, the Panchayat elections are going to be held under the new law enacted. Government has announced 7th April, as last date for inclusion of voters name in the Voter's list. Thousands of people found their names missing in the Voters' list during the Legislative Assembly elections in the State. Mostly the names of poor and backward class people are cut from the voter list.

The names of only those helpless persons who could not produce themselves for raising their objection or put forth their claims vehemently are struck down. Its deadline is the 7th April by 3 p.m. The people belonging to the ruling party and others have enlisted hundreds of names therein. The names of minors of the age of 12 and 13 are also included in the list, but the names of the genuine claimants are not included. Therefore, names are being included with a political motive. Therefore, the Constitutional provision of reservation through Panchayat level has been reduced to a mockery. The deserving candidate cannot be benefited unless the Government has true will-power to do so. Therefore, such

[Shri Rameshwar Patidar]

politicking and dramas cannot yield any good results for the OBCs. Therefore, through you, I would like to submit that though reservation has been provided in Central Services like the UPSC, IAS, IPS and Forest Services but the same has not been provided in the States by the State Public Services Commissions. Therefore, unless statutory provision for reservation is made in the State services, they cannot be benefited. Shri Nitish Kumar has rightly stated that the population of the backward class people is 52 percent but they are not getting 27 percent reservation properly even in the Central Services, not to speak of providing the same in State Services. Though 21 percent reservation has been provided in certain States but that should be implemented expeditiously. Otherwise, procrastination will not serve any purpose. The facility should be provided both by the UPSC and the State Public Service Commissions, although vacancies are very few. Moreover, the standard of education is becoming more and more high and competitions are becoming more and more tough. In this cut-throat competition, the people belonging to the other Backward classes cannot get employment. Almost all the vacancies have already been filled. Therefore, provision of 27 percent reservation should be made for the OBCs in all Government aided industries. It is my personal experience that in the wake of inundation due to the Mansarovar dam the Government has given Rs. 10 to 20 crores to big industrialist and they can have set up big factories. Provision has been made there that only the children of the displaced persons will be given employment but it is not being done so, because there is no such legal provision and therefore, candidates from other areas are called and recruited. Therefore, in order to pro-

vide the benefit to them it is necessary that a law should be enacted for every issue. The people belonging to Backward Classes must be fully represented in all areas right from rural economy and reconstruction to animal husbandry, dairy farming, cottage industry, adult literacy and University education. I would like to point out that they have awakened politically. They cannot be suppressed for long. They form 52 percent of the population. Therefore, they are determined to get 52 percent reservation. It is, therefore, in the interest of the Government and us, the members of Parliament to give them their due rights.

Caste-system is prevalent today in our society, especially in the Hindu Society. Therefore, the people belonging to backward castes have always been suppressed. The children of the people whose economic condition is poor, cannot progress. Therefore, if the Government wants to uplift them, they should be provided stipends and the facility of hostels and they should enjoy reservation also. The Central Government has provided 27 percent quota for OBCs the reservation is being given to those backward classes whose names appear both in the list given in the report of the Mandal Commission as well as in the list of the State Backward Classes Commission. On this occasion, I would like to suggest the Government that the State Backward Class Commissions have been more closer to the people and are always aware of the ground-realities and they have scrutinized the names more minutely. Therefore, the list prepared by the State Backward Class Commissions should be accepted by the Central Government and reservation in Central Services should be provided accordingly.

This time the Government has introduced in a parallel marketing system

as regards gas agencies. Gas agencies have been allotted to several big industrialists and multi-millionaires and now they are giving gas connections to the rich and high caste people as they can afford higher prices for them. These agencies are also being allotted to rich and affluent people. The reservation in the allotment of LPG agencies should also be maintained in the parallel marketing system as is done in the case of allotment of LPG agencies under the Petroleum and Gas Commission. Only then it can benefit the people at large. Otherwise, it will go under the control of rich people. In this way, hatching of a new conspiracy will begin. Therefore, Sir, through you I would like to request the Government to provide reservation in the new system at the earliest.

Madam, the Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation has been constituted recently. But it has been allotted negligible amount of funds. It will not serve any purpose. At least a provision of 52 per cent of the budget should be earmarked to give financial assistance to backward people who constitute 52 per cent of the population. Only then, they will get reservation as well as financial benefits. Provisions of meagre amount will prove just like a drop in the ocean and there is no use of running a corporation with negligible funds. It should be provided maximum funds so that people could get benefit.

I support the Resolution moved here and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this subject was upto 5 p.m. only.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: It may be extended for an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees I extend it for an hour.

SHRI KRIP. CHALIHA (Guwahati): Madam, Chairman, I thank Shri K. Ramamurthy for moving a Resolution to provide reservation to backward classes. The hon. Members of the House have once again got a chance to express their sentiments through it. It is a burning problem and it has been politicised to derive political mileage. We have also got an opportunity to discuss it. I was thinking to express my views in this regard for the last several days. Now, I have got the opportunity. I would like to make two-three points here.

Madam, there is caste system in the Hindu religion. In my opinion, now it has become inevitable for us to say in unison that caste factor has endangered the very existence Hindu religion and mainly the casteism is undermining it, I would like to speak to the leaders of the Hindu religion who are involved in politics of religion. Casteism has its roots in the time immemorial and the practice to give respect to high caste people has been continuing for ages. It has disintegrated the society. I don't agree that discrimination among people should be practised on the basis of religion and caste. History is witness to the fact that casteism has been a means and the basis of different type of exploitation. Today, the situation has deteriorated to such an extent that the harmonious relations among the people of different classes is diminishing and communal tension has cropped up. If we want to see the country united we will have to ponder over these problems seriously. If the issue of backward classes has been raised just to get a political mileage, I realise, it will not yield any good results. I think that there should not be any rift and rivalry between the backward and the forward and only

[Shri Krip Chaliha]

then unity of the country can be maintained.

Madam, Chairman, I hail from such a State in which the most backward people reside. Even our Raja hails from backward and downtrodden class. It is a place where civilisations i.e. Aryans and Mangols mingled with each other.

When the Aryans, our ancestors, came here, they came alone. They settled here and mixed with our society. It is here where they gave a new shape to their future and tried to establish a new civilization. The evil of narrow-mindedness which is pervading other States of India, is not witnessed in our region. When I was a student in the university, the caste was not used to be added with our name. One day, my father got an application form for me to appear in I.A.S. examination. There was a column of the caste in that form. I asked my father as to which caste do we belong? My parents told me that we belong to such and such caste. I felt very sorry when I saw certain castes being given due protection in the name of castes. I wondered that when we study and play together and when our blood has the same colour, then why this discrimination. In our region, there is no discrimination in the name of religion. Today, I am sorry to say that our civilisation and society are fast deteriorating.

Our King Ahom had established a new system in our society. I can proudly admit that the system he had established can be adopted to give a new shape to the future of India. Still it is heard that in the name of caste, the people are burnt and they are not allowed to share the water of a well, used by high castes.

Our heads hang in shame when we see the people resorting to agitation on merely changing the name of a university after Baba Saheb Ambedkar. I do not think it is proper to make it a big issue. It is not the question of any political party but we will have to learn from our age old traditions. I hope the religionists will keep these things in mind. It is very shameful that in India, disputes in Hindi belt and in South are taking place in the name of castes. The special status which the women enjoy in my region is not seen in other State of India. Our Society has progressed under the civilisation established by tribals and Mongol, Aryans and we should march ahead by following their system. So far as 27 per cent reservation is concerned, it is a good step. However, it is not true that Nitish Bhai had strongly supported Mandal Commission's recommendations. Shri Devi Lal was the leader of backward classes. He was piloting Janata Dal but to counter his base among backward classes, Shri V.P.Singh became the champion of Mandal Commission. A lot of noise was made to extract political mileage out of Mandal Commission's report. Shri Nitish Bhai has just said that the people would have understood their true intentions. If one plays wrong politics in the name of true intentions, then who would care to listen? Uttar Pradesh did not listen to you but they paid heed to Shri Mulayam Singh because he had worked for the welfare of backward classes with true intentions. You had tried to extract political mileage with the intention that you would have the backing of 52 per cent population and if other parties supported your view, the country will become more prosperous. But this dream was not the real one. There is a need for social movement to remove social distortions and bring the people belonging to backward class in the mainstream. Shri Shahabuddinji speaks about the injustice meted out to

Muslims. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad emotionally speaks about secularism and asks that how many Muslims and how many Hindus are in Government service in Kashmir? The issue of allotment of agencies was also raised just before. I would like to know that how many people belonging to Assam are able to get agencies? Rajasthan, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have headquarters of their business organisations and they are able to get an agency but the Assamese do not get these agencies. Only family members get agencies. Therefore, we will have to think deeply and bring social justice to the people of this country.

17.00 hrs.

Gandhiji also had the same vision. We will have to follow the tradition of that period and understand the environment. We will also have to see as to what we ought to do. We cannot build a true society by making wrong statement against anybody and expressing our hatred. Gandhiji had said it truly that to clean a dirty table, a clean duster should be used. Therefore, it is necessary that our intentions should be bonafide. It is justified to give reservation to backward classes to bring social justice but for this, we will also have to bring social reforms and make concerted effort to maintain unity. We will have to stop the conflicts arising between upper castes and lower castes and reduce the tension between them. We should encourage intercaste marriages. If the mother belongs to upper caste and the father belongs to backward class they should be given incentives. We should also encourage such marriages where the mother is either a Muslim or a Hindu and the father is a Christian. This will bring equality and awareness in our society. Our society

can advance only with a feeling of mutual cooperation and faith and not with conflict. Shri Jaiprakash Narainji had not resorted to agitation for the sake of power. Similarly, Mahatma Gandhi had also not led the freedom movement to become the Prime Minister or the President of India. When I look at Nitish Kumar Ji, I think that he too will one day go for such an agitation, not for becoming an M.P. or a Minister but for the welfare of the people.

Now, coming to the resolution, the demand of 27 percent reservation is a genuine demand because the people of the backward classes can not get employment without education. All the people of our State belong to the backward classes. The condition of our schools and colleges is worse. There was no room for a table in the school I read in. In my college, 600 students received education in a small room and its roof trickled in rainy season due to which the college used to be closed in rains.

Regional imbalance apart from social justice is another issue and it should be removed. All these questions concern the future of India as we should think over these. Gandhiji had said:

"We should make endeavours to wipe off tears of all the people."

I am sure that we politicians rising above parochial political interests will launch a movement for bringing about a amicable social and cultural atmosphere and a change in people's outlook so that the country may move ahead. We are, now, stepping in the threshold of 21st century and this is no time to count the past mistakes and give punishments.



[Shri Krip Chaliha]

We have to work in keeping with the present atmosphere. We have to show a path to our posterity and see what hope can we give them. After fifty years, when our progeny will be at the helm of affairs, with what dream should they move ahead one of development or of conflict, of hope and life. I hope that we shall succeed in it.

I thank Shri Ramamurthy ji for raising this question here. He is a Member of Congress party. No political benefit can be derived from it. I thank people who sincerely want to bring about a social change and also thank you for granting me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Madam, Chaiman, who-soever might have fired the Mandal missile and whatever the motive, today it has launched the satellite of social justice in the political space over us. And, that satellite of social justice is sending down beneficial radiations which are bound to affect the very course of Indian society and Indian polity in times to come.

Madam, I regard the implementation of the 27 percent formula of reservation in favour of the backward classes as just a historic stage in a long journey towards a society in which social justice shall prevail and in which every segment of our National existence, every social group, every community but whatever name you call it, whatever be its badge of identity, shall be proud to have a share in the scheme of things, to have a finger on the levers of power, shall participate in the political life and have a share in

the national cake, in the services and welfare measures that the society provides. So, we are not at the end of the road. We are still on the road.

Madam, I also look forward to the time when all segments of our society would have progressed uniformly to a stage where none would be called a backward and at that stage perhaps the reservation quota shall be reduced to nil. That may take some time to come. But, I can envisage the visualise that stage when by the beneficial impact of the philosophy of social justice and the scheme of reservation, not only in public employment but in all other spheres of human activity, every group which is considered to be or measured to be backward today would have reached a level of excellence on par with the rest of the country and the most forward in the country. So, when somebody asks me?" "When shall it go? Shall we always have to live with the caste system?" My answer is, "No". But, caste system shall prevail only upto the time till we have such inequalities in our society.

17.08 hrs.

[SHRI NITISH KUMAR *in the Chair*]

While supporting the Resolution before us in general terms, I would like to take this opportunity to present to you, Mr. chairman a scheme of reservation which should lead us towards that goal. In my view, in our society there should be a universal reservation principle, not only in proportion to population of the group concerned but also in proportion to its level of backwardness. You will appreciate, Mr. Chairman, that if every group was equally backward there would be a hundred percent reservation leaving nothing for the common pool. But, as

various groups are at different levels of backwardness and if the quota is a function of both its population and its level of backwardness, at the end you leave a common pool for common endeavour and my view is that as backwardness recedes in the background and as various groups move towards uniformity, that common pool will enlarge itself and finally the quota will disappear.

Sir, there is also another aspect that in a vertically stratified society we have to start with the people at the bottom of the heap. Therefore, while we shall fix the quota for every backward group, the benefit of that quota must preferentially go to the lowest in that group. They should have a prior claim so long as they meet the demand of minimum qualification. The quota is being given to a group and the beneficiary is the individual and those individuals who have been particularly handicapped but who have come up to that common level, but have attained the minimum level of qualifications, they should be the first beneficiary but the quota should not lapse. If persons are not available in equal measure, then obviously, the level of entrance will go up and other members of that group shall move in to fill in that quota. So the quota shall not lapse, the quota shall not be diverted, the quota shall remain for the group to which it belongs but at the same time as I said the more unfortunate members shall have the first claim and the more fortunate members shall come in later.

Sir, I have just argued that there should be a universal scheme of reservation in which every social group should enjoy reservation. But obviously, there are administrative difficulties. I would consider that there are micro groups in our society for whom therefore we have to define a cut off limit. I would put that

cut off limit at one percent and micro group who form a proportion of less than one percent shall have the option of joining themselves with any major group or combining among themselves to form a group of their own. But they shall not be denied the benefit of the reservation system of the benefit of the quota.

Now, at what administrative level shall the reservation apply? We think and speak today about the Central level and the State level. Mr. Chairman, I am one of those who believe in a Panch Khambha Raj. It is because we are moving towards the Panchayati Raj institutions where decision making and employment shall be available at five levels viz. The Panchayat, the Block or the Tehsil or the Taluka as we call it, the district the State and the Centre. I have a feeling that there has to be a system of reservation applicable to each level according to its own character of plurality.

The third point that I would like to make is this. What are the fields in which the reservation should be available? The Mandal formula has been limited to public employment only. We are moving into a state of privatisation where public employment is receding, going down and private sector is expanding. Over a period of time, if you limit it to only public employment, the entire exercise shall become meaningless. Therefore a time has come to assert the national will that reservation shall extend to all employment, whether private or public. It must also extend to all social services provided by the State not only education—education is only one social service—why not housing, why not welfare? In every scheme that the Government provides either for the development of an area or for the development of an individual, the benefit must be spread over the entire national spectrum cover all the groups in an

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

equitable measure and therefore perhaps the Resolution is inadequate to some extent. It speaks only of education. I would like it to be expanded to the entire spectrum of social services and welfare activities of the Government. I am happy Mr. Chairman, that while intervening in the debate, you spoke about participation in the political life of the country. I think you are very right when you said that we cannot be content with participation in the administrative sphere only. The time has come when every group must have an equitable participation in governing the country, a share in the governance of the country. Therefore, there has to be a system for reservation in the Legislatures. But before we come to reservation in the Legislatures, may I, as a Member of a political party, look inwards and ask myself am I prepared in my own party to give an equitable share in the working of the party, in running the party, in distributing tickets when we have distribute tickets to all sections of the society which we consider to be a part of our social constituency? Charity must begin at home. As members of political parties we have got to see there is democratisation, there is equalisation in the inner governance of every political party before we can demand, as I said, a reservation in the Legislature.

Therefore, I look forward to the time when, apart from public employment, private employment, education and social services there shall also be an equitable participation in the political governance of the country and in law making.

Coming the education, which is the heart of this Resolution before us, I think, it is well understood and well appreciated

that to give by one hand and to take it away by the other hand is really cheating. If you do not have sufficient level of education and if you announce a quota and then you say you do not have candidates even with minimum qualifications for a particular social group, then you have really taken from the other hand what you have given by the one hand. I think the greatest failure of our polity, of our society since Independence has been that we have not been able to fulfil the mandate that we gave to ourselves in 1950 of providing compulsory primary education to our people. Unless we broad-base our education, unless we bring all our children into the scheme of education, we cannot possibly have the flowering of the total genius of this nation; and the genius is not limited to one section of the country only; the genius in equal measure is endowed by God in every human being; only it requires a little polishing.

Therefore, I would plead at this point that the Government must think in terms of introducing a system of uniform quality education at the school level and then after that you can have a selection if you like based on the performance at the school stage. But unless that is done, any reservation system shall be reduced to a meaningless Charade. Therefore, I would say that you must make budget allocation; you must provide for economic incentive; you must think of even compensating the poor parents for loss of the labour inputs of their children whom you wish them to go to schools. Unless you do that, the children will not be sent to schools. Do whatever you like. It is not time for me to go into the details of that. But in order to make elementary, primary and secondary education meaningful for the people, creative for the people, productive for the people, we have also to look into the content of

education, bring it closer to life, make it obvious to them that whatever a child might do to be educated is good for him and thus broad-base education so that out of that will grow the tree of merit, which would cover all the communities and all the social groups in the country. Therefore, I would plead that we must give due regard, due attention to this question of education at least at the school stage, because without supply you cannot meet the demand; that is the basic economic principle. We generate a demand and we do not generate supply; that is really where we are trying to cheat the people.

We have established a Commission at the central level and at the State level for identifying the group. Unfortunately, we have not yet devised a nationally acceptable parameter for determining the level of backwardness. We have to do that. Secondly, in every census, those parameters must be enumerated along with the group census; you must have a group census and for every individual you must check those parameters in order to be able to establish the level of backwardness of every social group through cross-tabulation at the end of every ten years to see whether its level of backwardness in relation to the average of the nation has gone up or gone down; hopefully it would have gone up; that means that the quota would be reduced.

As I said, I look forward to the time when the quota of every group would be reduced to zero; that will be the real achievement of excellence for the entire nation. What is necessary is to have a "caste" census; by caste I mean every social group which is identifiable and to have a system of cross-tabulation as used to be done in the British time so

that at any point of time we would determine, with the result of every census, the educational level or the economic level or the employment pattern of every single social group. That is absolutely essential.

Finally, I come to the question of age.

Here I am afraid, while agreeing with you immediately, I disagree with you in the long run. I agree with you that four batches of our young men have been defrauded of their rights. People who were eligible to appear for the Civil Services Examination in 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993 must be given age concession. It is because of internal political wrangling, it is because of our judicial process that they were not able to take advantage of the Mandal formula. Therefore, they deserve the concessions and they deserve the consideration. I would appeal to the hon. Minister who is sitting here to treat their case with sympathy and compassion.

But in general, once a child graduates at the age of 17, he should be taken in young, say, four years or five years, after he has come out of the high school and there shall come a time when this will happen.

I recognise that today, it is not that the children of all social groups are passing out of the high school roughly at the same age of 17. Today, I know the children belonging to the lower caste and backward sections of our society come out of high school at a slightly higher age and they need certain concessions. But in the long run when everybody comes out of the high school at a slightly age and they need certain concessions. But in the long run when everybody comes out of the high school

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

at the age of 17 he should be picked up, say, four years after he has come out of the high school and should be given three chances like anybody else.

Therefore, in the long run, I am against any age concession but in the short run, today, I agree with you, Mr. Chairman, that there should be an age concession for those who did not benefit from the Mandal Regime during the last four years.

With these words and with these qualifications I support the Resolution before the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Phillaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the bill presented by Shri Ramamurthy ji seeking 27% reservation for the backward classes, I would like to reveal some of my experiences in brief. The constitution provides for reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes but in fact they are not benefited from that. As a Member of Public Service Commission in 1975, I experienced that no reservation was given to them. Even after being elevated to the post of Chairperson, Public Service Commission, I found that vacancies meant for them were not advertised because the roaster was not available with the government or was not ready at hand, even if the posts were advertised. These roasters are prepared in their respective departments. So, they did not get their rights. When posts were advertised somehow and they applied for these, their applications were rejected. In case their applications were accepted,

the interview letters were not issued to them and if issued, they were rejected at the selection stage on the plea that they were not competent for the post. If at all they got selected that was by sheer stroke of luck, appointment letters were not issued to them or they were declared unfit in the medical test and if a very lucky person got the job, his record of service is maligned so that he does not get promotion further.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I tell you this on the basis of my experience. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that every Government that comes to power talks of reservations but nobody knows what is actually happening. This is happening everywhere in the Banks, in Universities, in schools, colleges and in jobs. I may go to the extent of saying that unless the concerned department is headed by a person of the same caste, these people can get the fruits of reservation because reservation is there but the will to enforce it is lacking. These people can not get reservation unless the peoples' psyche gets changed.

Some hon. Members have made a mention of the distribution of gas agencies—I too maintain that gas agencies are not distributed to them in proportion to their ratio. Even if they get one, the facts remains there that the other people have got that sanctioned in their name. They do not get new gas connections while as the people of the other communities get them. They are implicated in one way or the other and their gas agency cancelled.

Something has been said about scholarship right now. In my opinion the way of disbursing scholarship to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is faulty. A child needs money to buy books and for the uniform at the time of going

to his school but he is given money after 6 months or at the fake end of the academic year. That money also gets deposited in the bank. You know that most rural people are illiterate. This is my personal experience and I have visited village after village to gather it.

I would also like the hon. Minister to ensure that the money sent by the Centre to the States is disbursed properly. I assert that it is not being distributed properly. There is no agency to monitor it.

I do not want to speak more. All hon. Members were expressing their views here and I too wanted to open my mind before you.

History stands a testimony to the fact that Gandhiji did a lot for the upliftment of the scheduled castes but, today, his name has also been made controversial in this case. But history does not change by merely tearing off the pages of annals or by daubing them black.

I support the bill brought by Shri Ramamurthy and thank you for granting me time to speak.

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit) : Mr. Chariman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by Shri Ramamurthy. For the upliftment of any group or community, educational advancement of it is a must. Backward classes have always been deprived of education. India was already backward before independence and has become more backward because of lack of education. Most of the backwards live in the rural areas and are engaged in professions like agriculture, stitching and

carpentry. They have all along been deprived of education and that is why they could not progress.

I would like to submit that the backwards are 52 per cent in our country but only 27 per cent reservation has been made. I would like to submit that instead of 27 per cent reservation, 52 per cent reservation should be made. In addition, 10 per cent reservation should be made for those who are economically backward.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards its faulty policies. The policy announced by the Government in 1993 is faulty. While implementing the policy, the Government has indulged in discrimination.

I would like to draw the attention towards confusing reservation policy for backwards. The policy announced by the Government in September, 1993 for other backward classes is not only faulty but unconstitutional also. While implementing this policy, the Government not only ignored relevant facts but also discriminated against backward community. In the absence of age relaxation and increased number of chances, reservation is a cruel joke played on the backward. This reservation is meant for socially and educationally backward section of society. Under the constitution 9 particular sections are availing of all the benefits of the reservation and without these, the task will remain unaccomplished. Backward class youths gained impression from the report of the Mandal Commission that due to the reservation, they will also be able to successfully complete in the higher and middle level examination for Government employment. However, they could not get justice.

[Dr. P.R. Gangwar]

17.31 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOUDHARY *in the  
Chair*]

On 4th March, 1994 the hon. Minister in reply to a question had stated that there is no provision of extending reservation in educational institutions for other backward classes. Then again on 17.3.94 it was stated that there is no provision for reservation for obtaining assistance from industrial and trading organisations, financial institutions, the Central and the State Governments. Then on 18.3.94 it was stated that no decision has been taken regarding giving age relaxation to backward classes in written examinations conducted for entry into services.

The Supreme Court in its historic judgement of November, 1992 proclaimed the Government's reservation policy of 13.8.90 as constitutional. However, once again the Government indulged in dilly dallying tactics and announced its implementation only in September, 1993. The Government's latest announcement is ambiguous as there is no provision for fee exemption and age relaxation and increased number of attempts. Is this not the dual policy of the Government?

I would like to urge the Government that the time has come for making provision of reservation of 50 per cent instead of 27 per cent for backward classes and 10 per cent for economically backward sections. On the lines of 5 years age relaxation, no limit on attempts and fee exemption, similar provisions should also be made for backward classes.

Therefore, the Centre should make its intentions clear regarding the sentiments behind reservation. If reservation provision is not made for them then they are not going to sit quietly, because they have already awakened. They will struggle for their rights till provision of reservations is made.

With these words I support the Bill moved by Shri Ramamurthy.

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur):  
Madam Chairman, first of all I am thankful to Shri Murti ji for moving this resolution. Concession in age limit and reservation in educational institutions has been referred to in it for the Backward Classes. Madam, there are two ways, a man becomes poor or rich.

One, he is rich by wealth and the other is by heart. The one who is poor and has shortage of money can be made rich in a short while by giving him money but we can not make rich immediately one who is poor by heart. It will take time and keeping this thing in mind, the makers of our Constitution, had made this provision for the backwards who are backwards by thousands of years. This reservation policy is not merely for Government jobs but for bridging the gap of social imbalance and social justice. This is for the upliftment of the backwards by heart, it is for the enlightenment of their self respect. It is for the equality and prosperity of the country. But how will we take them towards equality and prosperity, how will we provide them jobs? How the wrestler will fight when there is no arena? Education is must for them to give them job and a place in the society but if they do not get an opportunity for education, how will they get jobs. The prevailing education policy in the country, creates labourers in the

schools of villages and officers in the public schools of city. On a student in a village schools one to four rupees are spent while that on the student in a public school Rs. 100 to Rs. 1000 are spent. That is why the great socialist leader, Dr. Lohia, who was also a great thinker and a man of letter's had said, "Primary education should be equal for both, the son of the President and the son of a peon." If primary education is equal for all and if both the son of the President and the son of a peon study together then only the President will care for the shed and black board etc. in the school. The school will run smoothly even in case both the students get spoil.

It has been mentioned in the Constitution that we will educate all within 10 years, but today illiteracy and poverty are going side by side in the country. Illiteracy is increasing at the same pace the poverty is increasing. The percentage of both these is nearly equal. Therefore, the resolution, brought is right. But where are the Government jobs? There are only 87 lakh Government jobs throughout the country and our population is 90 crores, the result in that one out of 100 can get a job. The new liberal economic policy will lead to automation, the automatic machines will be set up by the multinational companies and there will be no jobs since privatisation in every walk of life will bring an end to the Government jobs. If we have money, we can give it to anyone but when there is no money what will we give. When we will have no jobs, what will we give. Therefore, my submission is that reservation should be implemented in private sectors too. There is no such provision at present in the Constitution but such a provision should be made.

The Supreme Court has given the verdict that reservation should not be

more than 50 per cent but in Tamilnadu it is 69 per cent. The backward people want that reservation should be increased. My submission is that if we want to lead the country towards equality, prosperity and brotherhood and if we want to realise the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi, we will have to amend the constitution and the percentage of reservation will have to be increased. Today, the people of backward class who were fast asleep since thousands of years have awakened. There is none to stop them. Their movement is called naxalite movement. Atrocities have been committed on their mothers and sisters. They have been backward since years, they are naxalites. They also want to earn this bread by hard labour and lead a life of repute. They want to live in dignity but they are killed on the pretext of being naxalites. Nobody can stop the tribals and the harijans who have been backward for many years. At the time of flood in the river, if someone tries to enter it, he flows with the current of the river and dies. There is none to stop the fast current of the river. These people are awaken today.

They are full of vigour and vitality therefore, they are not going to stop.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): Madam, the time allotted to this Resolution is already over. I suggest that the time be extended by some more time.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Members are of the view that the time be extended for this Resolution.



SOME HON. MEMBERS: The time should be extended. Mr. Chairman: The time for this Resolution is extended by one hour.

SHRI MANJAY LAL: Dr. Lohia Sahib used to say that the backward classes should be given 60 per cent reservation. He also wanted to give reservation to the Muslims and to the women. He also used to take the women as backwards. He used to say so but when I say that the backwards should get 60 per cent out of 100, it means that the Muslims and the women should be included in it. I would like to submit through you to the hon. Minister and the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that they should ask the hon. Prime Minister and the Bill to increase the reservation should be brought in this session. With these words I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore): Respected Madam Chairperson, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak.

I welcome, without any reservation, the Resolution requiring reservation of seats in educational institutions for Other Backward Classes, I applaud my hon. friend Shri K.Ramamurthy, for moving this Resolution.

This Resolution has been necessitated by three condition prevailing among the Backward Classes. The best half of the Indian humanity is the people belonging to backward classes because as per the Mandal Commission's Report, they constitute fifty-two per cent of the Indian population. But a large majority of the people of these classes are luckless

lot of have-nots. They constitute landless agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, small farmers, artisans, hawkers and so on, Mud-huts are their mansions. Their house sites are road sides. They are inheritors of indebtedness.

Their inheritance is illiteracy. This is economic status of these people. In the field of education their status is very dismal. Their representation in the Central Government is abysmal. The report of the Mandal Commission itself clearly stated about the negligible representation of the other backward classes in the Central Government services. In Class-I service their representation is 2.6 per cent. The total number of persons in the Class-I service is 11,707. But the total number of O.B.C persons in that service is 303. So, the representation in the Class-I service is only 2.6 per cent. Is it fair sharing of power? Certainly not. So also, madam, the total number of persons in Class-I service in autonomous bodies is less. Their representation amounts to 5 per cent. The total number of Class-I jobs in autonomus bodies is 81,325 whereas the persons belonging to OBCs are only 4,147. So also, in the public sector undertakings the total number of Class-I jobs are 80,994 whereas the total number of O.B.Cs. are only 3,719 and the percentage of O.B.Cs is 4.59. These figures clearly indicate that they have no sufficient sharing of power in the Central Government services as well as in the States Government.

What can we infer from this? Why they are not able to share the power according to their population or in proportion to their population? There should be two reasons. There are no eligible educated youths for these jobs. The second point is that they do not match up to the merit standard. These are the

two reasons for the dismal representation in the sharing of power.

I want to ask one thing. Are the backward class students inborn idiots? No. Are they dunces? No. If anybody says yes, it is a baloney. It is a fallacy. It is a canard. The youths of these pathetic classes are not inferior in intelligence to the youths of any other class or caste. Every child is invested with power. It is latent. Education is only to cull out the latent power among the children. So, why they are not able to get minimum educational qualifications to apply for Class-I jobs or other jobs? There are several reasons. They have no economic backing because of poverty of their parents. Secondly they are not provided with equal opportunities to acquire good education.

In India there is a dichotomy in the educational curriculum or educational institutions. We find Doon schools; we find doomed schools. There are schools without buildings. There are school buildings without roof. There are schools without teachers. There are teachers without teaching aids. There are high schools and higher secondary schools without libraries, laboratories and lavatories. These are the schools where the backward class students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are admitted.

Madam, they are not provided with special care and special coaching facilities in their house or in their educational institutions. Lack of better educational institutions in the rural areas, occupational handicaps, discouragement because of unemployment for the educated youth, defective educational system which fails to train up to need-based occupation, social and environmental conditions,

deterioration in law and order situation and particularly absence of safety for the girl students. These are some of the reasons for the backward class students not being able to achieve merit standards. In India, girl students are not able to go to schools. They are being intimidated.

Indian educational cosmos is clouded with discrimination and dichotomy. Most of the children of the OBCs are enrolled in doomed schools. So, there is no meaning in the consideration of merit for admission in the schools. What is merit and how is the merit standard fixed? Merit standard is fixed by marks scored in the examination. The memory power of the students is the only test. The students who are having more memory power score more marks. In the present system, marks can be scored by adopting malpractice and also by manipulation, So, the present system of merit standard is bogus.

Madam Chariperson, education is a life-long process and it is not one that ends with schools and colleges. So, why should we give importance to the marks scored? Let us give them a chance to continue their study according to their wishes. Children of the Other Backward Classes can measure up to the merit standards if they are given a better deal, better schooling, special care and special coaching and economic backing.

Dr. Ambedkar had stated that education is the secret arm for conquest of power and power is the master key to open each and every lock. Let us not disarm the Other Backward Classes of people on the pretext of bogus merit standards. Then, payment of money to get seats in the educational institutions are now legalised. How can children of

[Shri P.P. Kaliaperumal]

indigent OBCs get admissions in the professional colleges by paying money? They are not able to measure up to the present merit standards because of the reasons which I have just mentioned.

Madam, provision of reservation of seats in the educational institutions of all disciplines is neither unconstitutional nor injustice. It is constitutional and it is a way of rendering social justice to the Backward Classes. Articles 46 to our Constitution dictate the State to promote with special care the educational and economic aspect of the weaker sections. It further dictates to protect the weaker sections from social injustice. Hence, for all these reasons I wholeheartedly support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend. I also request the Government to increase the quota to 52 per cent in proportion to the population of the Backward Classes.

SHRI R. NAIDU RAMASWAMY (Periakulam): Madam Chairperson, I rise to speak on the Resolution which is before the House for providing reservation for Other Backward Classes in educational institutions and for giving age relaxation in respect of OBC candidates.

Madam, reservation for OBCs has been in force in almost all the States and particularly in Tamil Nadu it is in force since 1920 since the days of Justice Party. The percentage of reservation in respect of OBCs in jobs and educational institutions has always been on the increase and never been curtailed for the purpose of largely promoting the rapid advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes.

The Government, at the Centre has, always been lagging behind in pro-

moting the cause of the backward classes. The Mandal Commission Report was heaping dust for more than a decade until for political expediency, suddenly the notification for providing 27 per cent reservation for OBCs in Central Government jobs was issued. The notification was subsequently put to test before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court in its judgement upheld the notification but subject to the exclusion of the creamy layer from enjoying the benefits of OBC reservation.

The Supreme Court while delivering the judgement has said that the overall reservation for the OBCs, SCs and STs should not exceed fifty per cent. This has upset the apple cart of the scheme of various States Governments who have provided more than fifty per cent reservation for OBCs, SCs and STs for their continuous and consistent development.

The Tamil Nadu Government is the only Government which has provided a high percentage of reservation for the OBCs, SCs and STs appreciating the Constitutional mandate in this regard. The Tamil Nadu Government provides thirty per cent reservation for OBCs, twenty per cent reservation for Most Backward Classes, eighteen per cent reservation for SCs and one per cent reservation for STs. A total of sixty nine per cent reservation is in existence in Tamil Nadu which is the Constitutional gift given to the poor and the downtrodden by the Tamil Nadu Government.

The provision of sixty nine per cent reservation in Tamil Nadu is the result of the steady and purposeful evolution of the Dravidian movement as the champion and saviour of the cause of the backward classes, the Scheduled Castes

and the Scheduled Tribes. Reservation as the basic instrument of balanced social development was the brainchild of the Dravidian movement victoriously and gloriously led by Periyar, Anna, Dr. MGR and presently by the most benevolent Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi.

The House must gratefully remember that the masses in Tamil Nadu dislodged the Congress Party in the State way back in 1967 as in the view of the masses, the Congress Party cannot be trusted with the onerous task of protecting the interests of the dalits and the backwards. The mandate of the people enthroned the Dravidian movement. Today the people have by their massive verdict crowned Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi as the unquestioned leader of the Dravidian movement.

The House may recall with great anguish and pain that the Congress Party took around two years to issue the notification providing for reservation for OBCs in the Central Government jobs despite the Supreme Court upholding the twenty seven per cent reservation. This shows how much the Centre is concerned for the OBCs.

The Executive order issued by the Government specifically excludes the availability of reservation for OBCs in educational institutions and age relaxation. Both these are available to OBC candidates in the State Governments. It may be appreciated that reservation for development is a package. It is an all out support to the society given under the Constitution. It is not a support which is conditional or restricted. It should be all extensive, all pervasive and maximum. Therefore, the failure of the Central Government to provide for reserva-

tion for OBCs in educational institutions and age relaxation for OBCs clearly proves that the Centre is anti-backward classes.

Madam, coming from Tamil Nadu, I must say with great pride, this is the only State in India which does not have the practice of untouchability.

18.00 hrs.

Under the dynamic leadership of Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes are appointed as Purohites in temples as a statutory requirement. There are schools under the State Government which teach Vedas to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. This is the social courage and social commitment of our leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi.

The Dravidian movement is not only a rationalist movement but a reformist movement. After Buddha, it was Periyar who brought about a quantum change in the social composition of the Dravidian societies. The principles of Dravidian movement should be emulated by all in India so that the necessary social equilibrium on the basis of the reservation policy is settled. Shri Periyar is no more with us. Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi is now the reincarnation of Shri Periyar. I call upon the Congress to at least follow Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi in the matter of safeguarding the interests of the OBCs, SCs and STs under the Constitution.

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly has passed a resolution to the effect that the Centre must amend the Constitution to lift the ceiling of 50 per cent of total reservation imposed by the Supreme Court judgment, to protect the

[Shri R. Naidu Ramaswamy]

69 per cent reservation presently in force in Tamil Nadu. Only a Constitution amendment can undo the judgement which poses a great threat to the development efforts of the Tamil Nadu Government in this regard. The Centre is keeping its figures crossed over the matter. The delay in the matter of amending the Constitution only confirms my argument that the Congress Party is against the interests of the Backward Classes. This Resolution moved by the Congress Member is, therefore, nothing but shedding of crocodile tears. Government is lacking commitment and it requires one of its own Members to bring a Resolution to highlight the importance of the matter. I cannot, therefore, support this fruitless exercise. Let the Government table a Resolution and our Party would support it and let the Government translate the Resolution into immediate action. Let the Government give a solemn commitment that they would amend the Constitution

to provide for more than 50 per cent ceiling. Let the Government also amend the executive order providing for reservation for OBCs in educational institutions and for age relaxation. These are all wanted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are many other Members to speak on this Resolution. But we have today decided to sit only up to 6 o'clock. The remaining Members can take part in the discussion later.

The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 2nd May, 1994 at 11 AM.

18.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Monday,  
May 2, 1994/Vaisakha 12, 1916  
(Saka).*

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